Weather
Cold, clear weather today. The maximum temperature yesterday was 51.1 and the minimum 34.9, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 47.9 and 3.74.

The China Press
大陸報

Today's Newspaper consists of 82 pages in four sections

NO. 2541 VOL. IX. Registered at the Chinese P. O. for transmission "with special marks privileges in China" 己未年十月二十三日 SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1919 大正四年 第三種郵便物認可 20 CENTS

ALLIED MILITARY FORCES GATHER TO INVADE GERMANY

U. S. To Dominate Pacific

EXTENSIONS AT COST OF $158,000,000 ARE IN SIGHT

Vast Five-Year Program Is Recommended By Naval Board

BUILD NEW BASES

Hawaiian Station To Be Made Adequate For Entire Fleet

PLANS FOR GUAM

Proposals Also Include Big Developments In Philippines

(American Wireless Service)

Washington, (Undated).—The Special Naval Board headed by Rear Admiral J. Mckean has issued its report making recommendations for the development of the Pacific Coast Naval Shore establishment during the next five years at a cost of $158,000,000.

The Boards main proposals include a deep water fleet base at Bremerton, Washington, at a cost of $44,000,000 and at San Francisco at a cost of $15,000,000. The Board says that the strategic position of the Hawaiian Islands makes it absolutely imperative to convert the important Pearl Harbor station into a first class base, adequate to take care of the whole fleet in any movement offensive or defensive, across the Pacific.

AT PEARL HARBOR

The developments at Pearl Harbor are estimated to cost $27,000,000 including an additional drydock, increase of storage space, expansion of repair and maintenance equipment, and a complete submarine base.

The Board did not have an opportunity to visit Guam or the Philippines, but from the previous study made by various Boards and individuals, with which the Board is familiar, it is confident of the necessity of the development of a first class naval base in the Island of Guam and of a second class base in the Philippines, maintaining the necessary destroyers and submarines for their protection.

The Board recommends that in time of war a mobile army should be stationed at forts on Manila Bay, and that in time of peace facilities for the repair of large ships, both naval and commercial, should be provided at Cavite, Manila Bay.

(Note. The above version of the concluding passage of the message, which was mutilated in transmission, is given under reserve).

Building Program For 1921 Is Outlined In Report

(Reuter's Service)

Washington, Dec. 11.—The Navy General Board recommends that the United States Naval building program for 1921 should include two battleships, one battle hruiser, ten scout-cruisers, five super-destroyer flotilla-leaders, and six submarines.

The Board's report says that the United States Navy should ultimately be equal to the most powerful navy maintained by any of the other nations of the world not later than 1925. The Board urged that a reorganisation of naval power will guarantee protection of the coast lines and rapidly expanding merchant marine of the United Sates. Such protection, the Board says, can be had only by increasing the coast defenses until they are second to none, and maintaining them at that level.

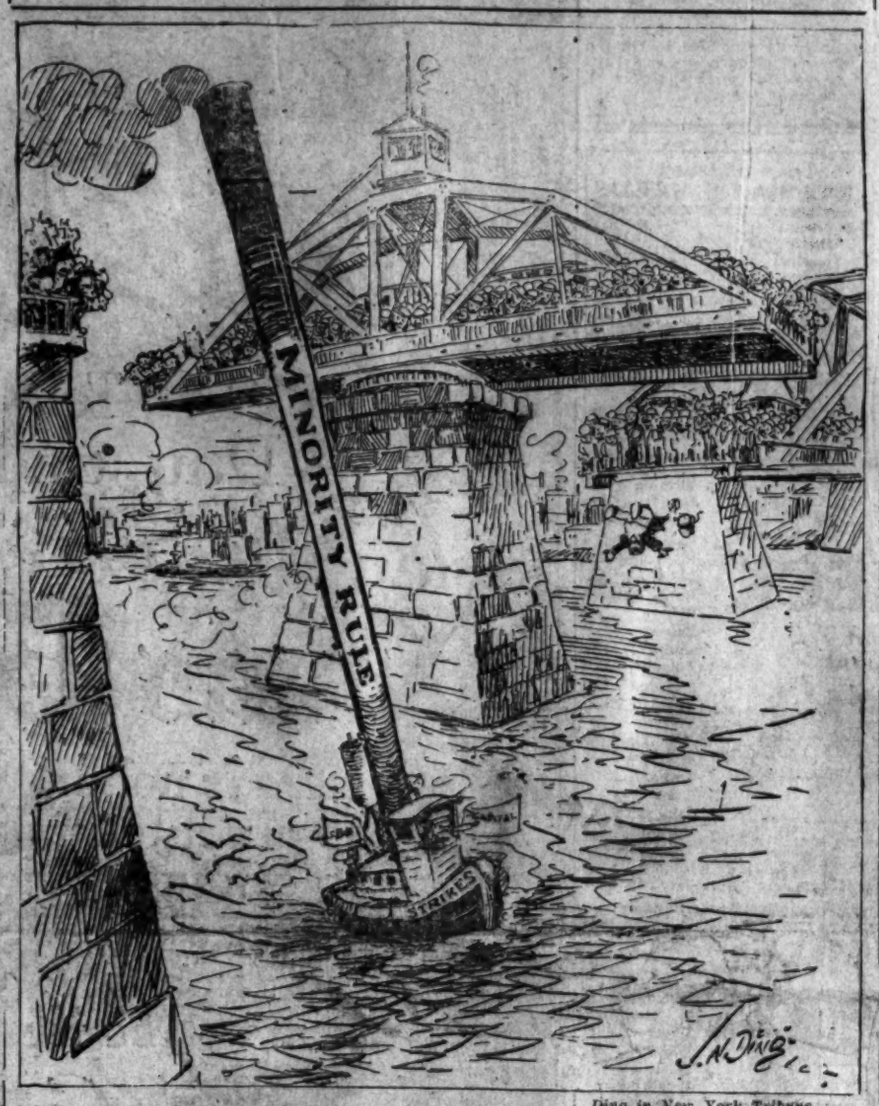
War Costs Are Reported By Secretary Of Navy

(Reuter's Service)

Washington, December 7.—The report of the Secretary of the Navy estimates the actual cost of the Navy during the War at $2,982,000,000. The next fiscal year will require approximately $573,000,000, or forty millions under the present fiscal year.

The Secretary of the Navy's recommendations include enlargement of the Pacific coast establishments to provide for the Pacific Fleet.

-:- While The Public Traffic Waits -:-



Ding in New York Tribune

JAPS IN SHANTUNG FEAR TROUBLE; ASK HALT ON STUDENTS

Nipponese Captain Complains Of Attacks And Charges Poisoned Food

SITUATION IS DANGEROUS

Responsibility For Chinese Is Assumed By Civil Governor

(China Press Correspondence)

Tsinan, Shantung, Dec. 10.—Recent events in Tsinan indicate impending trouble with the Japanese. The mass meeting held Wednesday at the Provincial Assembly when the prosecution of the boycott and the Foochow outrage were the principal topics, and numerous circulars distributed on the streets by students have aroused anew the anti-Japanese feeling among the Chinese. The Japanese apparently view the situation with concern as on Sunday, December 7 the Military Governor Chang Shu-yuan in a conference with Wang Hung-i, the vice-speaker of the Assembly, reported that a Japanese captain had called on him to inform him that from the Japanese viewpoint the present situation is a critical one and forbodes trouble.

JAPANESE PROTEST

The captain reported that his son, a lad 11 years old, had been attacked and cruelly beaten by Chinese civilians on the street. He also said that Chinese shop keepers had been selling poisoned food to the Japanese and that one Japanese man had died as a result of eating this food, and as a consequence the Japanese were indignant and would endure such treatment no longer.

On the same day the Japanese Consul called on the Civil Governor Chu Ying-kuang with a request that student demonstrations be stopped, and said that if the Japanese boycott were prosecuted further there would be trouble. He also disclaimed any responsibility for any trouble which might arise between the Chinese and Japanese in Tsinan or Shantung, and asked the Civil Governor if he was able to assume

(Continued on Page 2)

Chicago Meat Firms To Answer Charges

(Reuter's Service)

Washington, December 6.—Five large Chicago meat-packing firms have been charged with violations of the anti-Trust Law by the alleged purchase of the control of thirty-one corporations handling food and other supplies.

FRANCS 2,200,000 SUBSCRIBED HERE TO FRENCH LOAN

Shanghai subscribed Francs 2,200,000 to the French Government five percent lottery bonds issued to raise funds for the reconstruction of Northern France. A total of 4,400 bonds were purchased, according to an announcement made last night by the Banque Industrielle de Ching.

The Francs 2,200,000 is a portion of four milliards which were to have been raised by the lottery bonds.

SERIOUS RIOTS OCCUR AT VIENNA

Mobs Loot Hundreds Of Shops For Food Before Outbreak Is Suppressed

(Reuter's Service)

London, December 7.—According to a message from Vienna food riots have broken out there. Hundreds of shops have been looted and a number of convents entered and stripped of food. Police, gendarmerie and an Italian detachment, operating with machine-guns, restored order late last night. It is reported that the similar outbreaks are feared elsewhere.

WILSON OPPOSES MOVE TO BREAK WITH MEXICANS

Would Be Gravely Concerned If Fall Resolution Is Passed, He Says

AFFECTS FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Report Of Capture Of Villa Is Denied At El Paso

(Reuter's Service)

Washington, Dec. 8.—President Wilson in a letter to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee declares that he would be gravely concerned, to see a resolution such as that introduced by Senator Fall (in favor of a severance of relations with Mexico) pass the Senate, as it might gravely confuse the guidance of foreign affairs.

LANSING HEARD

Washington, December 4.—Mr. Lansing, Secretary of State appeared today before the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee in connection with the Mexican crisis. The Committee appointed a sub-committee to interview President Wilson on the subject, meanwhile postponing action on Senator Fall's resolution which Mr. Lansing regards as premature, as an open rupture with Mexico would embarrass the protection of American life and property in Mexico.

REPORT DENIED

Washington, December 5.—President Wilson has reported to the Senate that 927 foreigners, excluding United States citizens, have been killed in Mexico since the overthrow of President Daiz. Over one third of the victims were Chinese.

Mexico City, December 5.—Mr. William Jenkins, the U. S. Consular Agent at Puebla, has been released.

El Paso, December 4.—Mexican officials deny the report that General Villa has been captured by a number of his own men.

COAL STRIKE IN AMERICA IS ENDED BY COMPROMISE

Attorney General Says Agreement Has Been Reached With Men

IS WILSON'S PLAN

Whole Question Will Be Referred To Executive Of Workers

RAIL TRAFFIC HIT

Embassies Concerned By Refusal Of Fuel To Foreign Ships

(Reuter's Service)

London, December 7.—According to an unconfirmed report from Washington the coal strike has been declared off. It is added that the details will be completed by December 9.

ANNOUNCEMENT MADE

Washington, December 6.—The Attorney General announces that a compromise for the termination of the coal strike has been reached between the representatives of the Government and the miners and that it will be submitted to the Miners' Executive Committee on Tuesday (December 9). The compromise was suggested by President Wilson who was represented at the conference by his Secretary, Mr. Tumulty. The miners' representatives will urge the men to accept it.

WILSON'S PLAN

Chicago, December 7.—The miners officials state that President Wilson's proposal for a settlement of the coal strike includes a 14 percent advance in wages, and the appointment, upon resumption of work, of a commission to study wages, profits and general conditions connected with the industry. It is believed certain that the strike will be settled this week.

RAIL LINES HIT

New York, December 5.—Owing to the coal shortage, Eastern railroads are drastically curtailing passenger services. Heating in the New York subways and elevated railways has been partially cut off. Street lighting has been halved and electric signs in Broadway are restricted to one hour a night.

EMBASSIES CONCERNED

Washington, December 6.—The embargo on the bunkering of foreign vessels is causing great concern and the various Embassies here are discussing the situation with the U. S. Shipping Board. It is suggested that Great Britain not having a commercial agreement with the United States, may be forced to send coal overseas.

Jugo-Slavs Report D'Annunzio Plans To Take Dalmatia

His Troops Ready To Attack Spalato And Cattaro, Paris Informed

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, December 5.—The Jugo-Slav Delegation states that it has received alarming reports of d'Annunzio's intentions in Dalmatia. These reports state that ten thousand of his troops are ready to attack Spalato and Cattaro. The Delegation informed the Supreme Council that in the event of d'Annunzio's troops crossing the line of demarcation the Jugo-Slav soldiers had been ordered to resist the attack. The Delegation added that it declined responsibility for the consequences.

Rome, December 4.—Work has been resumed almost everywhere.

Rome, December 7.—The publication is now permitted of details of grave disorders which occurred at Mantua on December 3 and 4 and in which 8 persons were killed and 50 wounded as the result of the protest strike.

The Truth About Korea
By Nathaniel Peffer

PEKING—I have been dealing with the degree of liberty allowed to Koreans under Japanese rule. The conventional tests of a people's liberty are freedom of the press and freedom of speech. Those are disposed of easily in the case of Korea. There is none of either.

Freedom of the press? If the Christian Messenger, a weekly missionary paper in the Korean language, were to mention casually that President Wilson was ill, its issue would be suppressed. If a Korean literary monthly magazine—there is none—were merely to use the words "League of Nations," it would be suppressed and its editors arrested. If there were a Korean paper—there is none—the process of editing it would be this: The articles would be written; they would be put into type; they would be looked over by the editor. If they were satisfying to him, they would then go, not to the presses but to the government officials. The government officials would look them over. If they found in them anything relating to any event of contemporary importance in the world, if they found anything that by any remote interpretation could be charged with referring to political matters, it would be banned. If they did not, the articles would be returned, perhaps in three days, perhaps in seven. And then the paper would go to press. And if after appearing some official did not detect anything that he could construe as seditious the readers would be allowed to continne enjoying the paper, otherwise not. That is the process. There is not a paper published in Korea—except those published by Japanese—that is not first perused by the government officials. And this applies also to missionary publications, even to the material issued by the Tract Society.

I have already said that there is not a Korean newspaper that is not published or supervised by Japanese. The principal paper in the Korean language is the Maill Sinpo, published in Seoul as a direct government organ. If it gives news at all, that news is unblushing Japanese propaganda, so unblushing as to deceive not even an infant, to say nothing of the Koreans. I asked a group of Koreans why they did not try to start a newspaper. They laughed in chorus. The idea was too absurd to be entertained. Applications have, indeed, been made for permission to start such a paper. They have been promptly interred in an official pigeonhole.

Spring Sonnets Treason

Why try to run a newspaper when an innocent missionary publication dare not even refer to the fact that the peace conference has concluded its sessions? Or when this can happen. A couple of years ago The Christian Messenger, a missionary weekly, ran an editorial leader on Spring. It was the usual semi-poetic outpouring how fine was the rebirth of the year, when all things are again new and fresh and green and men are heartened anew thereby, etc. The proofs were submitted to the designated official. He came to the leader. His pen paused, suspended in excitement. Ha, ha, said he, Spring, rebirth, new things, ha, ha. Incitement to rebellion, a calling to Koreans to arise and set up a new government! Sedition! Treason! And that issue of the paper was suppressed.

And this: In a Tract Society pamphlet issued some time ago there appeared a sentence in which all Christian Koreans were abjured to expel the devil from within them. That pamphlet was suppressed with high indignation. Devil? said the official to the editor, devil? When you say devil you are referring to Japan, you are urging Koreans to rise in rebellion! And instructions were then issued to all religious publications never to allow the character for devil to appear in their papers or books again.

Now is it difficult to realise why the Koreans laughed when I asked them why they did not try to start a newspaper? Can you imagine what would happen to an editor who really expressed an opinion on anything? So much for freedom of the press.

Freedom of speech? No meeting of Koreans can be held for any purpose without official permit. No meeting can be held, even with permit, without spies. There is never a pastors' conference, there is never a church service without its spies. Freedom of speech? A Korean Methodist pastor delivered a sermon on the Kingdom of God—the case is a classic in Korea. He was arrested immediately after the service. He was severely reprimanded and threatened with dire consequences if the offense were repeated. There is only one Kingdom, he was told—the Kingdom of Japan.

In the graduation exercises of a high school in Pyeng Yang a boy once chanced to mention Julius Caesar. His notebooks and textbooks were seized by the police; the whole faculty was examined and the principal was reprimanded for allowing dangerous ideas to be propagated in his school.

At another school—also in Pyeng Yang, as I remember—there was last year a literary society, at the weekly meetings of which youths habitually delivered themselves of all the highflown sentiments to which youths of that age are susceptible. On one such occasion one youth in the course of an oration on an abstract subject said: "There is nothing we cannot do if we want to badly enough, we have only to be determined." That youth and three others, officers of the society, were arrested, the society was forbidden ever to meet again and as punishment the school had to engage two Japanese teachers in place of Koreans. Naturally, the police said, what he meant was that if the Koreans want to overthrow the government they can do it.

And this, as it was told to me by the minister involved: A short time ago while head of a church in Chemulpo he started a branch of the Epworth League, a purely religious society, as everybody knows. Monthly meetings were held, consisting almost entirely of lectures on religious subjects. At one meeting one of the leading Korean religious workers in Seoul was invited to Chemulpo to make the address. He did. Immediately after he stepped down from the platform he was taken to the police station, cross-examined, held until after midnight and then released.

Petty, Official Tyranny

When the time came for the next meeting the name of the lecturer and his subject were posted outside the church as usual. Nothing untoward occurred until an hour before the meeting was to take place when two policemen arrived, stationed themselves at the door and informed everybody concerned that the meeting could not be held. Appeal was made to the chief of police; he confirmed the order. No explanation was given. The society never tried to meet again after that. And I could give the names of a hundred men who only in the last two months have been arrested, beaten and imprisoned for saying in innocent meetings things as innocent as these I have just quoted. And I could go on citing these cases to the end of this column and yet another and yet seven others. And incredible as they may seem, I pledge my word that they are duly authenticated instances, to be vouched for by dozens of foreigners as well as Koreans.

It is for their very incredibility that I have cited them, because they throw so much light on a greater question than that of freedom of speech or freedom of the press. They throw light on the whole system under which the Koreans have lived, the whole system of petty official tyranny. It is the cumulative effect of these little, ridiculous restrictions and interferences that has maddened them to rebellion. It is the perpetual nagging, the perpetual filling out of forms, the perpetual visits by hordes of inspectors, the perpetual arrests and reprimands for minor infractions of any of an infinity of regulations, the unchallenged sway of the bureaucratic idiocies of a people who have adopted the Prussian mechanism without really understanding how it works or what it means. Any man who has been subjected to questioning on getting off a boat for one day in Nagasaki, Kobe or Yokohama will understand what I mean: will understand better if he realises also that in Korea it is for every day of the year and for everything in life.

Imagine this kind of thing: While I was in Korea a girl living in a village near Seoul died. Her sister applied for the burial permit.

(Continued on Page 4)

RENEWAL OF WAR IS NOW HELD TO BE POSSIBILITY

Berlin Fails To Reply To Demands; Paris To Send Ultimatum

FOCH PREPARING

Plans Formed To Occupy Cities Of Frankfort And Essen

BIG GUNS MOVING

Teuton Guards Inspired By Junkers Holding Regular Drills

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, Dec. 8.—The Petit Journal states:

"The Allied note to Germany, demands that Germany shall sign the Protocol without discussion and precludes the possibility of further negotiations. After three days notice, the war regime may be resumed, and the blockade automatically re-established."

Paris, December 6.—Although nothing has been published regarding the discussions between Marshal Foch, Field Marshal Sir Henry Wilson and the Supreme Council generally, it is understood that everything is ready for immediate action. The Rhine troops have been regrouped in such a manner as to facilitate an advance.

It should be remembered that the Treaty of Versailles is not yet in force and that the Armistice regime still exists. The armistice was prolonged on February 16, last "for a short period without date of expiry." It could therefore be ended at three days notice.

Meanwhile telegrams from Switzerland report an exodus of wealthy Germans from the right bank of the Rhine and the number of Germans who are waiting for permission to enter Switzerland is increasing daily.

SITUATION SERIOUS

London, December 5.—The summons of Field Marshal Sir Henry Wilson to Paris emphasises the seriousness of the position which has developed out of the growing arrogance of Germany. The Supreme Council in Paris yesterday secretly discussed the enforcement of the treaty, Marshal Foch being present. The deliberations will be resumed today.

Despatches from Berlin indicate that the German Government's position is becoming difficult in face of the bluster of the militarists, whose demonstrations have grown bolder since the receipt of the latest Entente notes. It is apparently believed that the demobilisation and war weariness of the Allies and the supposed secession of the United States will prevent the application of military pressure to enforce the treaty.

The Freiheit throws a sinister light on the organisation of the German Defence Corps. It declares that the citizen guards drill regularly. The drills including bombing practice, while the so-called Public Security Police are officered by regulars and equipped with heavy mortars and flame throwers.

NOSKE DEFIANT

Copenhagen, Dec. 7.—The Daily Mail Berlin correspondent telegraphs that Herr Noske, the Minister of Defense, in an interview on the subject of the threatened advance of the Allies into Germany, "after a preliminary bluster," declared "the Allies can do what they please. Germany does not possess means of resistance."

The statement is regarded merely as an effort on the part of the German Government to save its face.

DEMAND IS FIRM

Paris, December 6.—The Supreme Council's note to Germany demands that the German Government shall sign the Protocol, failing which the Allies will adopt military measures of coercion.

The text of the note was adopted unanimously. The greatest secrecy is naturally maintained regarding its contents. It is understood however that it is couched in a very firm tone and there is every reason to believe that the German discussion in connection with the enforcement of the treaty will be closed once and for all. It is even possible that Germany may agree

the exchange of ratifications within a week.

The Supreme Council finally examined the question of the payment of Customs duty to Germany on her land frontiers. The German Government desires the duties to be collected in gold, as on her sea frontiers. A decision on the subject was postponed pending the enforcement of the treaty.

Later.—The Allied Note to Germany was not communicated to the German Delegation today. It will probably be presented tomorrow.

ALLS FOR ULTIMATUM

Paris, December 5.—The Echo de Paris states that at yesterday's meeting the Supreme Council decided that only an ultimatum to Germany, (which is being drafted today), can get the Allies out of the present embarrassing situation. The Journal understands that Marshal Foch declared yesterday that if an ultimatum were despatched, he was ready to carry out the plans prepared last June, the threat of which brought the Germans to their senses.

Well informed quarters affirm that the Allies will occupy Frankfort and Essen if the Germans do not sign forthwith.

BRITAIN IS FIRM

Paris, December 6.—The British attitude towards Germany is described as one of absolute firmness. Complete agreement exists between Marshal Foch and Field Marshal Sir Henry Wilson regarding all the measures which are being taken in the armies of Occupation with a view to continuing military preparations. From Strasburg unusual military activity is reported. Numerous heavy guns have crossed the Kehl Bridge (three miles south of Strasburg) to the right bank of the Rhine.

ON SCAPA FLOW

Berlin, December 6.—The full text of the letter dated May 9 last from Admiral von Trotha, Chief of the German Admiralty Staff, to Admiral von Reuter discussing the latter's intentions as regards the scuttling of the German fleet at Scapa Flow is officially published here. An addendum is attached declaring that the purpose of the communication was rather to admonish the crews, who were uneasy about their personal fate, to continue to hold out. "There is no hint, it is stated of forcibly solving the future fate of the ships. On the contrary the entire letter is based on the idea that in accordance with the intention of the German Admiralty, this question should be solved by way of negotiations." The statement contends once again that Admiral von Reuter was led to order the sinkings purely by the assumption that the armistice had expired.

Note.—The British Admiralty on December 3, published a translation of Admiral von Trotha's letter, in which the Admiral emphasized that surrender to the enemy was out of the question.

AMERICANS LEAVE

Paris, December 6.—The American Peace Delegation departs for America on the 8th instant. The U. S. Ambassador at Paris, Mr. Wallace, with curtailed authority, will be the sole American representative at the Peace Conference.

London, Dec. 8.—In the House of Commons today replying to Sir Donald Maclean, Mr. Bonar Law stated that there was little reason to doubt that the communications now taking place between the Allies and the German government with a view to an immediate ratification of peace would result satisfactorily.

BONAR LAW OPTIMISTIC

London, December 5.—Speaking at Glasgow yesterday Mr. Bonar Law prophesied that there would be no general election for at least three years.

Referring to the doubts as to whether Germany would ratify the treaty, he said that Great Britain and her Allies had the power and would if necessary, exercise it, to assure that the treaty, which was stern treaty, was not merely ratified but carried into effect. A sufficient portion of Great Britain's great army had been reserved to see that the terms of peace were enforced.

London, December 5.—Reuter's Agency learns that the Rumanian objections to signing the Austrian peace treaty owing to the clauses dealing with the protection of Minorities in Rumania are likely to be overcome.

The Supreme Council has authorised the resumption of trade with the enemy in China, Siam, Persia, Liberia and Portuguese East Africa.

Japs In Shantung Fearful Of Outbreak

(Continued from Page 1)

responsibility for Shantung Province.

GOVERNOR REPLIES

The Governor replied that his responsibility was conditional on the proper behavior of the Japanese. That if they acted legally and observed due respect for the regulations of the country he would in turn be responsible for the proper behavior of the Chinese but that he could not be responsible for trouble deliberately provoked by the Japanese themselves.

The Military Governor is of the opinion that the message brought to him by the Japanese Captain is only a pretext for trouble as the testimony of the small boy is scarcely of sufficient weight to justify an official representation and the reported death from poisonous food has not been verified.

BOLSHEVISTS IN SIBERIA CONTINUING TO ADVANCE

Loyalist Forces Slowly Being Forced Back East Of Omsk

CITY TERRORISED

Many Killed And Put To Torture In Captured Capital By Reds

LETTS ADVANCING

Retreat Of Germans In North Russia Is Continuing

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Irkutsk, December 12.—Military authorities state that the center of the enemy's activity is along the railway line, where the Siberian army slowly continues its retreat. It is pointed out that the region between Omsk and Novo Nikolaevsk presents great difficulties for an effective defense. The Reds have advanced 350 versts east of Omsk and have reached the station of Ubinskaia. North of the railway the Siberian troops hold Iponelikovo and Lake Bashkul while south of the railway they hold the line of the Chulym river near Suzdalka.

Omsk reports say that the Chinese and Magyar troops of the Red Army, as soon as they entered Omsk, began to rob the inhabitants and to shoot officials. The Bolshevist soldiers, they relate, tortured many of the officers. They dipped some of them repeatedly into holes pierced in the ice of the river, and afterward flung their bodies, covered with ice, on the streets.

The Japanese Ambassador in an interview with journalists said that Japanese aims in Siberia were unchanged. In view of recent events, Japan's policy in Siberia was still being discussed, but Japan would never assist the Bolshevists and he hoped that the Allies would pursue the same policy.

Letts Continuing To Pursue Germans

(*Reuter's Service*)

Copenhagen, Dec. 7.—A Lettish communique reports that the Germans continue to retreat beyond the Murajewo-Shavli line, abandoning much material, including fifty locomotives, hundreds of wagons, forty guns, aeroplanes and wireless outfits.

The Letts repulsed a Bolshevik attack in East Latvia.

London, December 5.—The War Office announces that in the Caucasus the Bolshevists have compelled General Wrangel to retire to the defenses of Tsaritsin, three assaults on which on December 1, were completely defeated. The center of the Don army has been driven back west of Kalach. The Reds are attacking the Volunteers with increasing vigor.

Russia And Esthonia Holding Peace Parley

Dorpat, December 7.—Peace conditions have been exchanged between Russia and Esthonia. It is understood that the Russian conditions include recognition of the Soviet, a political amnesty, resumption of diplomatic and commercial relations, disbandment of foreign troops, unhindered commercial traffic, and use of Esthonian ports. The Bolshevists hesitate to conclude an armistice but demand a final peace.

Copenhagen, December 7.—It is announced that Latvia's representatives at the Dorpat conference yesterday negotiated solely for an exchange of hostages.

Stockholm, December 6.—Peace negotiations between Soviet Russia and the Baltic States have been opened at Dorpat in Esthonia. The principal Russian delegates are Mm. Joffre and Krasin, who are attended by a considerable staff.

London, December 4.—Reuter's Agency is authorised to reaffirm that Mr. James O'Grady has received the most definite instructions to negotiate with M. Litvinoff solely for an exchange of prisoners.

Propose Arbitration Of Hongkong Strike

If Suggestion Is Rejected By Owners Strike Will Be Called Dec. 17

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Hongkong, December 13.—The China Officers and Engineers Guilds, have passed an unanimous resolution to propose to the Shipowners Association that the parties should refer the wages dispute to arbitration. Failing acceptance of the proposal it was decided to strike as from midday on December 17.

Salt Prices Will Not Be Raised Now

(*American Wireless Service*)

Peking, Dec. 13.—A mandate is about to be issued dealing with Salt Taxation, warning local officials not to interfere as that revenue is pledged for the Reorganisation Loan, and not to raise the price of salt as a means of securing additional income.

Peking, Dec. 13.—The headquarters of the Peking Garrison, Peking Gendarmerie, and Metropolitan Police have been instructed to issue a joint proclamation pointing out that as public sentiment towards diplomatic affairs is greatly excited, it is the duty of the Government to afford adequate protection to Japanese residents.

Freight Blockade Shippers' Subject

(*American Wireless Service*)

San Francisco, (Undated).—At a conference at which Trans-Pacific Shipping Interests and Pacific-Coast Shippers were represented the questions of freight rates, the accumulation of freight on piers and the adjustment of bills of lading were discussed and remedies were planned.

Cotton Crop Report Issued In America

(*American Wireless Service*)

Washington, Dec. 11.—The Department of Agriculture announces that the final estimate of this year's cotton crop places the total production of the 1919-1920 season at 5,675,096,000 lbs. exclusive of linters, which is equivalent to 1,103,000 bales of 500 lbs. gross weight.

COMMONS HEARS RAILWAY REPORT

Geddes Says Questions Will Be Dealt With By Central Board

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, Dec. 8.—In the House of Commons today at question time, Sir Eric Geddes stated, in connection with the New Railway Committee, that apart from the present negotiations between the Government and Railway men, questions regarding wages and conditions of service would, during Governmental control of the railways, be dealt with by a General Board, consisting of five railway managers and five Trades Unionists, the latter comprising three representatives of the National Union of Railwaymen and two representatives of the Locomotive Engineers Society.

Failing an agreement on any question, it would be referred to the National Wages Board, consisting of four railway managers, four representatives of the workers and four users of railways. The unions concerned had agreed that strikes should not occur until a month after the question at issue had been referred to the National Wage Board. The present Railway Executive would probably be abolished on January 1, whereupon an Advisory Committee would be established, comprising twelve general managers and four workers representatives to Administer the railways under the Ministry of Transport Act.

Poulet May Have Won Flight To Australia

French Airman Said To Have Reached Siam Ahead Of Captain Smith

(*Reuter's Service*)

Paris, December 6.—In the air race to Australia the Frenchman Poulet is announced to have arrived at Bangkok before Captain Ross Smith. Poulet handed over to the Siamese Government documents entrusted to him by the Siamese Mission in Paris.

The Liberte states that if Poulet arrives in Australia, he will give a series of flying exhibitions in Adelaide, Sydney and Melbourne. He will then fly over Borneo and up the Chinese coast to Japan whence he will return to India, and then home by his outgoing route. The Liberte adds that Poulet thus hopes to cover the expenses of his flight to Australia and also to aid the widow of Vedrines who was killed while preparing for a flight round the world.

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Kiukiang Kikungshan Kwangpinghsien Kweiyang Kiuhwa Kwanghsien Kienning Liaochow Loting Mohei Mintsing Manila Miyang Nanking Nantungchow Nanchang Peking Pakhoi Pootung Pukow

Suining She Ki Chen Shenchow Shaowu Shaohsing Shekiang Sungkiang Sienyu Santai Suifu Singeh Sichwan Taianfu Taifen Tsingkiangpu Tehchow Tientsin Tungchow Tungjen Tatung Taikuhsien Tsinan Tsing-Shih Tsining Tsingtan Wuhu Wenchow Wanchih Wuchang Woosung Wuchow Wei-hai-wei Weihsien Wusih Yuhsien Yu Yao Yenping Yangchow Yeningkong Yochow Yenchang Yunchun Yengchen Yengchow Yuchow Yuengkong

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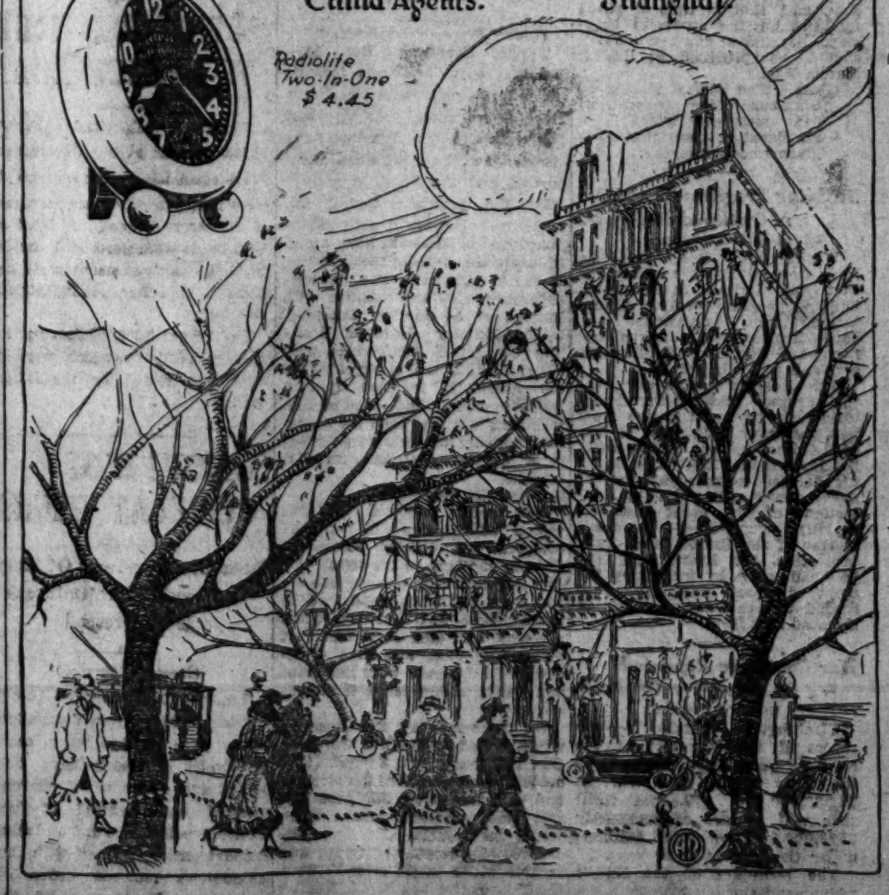

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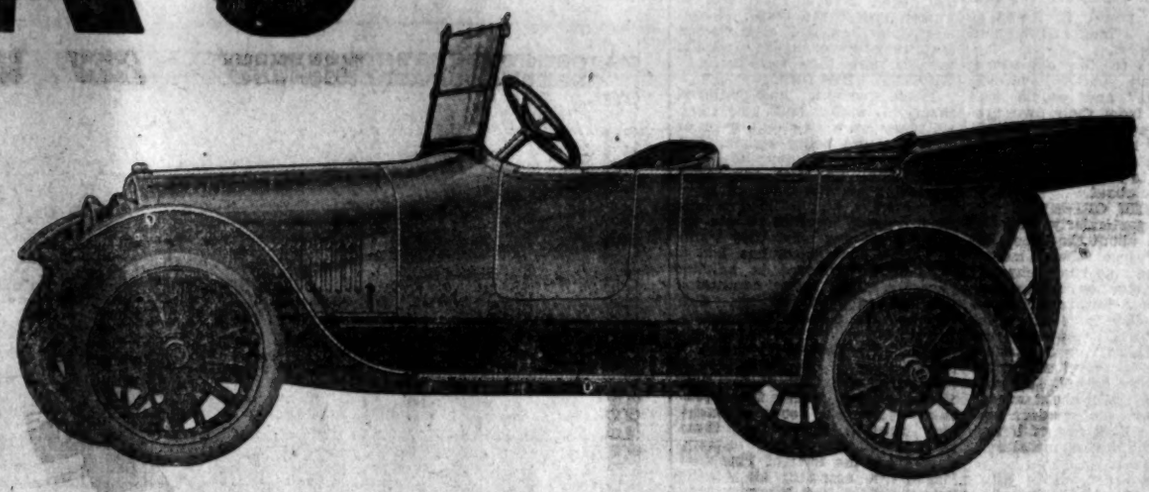

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Dorothy Dix Visits Shanghai

Real Fountain Of Youth Is Steamship Ticket She Says

Pen Creates Domestic Unity

BY HELEN WILLIAMS

The writer who is accredited with having done more than any other journalist to bring about domestic happiness in modern times, Dorothy Dix, is in Shanghai. Her stories, published daily in newspapers in America, England and Canada, have ruthlessly arraigned husband and wife, in turn, for their shortcomings and have praised them for their good qualities.

On one of her periodical trips around the world, which she takes to keep fresh and young and brilliant, mentally and physically, she has arrived here and is stopping at the Astor House.

She said yesterday that it is not without reason that Ponce de Leon, Lao-tze and the other wise men who were searching for the fountain of youth and pills of immortality, wandered far from home to find them, for the real fountain of youth is found at the end of a long railway and steamship ticket.

According to the old adage, "Homekeeping youths have ever homely wits" and people who never move from their own fireside grow stupid and dull and old because they have nothing new to think about, nothing picturesque or dramatic to remember, nothing fresh to talk about.

COME TO THE ORIENT

This is particularly true of women who, about the time they reach fifty lose their mental figures as well as their physical ones, and grow so stodgy and dull that their husbands get up and leave if they have enterprise enough to do it. The only real remedy for this is for the middle aged woman to travel and get a fresh view-point on life, and have something to talk about except the incompetence of modern servants and the high cost of living, or of grand childrens' measles.

Miss Dix said:

I particularly advise all women to come to the Orient because everything is so entirely different from the way it is in Bird Center or Rabbitts Track or wherever else they happen to live in the United States.

It will give them food for thought and topics for discussion for the balance of their lives. If they don't get anything else out of it they can at least go home and thank God for living in a country where husbands know their proper places, and that it is the first duty of man to make money and provide comforts for his women folk, instead of expecting a wife to stand humbly in the background and pound her forehead on the floor three times a day in gratitude for every time he deigns to notice her.

Therefore I preach the gospel of travel to women. Most of the domestic misery in the world is simply the result of husbands and wives boring each other to such an extent that they are forced to fight in order to infuse a little pep and ginger into life.

A great deal of this could be eliminated by the simple expedient of wives traveling for their husbands' health, so to speak. We shall probably reach a solution of the divorce evil when a man gets wise enough, perceiving his Maria getting peevish, to present her with a circular trip around the world instead of going to the domestic relations court.

When Miss Dix first started out many years ago to do newspaper work, she was assigned to entire charge of the woman's page of the New Orleans Picayune. She tried to think of something new to be written about, and it came to her that nearly everything in the world had been written for and to women except the truth. Sentimental writers had told women that they were angels, and the women knew they were not.

WANTED NEW DEAL

Pious writers had adjured them to suffer and be strong, and they were sick and tired of suffering and being strong, and they wanted a new deal and fairer one. So Miss Dix began handing them the truth in large solid chunks, and while she feels that a good deal of it was unpalatable it was what they wanted. Miss Dix's work has had a tremendous influence in helping to bring about better conditions for women and it has also given women a saner attitude towards life.

From New Orleans she went to New York, and became a member of the staff of the New York Journal, where for seventeen years she covered many big stories. Some of these trials are memorable. Among them were the trial of President McKinley's assassin, all of the Patrick trials, and the numerous Harry Thaw trials.

In the meantime she kept up the Dorothy Dix talks to women and girls, which deal with the human relationships between men and women, and these were syndicated to many papers. Three years ago Miss Dix left the New York Journal to devote herself entirely to this and magazine work.

Miss Dix spent a month in Japan and from there went to Peking. After leaving here she will go to Manila, Hongkong, Canton, and on to Java, Ceylon, Burma, India, Egypt, and home through the Mediterranean.

The Truth About Korea

By Nathaniel Peffer

(Continued from Page 1)

It was given but made out in the name of the sister, the girl who was living. The girl went back to get it changed. Can't be done, she was told abruptly. "But this is my name," she protested, "I am not dead." Can't be done, she was told. "But it is wrong," she exclaimed. It is not wrong, she was told, it can't be wrong. "But it is my name," she said again. And then she was told to get out, to get out quickly or she would be locked in a cell. She knew what that meant. She got out. And she had to change her name to that of her dead sister, and officially she herself is dead and this when there has been a death in the family—the girl's own sister! As if that wasn't sad enough!

It is not difficult to imagine what life means to a Korean. It is not difficult to imagine why the tortures were committed last Spring, [illegible] were flogged to death. It is not difficult to imagine why humble Koreans live in constant terrorisation, in constant fear of official anger. It is not difficult to imagine why the country twists in [illegible] more omnipresent even than in Tsarist Russia. To understand Korea you must understand this officialdom and its psychology. For these are the men who rule Korea.

And in that psychology probably is the explanation of why the rule has been so bad. Officialdom is nowhere so conscientious in anything as the maintenance of its lethargy, its authority and its jobs and this is true in Korea in the superlative degree. The whole system is founded on misrule and deception, a veritable pyramid of deception, each grade deceiving that higher up straight up to the Governor-General and the Tokio cabinet. All officials must report everything as favorable, whether it is so or not; otherwise how hold their jobs? If a Japanese official presumed in his report to the man above him to make criticisms, to suggest that there was anything wrong, his superior would reprimand him.

Official Double-Crossing

In Pyeng Yang I was told of a case where all the schools in a neighboring district had gone on strike. The district educational inspector so reported to the magistrate, gave the reasons therefor and [illegible] when he presented his report the magistrate told him to sign another blank form, so that if any changes were to be made he could make them without sending the report back. The inspector did so. Later he learned that the magistrate had written on the blank form: "Everything is satisfactory in this district. The schools have an increased attendance and students are leaving the Christian schools for ours because they do not like hymn singing." The inspector took the hint. He never again made an unfavorable report. Similarly in one district where the drought was most severe last Spring the farmers refused to pay their taxes because they said they had no money and could not eat if they did. The police went out and [illegible] reduced to the value of the taxes. Then they reported to the prefect: "Conditions are good in our district. The people are paying their taxes willingly." And that method goes straight to the top.

Last February, even before the revolt had broken out, the Korean students in Tokio presented to the Imperial Government a petition stating the grievances of their country and praying relief. It happened that at the time one of the six highest officials in Korea was in Tokio. He was called before a Diet investigation commission. How does it happen, he was asked, that after ten years of our rule this can be? These people are protesting. How does it come? He explained readily. These students, he said, were merely professional agitators and malcontents who got fantastic ideas from students returning from abroad. This is not true in Korea, itself, he said; there the people are perfectly contented and there is no complaint. And the subject was dropped. That same official returned to Seoul just two days before the nation rose in revolt almost to a man. The deception is carried right to the highest authority, and the Korean people are the victims.

This is the case for Korea in the past decade. Against this it made its united and dramatic but costly protest. The nature of that protest, its present status and its consequences I shall take up next.

(To Be Continued)

News Brevities

A chorus of 300 voices, with four soloists, assisted by the Municipal orchestra, will render a program of Christmas music at the Town Hall Friday evening at 8:15 o'clock. The chorus is to be directed by Mr. C. D. Glauque and Misses Myra B. Olive and Elizabeth Spencer, Mr. Charles S. Keen and Dr. Samuel Chiu are the soloists.

* * *

Mrs. F. Ayscough of this city receives honorable mention in connection with the prize awards in the November number of the magazine Poetry for her work in collaboration with Amy Lowell in translating "Chinese Written Wall Pictures" which appeared in "Poetry." Each year since its founding "Poetry" has given a limited number of prizes for original poetry. One of its rules bars translations from the list of prize possibilities but that fact that these translations are given special recognition is evidence of the high place the work takes in the opinion of the editors.

* * * * *

Mr. Robert Archey Woods of Boston will give an address at Sunday Service League today.

* * *

The tenth general meeting of the shareholders of the Alma Estates, Limited, will be held at the head office, 71 Szechuen Road, on Monday, December 29 at 4 o'clock. The transfer books of the company will be closed from December 22 to 29 inclusive.

* * *

Lieut. F. J. Harte arrived in Shanghai from Hongkong by the Suiyang yesterday.

* * *

Mr. Yang Tcheng, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, was elected President of the China Native Goods Development Society at its annual election yesterday. Messrs. Wang Chin-an and Wang Wen-tien were elected Vice-presidents.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Denham were among the passengers who arrived on the steamer Fengtien from Tientsin yesterday.

* * *

The International Team shoot of the Shanghai Rifle Association will take place this afternoon at 1:30 o'clock.

* * *

The All-comers rifle championship will held at the Rifle Range tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock.

* * *

Shanghai Junior Golf Club Month Medal will be played off today at the Hongkew Recreation Ground.

* * *

The members of the Quest Society will meet in the Royal Asiatic Society Hall tomorrow afternoon at 5:30 o'clock.

* * *

The Columbia Country Club will give a tea-dance this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

* * * *

The American Chamber of Commerce of China will give a dinner Thursday evening at 8 o'clock at the Columbia Country Club, o'clock at the Columbia Country. The guests to be entertained will be Mr. Albert H. Wiggin, President of the Chase National Bank of New York, Mr. Charles Stone, President of Hayden, Stone and Company of Boston, Captain Robert Dollar, president of the Robert Dollar Company, San Francisco, Mr. E. B. Bruce, President of the Pacific Development Corporation, New York, and Mr. W. F. Carey, of Siems-Carey Construction Company of New York.

* * *

The American University Club will hold its annual dinner and election of officers on the evening of December 30 at the Union Club of China, Chartered Bank Building.

* * *

Those who are to participate in the Russian Refugee benefit performance at the Apollo Theater next Wednesday night are announced as follows: Mr. Ore, director, Messrs. Siraida and Mr. Bakaleinikoff, Violinists, Mr. Lebedoff, Miss Boudkina and Kovalenko, artistes Mr. Lolo and Miss Nick, comic dance. In addition there will be motion pictures.

* * *

Mr. F. W. McIntyre was elected president and Mr. W. A. Adams, secretary, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology Alumni Association at a banquet held Friday night at the Y. P. S. hotel.

* * *

American mail direct for Hongkong to leave today on the steamer Nile closes at the U. S. Post Office at 2 o'clock. That which arrived on the Nile yesterday from America for the U. S. Post Office amounted to 404 bags, most of it parcels and newspapers. All of it was distributed before the post office employes left last night. The Empress of Russia with letter mail will arrive tomorrow evening. If the mail is brought to the city by 7 p.m. it will be distributed tomorrow night.

* * *

Mr. Matsuoka, secretary of the Foreign Office of Japan and former Acting Consul General in Shanghai, is expected here tomorrow.

* * *

The Church of England Men's Society will meet Tuesday for further conference.

* * *

The Japan Advertiser says Japanese business men in Osaka are maturing a plan for erecting a new cotton mill in Shanghai.

* * *

The International Recreation Club will hold its sixtieth meeting December 27. First sadding bell will be rung at 1 p.m. The meeting is open to members of the Shanghai Race Club and the Shanghai Paper club.

* * *

Mr. J. Campbell, for three years assistant purser of the Empress of Asia, has resigned to join the accounting firm of Thomson, Thomson and Williams in this city.

* * *

Mr. Julean Arnold, Commercial attache for China will return to Peking after the convention of the National Foreign Trade Council in San Francisco in May.

Frenzied Finance Hero's Daughter Here As Bride

With treasure valued at G.311,500,000, 500 tons of cargo and 82 passengers the China Mail Steamship Company liner Nile arrived here yesterday from San Francisco.

Among the passengers for Shanghai were Captain B. A. Edwards, former commander of the old B. Battery, 302nd Field Artillery, who comes here to join Messrs. Andersen, Meyer and Company. Captain Edwards is accompanied by his wife who was formerly Miss Jean Chandler Lawson, daughter of Thomas W. Lawson of Boston. During the war Mrs. Edwards was on night and day service as an ambulance driver in the woman's motor corps.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Clay, Captain and Mrs. W. F. Collins, Lieut. and Mrs. H. K. Crichton, Mr. E. P. Gosling, Mr. H. F. Merrill, Mr. Stanley Heller and Mr. F. B. Scott were passengers for this port.

The Nile will be despatched from the China Merchants' Lower Wharf for Hongkong tonight at midnight.

NEW IRISH BILL BEING PREPARED

T. P. O'Connor Says Nothing Is To Be Expected From Present Ministry

(Reuter's Service)

London, December 4.—In the House of Commons today at question time Mr. Lloyd George said that the Government hoped to introduce the Irish bill early in the third week of December. Parliament would be prorogued before Christmas but the bill would be carried over to next session by a special suspensory resolution.

London, December 6.—Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P. has issued a manifesto declaring that there is nothing to expect from the present Ministry "which has broken its pledges to Ireland in almost the same breath in which they were uttered." Mr. O'Connor announces that the United Irish League of Great Britain will become an independent ally of the Labor Party.

London, Dec. 8.—In the House of Commons today Captain William Redmond strongly protested against the new order requiring motor users in Ireland to possess permits. Mr. Ian Mcpherson, Chief Secretary for Ireland, replying, refused to withdraw the order which he said was intended to prevent serious outrages, in which motors were used.

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Also CHOCOLATE-MILK and COCOA-MILK.

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For houseboat and country journeys these MILKMAID MIXTURES are both convenient and comforting. An expert beverage can be made most easily by any Chinese servant.

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Christian Leaders Gather For Shanghai Conference On 'China For Christ' Move

Delegates from all over China are beginning to gather in Shanghai for the opening of the "China for Christ" conference to be held under the auspices of the China Continuation Committee in the Union Church hall from Tuesday to Saturday of this week. One hundred specially appointed leaders of Christian work are to be in attendance at the conference which is expected to launch an ambitious campaign.

Great religious movements have became common in the Protestant churches in America. A year ago the Methodist churches put on a Centenary drive which brought in subscriptions of more than $175,000,000 for advance work. Other Protestant denominations are now uniting in what is being called the Inter-Church World Movement and this is expected to increase the missionary resources of these bodies by almost a half billion dollars. Great additions in church membership are also resulting from this effort.

Stirred by these movements in the churches of America, the Christians of China have begun to demand a similar advance in this country. With more than 300,000 active members of the Protestant churches and a constituency many times as large, they see no reason why the active Christian church shall not become a body of greatly increased power at this time when the nation is in such desperate straits. In this resolution they have the support of the Inter-Church World Movement which has appointed the China Continuation Committee to look after its interests in China.

PLANS FOR FUTURE

In addition, the Chinese Christians have been aroused by preliminary reports of the results of a China wide survey being conducted by the Continuation Committee. In 1918 this special department under the direction of Rev. M. T. Stauffer began to gather data as to the missionary occupation of China. Figures have been received showing the large areas for which non-Christian organisation is responsible today as well as the areas nominally included in the territory of the churches which are not being cultivated.

In addition, information has been gathered as to the location of Christian institutions and it has been found that in some cases schools are located in towns where there is only a small Christian constituency leaving other towns unoccupied where schools could be more wisely maintained. More than 300 correspondents have assisted the office force of ten persons in gathering this data which is to be issued some time next Spring in a large volume.

It is said that the estimate of population is more accurate than ever gathered by any other survey. Particularly important is the detailed information on outlying territories like Mongolia, Sinkiang, Tibet and Indo-China which has been collected by a special force of 30 correspondents.

Commercial firms have offered large sums of money for advance information as to portions of these statistics but Mr. Stauffer and those working with him are guarding them zealously. However, enough is already known by the Christian churches to indicate the necessity of a great increase in their work if they are in any efficient manner to accomplish the things which they have always had in view.

INTERESTS UNITED

Relying upon the support of the Inter-Church World Movement and realising the gravity of the situation revealed by its own survey, the China Continuation Committee has called this meeting which is to be opened at 10 o'clock on Tuesday morning. Not only the churches founded by American missionaries but also those which owe their origin to British societies will be represented for it is the desire of the Chinese to have all their forces interested in this enterprise.

"No cut and dried program has been formed" said the Rev. E. C. Lobenstine, Secretary of the China Continuation Committee yesterday. "We do not intend to impose any of our own ideas upon the conference. These men have been invited from all over China simply to discuss the question as to whether a united forward movement by the Christians is practicable just now and if they decide it is they will themselves work out the form which the movement will take.

"The interest of the Chinese in this effort is bound to be larger than in any effort ever undertaken by the churches in China. Although missionaries will be present in the conference there will be at least an equal number of Chinese and nothing will be undertaken which they do not feel can be carried through. The name suggested for the movement, 'The China for Christ Movement,' has been suggested by the Chinese and the goals of the movement will be adopted by them. The China Continuation Committee is acting as the representative of the Inter-Church World Movement merely called this conference together and responsibility for the results of the conference rests entirely upon its members."

PROMINENT DELEGATES

In the list of delegates to the conference are found such outstanding names as Bishops Maloney, Norris and Hind of the Anglican Church; Mr. Hsu Chien, formerly Vice-Minister of Justice; Mr. Chung Yung-kwang, formerly Commissioner of Education in Kwangtung Province and now Dean of Canton Christian College; Dr. P. W. Kuo, principal of the Government High Normal College at Nanking; the Honorable S. T. Wen; Dr. S. M. Woo of the Joint Council of Public Health; Mr. Chen Chang-sheng, editor of the Tung Wen Pao; Dr. Chang Po-ling, President of Nankai College, Tientsin; Dr. Fong F. Sec, editor of the Commercial Press; Mr. David Z. T. Yui, Secretary of the National Y.M.C.A.; Mr. C. C. Nieh, Manager of Heng Foong Cotton Mill Shanghai; the Rev. George Davis of Peking; Dr. J. T. Proctor, Shanghai; Rev. Arnold Bryson, Tsangchow; Chihli; the Rev. J. A. O. Gotteberg, Changsha; the Rev. J. K. Hill, Wuchang; Dr. J. Walter Lowrie, Shanghai; Dr. J. Leighton Stuart, Peking; Miss Grace L. Coppock, Shanghai; the Rev. Liu Fang, Peking; the Rev. Chou Chia-jung, Nanking; Rev. J. C. Hawk, Changchow; Dr. Y. Y. Tsu, Shanghai; Dr. Frank Rawlinson, Shanghai; the Rev. E. W. Burt, Tsingchowfu; the Rev. W. O. Pye, Fenchow; Miss M. Wood, Peking; the Rev. Chang Chu-ling, Canton; the Rev. F. W. S. O'Neill, Fakuting; the Rev. W. B. Paton, Wukingfu; the Rev. G. H. McNeur, Canton; the Rev. C. L. Igilvie, Peking; the Rev. G. W. Gibb, Shanghai; the Rev. C. M. Lack, Yencheng; the Rev. Hsing Ling, Shanghai; Dr. John Y. Lee, Shanghai; Mr. James Stark, Shanghai; the Rev. K. L. Reichelt, Hankow; Mr. C. W. Harvey, Shanghai; Miss Ruth Paxson, Shanghai; Dr. K. C. Liu, Nanking; and Dr. F. D. Gamewell.

At the opening session on Tuesday morning, Mr. David Z. T. Yui will speak on "The Present Situation in China in Relation to the Christian Church." In the afternoon there will be addresses by Rev. Liu Fang of Peking, Dr. Chang Po-ling, Tientsin and Mr. Chung Yung-kwang of Canton. On Wednesday morning, Dr. Cheng Ching-yi will speak on the question: "Is a united forward movement by the Christian forces in China practicable and if so what form should such a movement take?" The Rev. E. C. Lobenstine will discuss "The Relation of the Inter-Church World Movement to the China for Christ Movement."

SOCIAL AND MORAL

The main work of the conference will be done in commissions which will discuss such questions as the spiritual life of Christians, habits of systematic giving, social and moral objectives of Christians in the national movement, development of missionary support, organisation of a national movement and the use of the National Phonetic Script. Thursday, Friday and Saturday will probably be devoted to a discussion of the reports of these commissions. The conference is expected to adjourn Saturday evening.

On Friday night there will be two public meetings, one for Chinese to be held in Martyr's Memorial Hall and one for foreigners in the Union Church. The subject of the meeting for the Chinese will be Christian patriotism and the speakers will include some of the leaders in the progressive movement in China. Speakers at the meeting in Union Church will be announced later.

Sessions of the conference will not be open to the public but a full report will be given in the daily press.

Huge Credit Project Discussed At Paris

Supreme Council Considering Methods Of Relieving Financial Distress

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, December 5.—The Intransigant says:

"The Supreme Council is discussing immediate measures to alleviate the financial difficulties of all countries including ex-enemy countries. It has been suggested that vast international credits alone can remedy the situation, especially in Austria, where help is badly needed, and urgent representations on the subject are being made to Washington. It is also probable that the Council will accept the principle of free exchange of goods between different countries."

Local Bodies Urge Merchants To Back Japanese Boycott

Settlement Commerce Chamber Attitude Is Questioned By Organisations

Dissatisfied with the non-committal attitude on the boycott movement of the Chambers of Commerce of Shanghai and Nantao and the Commercial Federation of Shanghai and the Shanghai Shopkeepers' League, eight local educational and social service organisations yesterday addressed a letter to these bodies, urging them to co-operate with the students in strengthening the anti-Japanese propagada.

The message read in part:

"Since the outbreak of the Foochow imbroglio, the nation has been highly indignant and the strengthening of the anti-Japanese boycott became a matter of great urgency. The commercial and educational interests in the various provinces are sparing no efforts in agitating and carrying out the movement. This is an active campaign originated with the merchants themselves.

"While we quite realise the fact that a steady and organised movement should be instituted and not one which is too radical, we feel that your organisations, as the leading spirit in all that is patriotic and noble, should be responsible in advocating this work. We feel that you should issue a definite statement to announce your stand in the matter in order to eradicate the suspicion of the public and perform your part in the national self-determination.

"The action taken by the Peking Chamber of Commerce is well-known to you. We trust that you will not be outdone by your colleague in the North and will take an active part at an early date."

The organisations that sent the message were the Kiangsu Educational Association, the Shanghai Educational City Association, the China Vocational Educational Association, the World Chinese Students' Federation, the Overseas Chinese Association, the Western Returned Students' Union, the Shanghai Christians' Union and the Shanghai Firemen's Union.

SONG SERVICE TODAY

The Rev. E. C. Lobenstine, secretary of the China Continuation Committee, will address the American Song Service in the Banquet Hall of the Palace Hotel this afternoon at 5 o'clock. Mr. F. D. Drake will sing.

JAPS ATTACK RED CROSS PHYSICIAN

American Doctors Seized By Nippon Policemen In Mukden

Dr. James H. Ingram, American Red Cross physician of Peking who left here last summer with the first ship load of wounded Czech soldiers from Siberia, arrived yesterday on his return from Europe. He was in Shanghai a few hours and left by steamer for Tientsin and Peking yesterday afternoon.

"We had a great trip with those Czechs," declared the doctor yesterday. "Got all of them home except one. In San Diego, in Washington and in New York we received receptions that we thought were immense but it was in Prague, the capital of Czechia, that we received the real celebration. They could not have made more over me if I had been President Wilson himself."

Doctor Ingram told of their first arrival on the borders of the new Czecho-Slovak republic. There they were met at the little railway station with refreshments and a lunch. It was black bread and buttered with lard but the best that the war-torn district could provide and everyone received it in the spirit that it was given. On his return he stopped in France long enough to visit various battlefields.

Of all the American men with the Czechs in Siberia he declared that Dr. W. C. Hiltner of this city was the best loved.

"You see Hiltner played checkers with the Czechs," he explained, "though the Czechs always beat him."

The two physicians volunteered for Siberian service at the same time in the summer of 1918 and were together for the most part in their work for refugees and soldiers.

Dr. Ingram recalled yesterday his experience in Mukden on his way to take part in the Siberian relief work. A Japanese laid hold of him in the railway carriage and tried to pull him out. Dr. Ingram turned his arm and broke the man's hold. Then he was seized by four Japanese policemen, carried out and prevented from returning until after the train had left. He reported the matter to the American Consul and not long after learned from the Japanese proprietor of the hotel that he would be tried "for hitting a man." Though he had hit no one the situation was such that the American Consul saw fit to put the Red Cross man personally onto the next train in order to avoid possible international complications, the two countries then being Allies. That was the last of the incident so far as the doctor ever heard, he says, but the Japanese attitude towards Americans in Manchuria and Siberia remained unchanged until the American Railway Corps was given partial control of the Siberian Railway.

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The children will shout with delight, and they'll think the elf-like boy on the cover who blows all these songs out of his magic bubble pipe is a real, live fairy.

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To Fathers—

Instead of spending a lot of money on toys, that within a few days after Xmas has passed will either have become broken or lost, why not use a part of that money to start a ***"Savings Account"*** for the Children?

AN I. S. S. PREMIUM BOND

IS A SAVINGS ACCOUNT

THAT NOT ONLY GUARANTEES A PROFIT ON THE INVESTMENT

BUT

FROM THE DRAWINGS THAT ARE HELD MONTHLY THERE ARE LARGE POSSIBILITIES IN THE WAY OF EXTRA RETURNS.

HERE are a few examples showing you what may be in store for ***Your Children.***

Is it not worth trying?

BOND No. 981 was issued on the 20th July, 1914, and since that date has drawn.

On January	15th, 1915	$ 12.00
„ September	15th, 1915	$ 150.00
„ October	15th, 1915	$1,525.00
„ November	15th, 1916	$2,000.00
	Total	$3,687.00

The Bond was then cancelled as more than its full value ($2,000) had been redeemed and the holder received further the 2 years Surrender Value to his credit.

BOND No. 1165 was issued on September, 1916, and since that date has drawn.

On January	15th, 1917	$ 12.00
„ October	15th, 1917	$ 12.00
„ December	15th, 1917	$1,000.00
„ December	15th, 1918	$ 12.00
„ April	15th, 1919	$2,000.00
	Total	$3,036.00

The Bond was then cancelled as more than its full value ($2,000) had been redeemed and the holder received further the 2 years Surrender Value to his credit.

BOND No. 1820 was issued on June, 1916, and since that date has drawn.

On June	15th, 1917	$ 12.00
„ September	15th, 1918	$1,000.00
„ March	15th, 1919	$ 12.00
„ June	15th, 1919	$2,000.00
	Total	$3,024.00

The Bond was then cancelled as more than its full value ($2,000) had been redeemed and the holder received further the 3 years Surrender Value to his credit.

Write, Call or Phone, give us the name of your Child or Children, and we will send you the Bond (or Bonds) so that Xmas Morning it may occupy Premier Place in the Stocking

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LIBERALS HEAR BRITISH Ppremier

Lloyd George Voices Appeal For United Effort To Save World

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, Dec. 7.—In the course of his speech at the Manchester Reform Club yesterday Mr. Lloyd George admitted that the Anti-Dumping Bill was retrogressive, but he said that the promoters of the Tariff Bill of 1916 or of the Runciman resolutions in Paris which signaled out one nation for hostile legislation after the war could not condemn the Government's attitude. He, as a free trader, refused to believe that the cause of free trade was inseparable from permitting dumping, which Mr. Asquith had styled "Unfair Competition." To remove dumping would strengthen free trade. This one measure was to be used to urge Liberals to abandon their pledges, further divide the nation, and hamper national reconstruction. They were asked to leave the combination which had carried the greatest Reform act and the greatest Land Reform ever carried and which had pledged itself to grant Home Rule, and Liberal Institutions to India.

"We are asked," the Prime Minister said, "to divide the nation in face of a vigilant enemy in order to reunite the Liberal Party on the German dumpheap. That is not going to make Liberalism a living force." The Prime Minister paid a tribute to the loyalty of his Unionist Colleagues to their election pledges, he said that Mr. Runciman had recently advocated co-operation between the best elements among Liberals and members of the Labor Party. The same thing applied to the best elements among Liberals and Unionists.

He asked Mr. Asquith whether he, if in power, would have dismissed the Unionist Colleagues who had helped to win the war. The only alternative to coalition was confusion. There was a new challenge to civilisation, affecting the whole fabric of Society. It declared private enterprise a failure which must be rooted out. Those who believed in the virtures of private enterprise must remove the evils which had provoked the challenge. National unity alone could save Great Britain, Europe and the world.

He appealed to Liberalism to participate worthily in an united effort to save the world.

Carranza Arraigned By Big Oil Managers

(*American Wireless Service*)

Washington, Dec. 11.—A Delegation of American Oil Men told Mr. Payne, Chairman of the United States Shipping Board, that the production of oil in Mexico had practically ceased as a result of the decrees promulgated by President Carranza and the general attitude of the Mexican Government towards foreign oil companies.

Service is the middle name of Li Zu-kung, one time chauffeur and now guest of the Settlement jailers. That's the reason he's retired for three months to meditate on the evils of dumping one's boss through a windshield and against a solidly rooted tree.

It happened thusly:

Li was going strong. He was making a great record for speed and efficiency. Just then a bicycle and a tram car intervened, with a tree by way of garniture.

The driver said he dodged the bike. But he couldn't miss the tree. Incidentally, he scraped a step and a few yards of paint off the tram.

The boss did a Steve Brodie through the glass front of the car—and is still on the absent list.

* * *

This isn't a fish story.

But it's scaley, nevertheless.

Mo Li-sung dropped his weighing machine a few weeks ago, so he says, and ever since that misfortune the scales have been weighing half a pound short.

But Mo is a most upright man. In order to do justice to the customers at his shop he's been giving them an extra half pound of goods, again so he says.

Just how he arrived at what an extra half pound is, without accurate scales to weigh on, he failed to convince Japanese Assessor Hayashida and Magistrate Loh. They confiscated the scales and ordained that Mo pay $30 cumshaw or live for a month at the expense of the Settlement.

* * *

Three boatmen on a merry party aboard a junk on Soochow Creek disagreed about something, probably the Shanghai exchange.

Zan Young-tah and Lie Eu-zaung cast their lots together and the third member of the party found himself standing in the mud at the bottom of the stream.

The Mixed Court yesterday decided to delay its inquiry into the matter for a week when it was informed that the involuntary swimmer—or wader—was unable to be present, being incapacitated, temporarily by the trifling matter of a boat-hook wound in the neck.

Easy Suicide Way Found On Railroad

(*China Press Correspondence*)

Nanchang, December 10.—Just south of Sand River (Sha Ho) and twenty-five minutes from Kiukiang this afternoon the Nanchang-Kiukiang train halted long enough to let curious passengers inspect the remains of the man "who wanted to die." As the train approached a poorly dressed countryman placed his neck upon the rail and no guillotine ever did a neater job. The head was thrown into the middle of the track but the body was still resting upon its hands showing clearly that the farmers who said "He wanted to die" were right. If this little 90-mile railroad is out for a record it is doing well. The passengers on the train report that this is the eleventh man within a week to die under the wheels.

Warwick's Players In Farewell Bill

Representative Of Vanity Fair Company Comes Here From Peking

Edgar Warwick's Vanity Fair company will appear at the Lyceum Theater Saturday, December 20, in a farewell performance made up of the favorite items of the various editions. This was the announcement made yesterday by Miss Eileen Dawn, who has just returned to Shanghai from Peking.

Miss Dawn reports that the company is playing to good business in the north. The opening house at Tientsin made a record, every seat in the theater being booked before the date of the play.

The plan for the Shanghai performance is at Moutrie's.

GEN. GAIDA ENTERTAINED

General R. Gaida and his staff were the guests of honor at a tiffin given yesterday at Mr. S. A. Hardoon's Garden by Gen. Wang Yi-tang, Chief Northern Peace Delegate. With General Gaida were Colonel Ch. Husarek, Chief of Staff, Majors Krivoss and Huizdo, Captains Malesek and Mach and Mr. Max Engel. Among other guests present were Mr. Yang Tcheng, Commisssioner of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Hardoon, Mr. Barnes Moss, Commercial Advisor to the Chinese Government, Mr. Pea Ling-jee and Dr. Chang Hu.

Paci To Be Soloist At Today's Concert

Mr. Mario Paci, conductor of the Municipal Band, will be the soloist at the concert to be given by the Band this afternoon at the Town Hall.

Two works will be played today which Mr. Paci gave before his appointment as conductor, at his Symphony Concerts. They are the Concerto in D. of Mozart, in which he appeared with great effect as solo pianist, and the beautiful Serenade for strings only by the same composer.

The program follows:

1.—Serenade, for Strings only
   (a) Allegro
   (b) Romanze
   (c) Menuet
   (d) Rondo: Allegro W. Mozart
2.—Concerto, D. Major for Piano with Orchestra
   (a) Allegro
   (b) Sarghetto
   (c) Rondo allegretto W. Mozart
3.—(a) Romanza G. Sgambati
   (b) Valse-Caprice C. Saint Saens for Piano with Strings only
4.—Suite Algerienne
   (a) Prelude (En vue d'Alger)
   (b) Reverie du soir (a Blidah)
   (c) Rhapsodie mauresque C. Saint Saens

Soloist, Mr. Paci, pianist.
Maestro M. Paci.
Conductor.

French Franc Falls To New Low Level

Exceeds Forty To Pound For First Time; Due To Wilson's Message

(*Reuter's Service*)

Paris, December 5.—For the first time exchange on the pound sterling today exceeded forty francs, that on the U. S. dollar exceeded ten francs and on the Spanish peseta two francs. It is believed that the fall is due to President Wilson's pronouncement in his message to Congress that the present is not the moment for international loans.

Wires Are Down In Middle West Storm

(*American Wireless Service*)

San Francisco, Dec. 11.—Severe storms in the Central and Middle-Western United States have seriously damaged telegraphic communication to the Pacific Coast.

TYPEWRITERS

We have received a shipment at the present high rate of exchange and for one week only offer our new and high-grade rebuilt machines at the following prices: - - - - - - - - - -

OLIVERS, Model No. 7	:: :: :: ::	$75.00
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行洋廣總

Dance Planned For American, British, French Navy Men

By courtesy of the Shanghai Municipal Council and under the auspices of the American Women Club, the public dance in the Town Hall will be continued on Thursday until 10 o'clock in the night for the benefit of the American, British and French sailors then in port. Refreshments will be served to the Navy boys during the evening.

It is hoped that all American, British and French ladies will make a point of attending to dance with the boys and help make the affair a success. Refreshments will be received in the South room of the Town Hall after 8 o'clock.

An important meeting of the social service department of the American Women's Club will be held at the Carlton Tuesday morning at 10:30 o'clock to discuss the final details. All members of the department are requested to attend.

War Book Is Issued By Cardinal Mercier

Noted Belgian Prelate Tells His Experiences During German Occupation

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, December 6.—The latest and one of the most interesting war books is Cardinal Mercier's memories of Belgium during the German occupation, the publication of which has begun in the Times.

Cardinal Mercier makes his correspondence with the German authorities the feature of his story, as embodying "my war experiences in their most tense and most vivid reality." The book unlike other war books, dwells on the moral aspects of the struggle. Cardinal Mercier from the outset grasped that it was a conflict of right and wrong. In his first communication to General von Bissing, he told the latter that he represented "a usurping hostile nation, in whose presence Belgians have asserted the right of independence. From this attitude Cardinal Mercier did not swerve until the day when Baron von Lancken came to tell him that German evacuation of Belgium was imminent. Baron von Lancken said: "You are to us the incarnation of Occupied Belgium."

Documents quoted by Cardinal Mercier show the Germans, fuming, helpless, unable to silence and afraid to imprison Cardinal Mercier, who refuted, silenced, denounced and bantered his enemies.

New Consul Here Bound For Hankow

Thomas Wilson Sent To Orient By State Department Of United States

American Consul Thomas Wilson, sent by the State Department in Washington, D.C., arrived yesterday on the steamer Nile. He goes to Hankow, there to relieve Consul R. C. Mackay, who has been assigned to the Consulate-General here to fill the vacancy left by Consul W. R. Dorsey.

On the same vessel Mr. Howard Bucknell, Jr., the first American student interpreter assigned to China in some time, arrived and will proceed in a few days for Peking to begin his study of the language. More are expected as the pay for student interpreters was much increased with the reorganisation of the service last February.

Mr. C. C. Batchelder of the U. S. Department of Commerce came on the Nile and will take the place of Mr. Julian Arnold in Peking, temporarily as commercial attache, until the latter returns from America. Mr. Batchelder was formerly of the Far Eastern Division of the Bureau of Foreign Affairs.

Cold Wave Sweeps Across The States

(*American Wireless Service*)

Washington, Dec. 11.—A cold wave has swept across the East and South of the United States accompanied by high winds and unusually heavy rainfall.

COFFEE

Contains: CAFFEINE 2.5 gr. TANNIN 2.4 gr.

VS.

INSTANT POSTUM

Contains: NEITHER CAFFEINE, TANNIN, OR ANY OTHER HARMFUL DRUG.

Any analytical chemist can prove by analysis, that coffee contains two harmful drugs—

Caffeine—an alkaloid that irritates the heart, liver and kidneys, and upsets the nerves.

Tannin—a drug which produces an astringent action upon the tissues of the stomach and bowels.

But the greatest test of all is made in thousands of homes where it is daily proven by personal experience that headaches, biliousness, indigestion, heart irritation and nervousness are very often caused by coffee drinking.

An ordinary cup of coffee contains about 2½ grains of caffeine, and 2-2/5 grains of tannin.

Some coffee concerns have tried in various ways—without much success—to rid coffee of its caffeine, because they know its harmful effects. Now they are agitated because people are objecting to the presense of tannin in coffee—the same element (but obtained from bark) that is used to tan leather.

The simple, easy way out of coffee troubles is to quit this harmful beverage and use the pure food-drink

INSTANT POSTUM

It is absolutely free from these drugs or any harmful substance. Made only from prime wheat (roasted) and a small percent of molasses. Instant Postum contains the rich, nutritious values of the grain—is a genuine food-drink.

Instant Postum—a soluble powder. A teaspoonful stirred in a cup of hot water, with cream and sugar, makes a delightful beverage instantly. 30c and 50c tins.

The cost per cup of both kinds is about the same.

—sold by grocers everywhere.

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China Takes Lead In Shipbuilding

China is taking its place among the shipbuilding nations of the world.

Shanghai's great shipbuilding plant, the Kiangnan Dock and Engineering Works, has been recognised as an important factor in the future of commercial shipping on the Pacific.

This was made public this week when Mr. J. L. Luckenbach, vice-president of the famous Luckenbach Steamship Company in New York and now on patriotic duty as technical expert for the United States Shipping Board in the Far East, arrived here to inspect the four 10,000 deadweight tons ships that are being built at Kiangnan shipyards for the American government.

Mr. Luckenbach, with Mr. J. A. MacGregor, chief representative of the Shipping Board in the Orient, has been making his headquarters at Yokohama. He came here a few days ago on a hurried trip of inspection, bringing with him his secretary, Mr. M. E. Merriam. After spending less than a week in Shanghai, he was so thoroughly satisfied with the competent work that is being done on the four great cargo boats being built here for America's merchant marine that he felt justified in returning to Japan where his attention to a large number of vessels under construction there is required. He expected, he said upon his departure, to be able to return here within the next few months and to bring with him his chief, Mr. MacGregor, who, incidentally, is also his father-in-law and, like Mr. Luckenbach, is giving his services to the Shipping Board through patriotism. Mr. MacGregor was for many years the head of the Union Iron Works at San Francisco.

LAUNCHING IN MARCH

Launching of the first American government ship ever built in a Chinese shipyard will take place at the Kiangnan ways, where not only the four great American ships but some twelve or fourteen other vessels are under construction, next March. The ship, the Celestial, will be in commission a month or less after her launching.

"The Kiangnan Dock and Engineering Works are building for the Shipping Board a good, useful economic ship," said Mr. Luckenbach. "We are well pleased with the efforts of the Chinese shipbuilders and understand that delays were inevitable because of congested traffic conditions of recent months. Delivery of material was impossible in many instances and under the existing circumstances we feel that the shipbuilders here have done very well indeed."

Mr. Luckenbach, acknowledged to be one of the most thoroughly informed men on shipbuilding in America, asserted that the ships being built at the Kiangnan yards will compare with any built anywhere. He said he was pleased not only with their design but the workmanship as well.

The American expert was particularly impressed by the enterprise of the Shanghai shipbuilders, who have the most modern and largest plant of the kind in China. He had many words of praise for their energy and industry and particularly noted the ready adptibility of the Chinese mechanic who has accepted American mechanical appliances with marvelous rapidity and is turning out a finished product of the first class.

MODERN PLANT

The plant of the Kiangnan yards is equipped most modernly. In the fourteen years since it was converted from a strictly government institution to one in which commercial interests might be accommodated the shops and ways and yards have been rapidly developed to an amazing capacity and efficiency.

More than 3,000 Chinese mechanics, draftsmen, foundry workers, pattern makers, casters, riveters, carpenters and other shipworkers are employed at the shipyards here. They are all working with American tools and American machinery, except for some equipment which lack of transportation facilities during the war prevented them from obtaining from the United States.

Undaunted by war conditions, the mechanics at the Kiangnan shipyards, refused to let unusual conditions block their work and, consequently, started construction that resulted in the building of many machines that otherwise must have been imported.

In order to supply the giant engines that will propel the great merchant ships to be launched for the American government it was found that new machine shops must be erected. The shops already existing at the shipyards were large and ample for previous demands on the plant. But the great cranes that lift immense weights from one point to another were not high enough from floor, the light was insufficient and other mechanical limitations imposed themselves.

AMERICAN FACILITIES

The directors, Admiral K. N. Lew and Captain K. W. Kwong, Superintendent R. B. Maucham and Secretary H. K. Kwong got busy. They saw that larger mechanical facilities were imperative. And so a new machine shop, with the latest American lighting facilities and equipment was installed. Here the great motive power plants to drive the immense vessels are being erected.

Fourteen foreign and nine Chinese engineers are working on the staff that directs the creation of products of China's greatest shipyards. Vessels of every type, from the smallest to the largest, are on the ways and throughout the waters of the Seven Seas will be seen, before many days have passed, ships bearing the mark of the Shanghai yards.

Patent rights for American Gorham engines and motors throughout the world have been bought from the inventors at San Francisco and one department in the shipyards is being devoted to their manufacture. With Oriental thoroughness these engines are being turned out in such quality as to command respect of the engineering world.

WIDEN THE SLIP

Dry-dock facilities to handle the greatest ships able to negotiate the local harbor are being provided. The docks have been long enough, for some time, to accommodate the longest vessel but the width has been lacking. Crews of workmen are now engaged in cutting down the sides of the slip to widen it from 52 feet to 61 feet. No vessel that is able to reach Shanghai will be too large to berth in the drydock after it is completed.

At the present time there is but one ship in the yards' repair station, although there are a number at the yards undergoing alteration. The one boat being put back into service, after having been put out of commission by an accident, is a Japanese torpedo boat destroyer which lost part of her bow plates through a collision in the river.

The shipbuilding directorate is turning to good account the extensions and improvements to its plant during the past year. A large tract of land west of the dockyards has been acquired and gives plenty of room for ways. The drydock is being enlarged and the new extension to the machine shops, giving a plant equal to the best in American yards, is a valuable addition.

Extensions have been made, similarly, to the foundry, pattern and carpenter shops, the carpenter and moulding departments, moulding loft and boiler factory. New machines have been established in this latter shop for drilling, punching, searing, flanging and rolling plates. All of this new machinery is driven by electricity.

Not the least interesting of the new equipment at the yards is the compressor plant which supplies the power for the modern riveting hammers and other equipment of the shipworkers. In spite of the newness of it all to the Chinese workmen they are handling modern mechanism like veterans.

Although it is now too early to make a prediction as to when the American Shipping Board vessels will be launched, Mr. Luckenbach believes that the first one will slide down the ways in March and will be sailing the Pacific within a month or six weeks. He expects the other three to follow at intervals of about six weeks.

RIVER BOATS

Aside from the interest that attaches to the big American cargo boats, workers and visitors at the yards are attacted to a shallow-draft vessel that is being built for the Upper Yangtsze river, between Ichang, 400 miles up the stream from Hankow, and Chungkiang, 400 miles above the former named town.

Many ships of this type are expected to follow this forerunner in opening up Szechuen province, one of the richest and least developed provinces in China. It has been recognised that navigation of the Upper Yangtsze has been very perilous and, consequently, no great effort has been made to establish commercial relations there. But in 1898 a steam vessel negotiated the rapids successfully and, since that time, there has been some power traffic with the city. Heavy casualties and high costs have, until recently, discouraged merchants.

But now the plan has been conceived of putting many high-powered, shallow-draft vessels on the upper river and opening to the world the most important undeveloped section in the Far East.

Szechuen is the largest province in China and is rich in agricultural possibilities. It has been called "Nature's Treasure House."

WATER ROUTE BEST

Access to the community is difficult. The river is the best route but it is beset with shifting channels and concealed crags. Until the comparatively recent advent of high-power engines and shallow draft steamers it was positively unsafe to attempt to navigate the Upper Yangtsze.

Two hundred and four junks, out of a few more than a thousand last year, set sail from Chungkiang for Chaupiang a territory rich in agricultural and mineral resources and failed to reach their destination.

Power engines have solved the current problem and the local shipyards promise new commercial possibilities for the business men of Shanghai and the China Coast generally.

FOCH LIKELY TO BE PRESIDENT

The General's Only Handicap Is Public Fear Of Military Dictatorship

By Harvah Brandon

Paris, Oct. 25.—At the beginning of January the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies will adjourn to Versailles for the election of the next President of the French Republic. This time the event is of particular importance owing to the circumstances which led to it and to the prominence of the candidates.

Three men are already in line. Clemenceau, Marshal Foch and Paul Deschanel, Speaker of the Chamber. Never before has such an array of great men contended for the Presidency.

Until the election of President Poincare the deciding factor in favor of a Presidential candidate had invariably been his negative qualities. No one with any definite policy one way or the other could ever have hoped to become the tenant for seven years of the Elysees Palace. Both Loubet and Falliere were perfect types of the ideal President, because both had succeeded in impressing the public during their political careers with their absolute neutrality in politics.

Poincare, instead, obtained favor with the majority because during his term of office as Premier he had shown enough backbone to stand up firmly in the interest of France's dignity. At the moment France was suffering from a crisis of despondency owing chiefly to the Morocco trouble which had led up to the well-known squabble with Germany when the latter exacted from France the immediate dismissal of Delcasse, then Minister of Foreign Affairs.

NEAR WAR WITH ITALY

Poincare saw his chance and assumed an intransigent attitude which nearly brought about a war with Italy through the s.s. Manouba and Chartage incident. The popular mind was fired by the prospect of a President who was apparently ready to go the limit in order to protect the dignity of the country against any possible attack.

The only man who actually assumed a hostile attitude against Poincare's election then was Clemenceau, whose candidates at the time were the two presidents of the Senate and of the Chamber, both men representing the perfect type of the old-fashioned harmless President.

CLEMENCEAU'S TRUCE OVER

Today Clemenceau himself is about to enter the Presidential race.

It is Clemenceau's dream to become President of France immediately after the war, which he helped to win, in order to be the first chief of the new France with Alsace-Lorraine once more within the frontiers.

At this stage of the Presidential campaign the chances appear about equal to the three candidates. Clemenceau has in his favor the part he has taken in the winning of the war, and against him his peculiar temperament, which, being sharp, ironical, cutting the uncompromising, has created for himself any number of enemies, the chief of them being Briand, whose bland manner and convincing, quiet speech make him exactly the opposite of the present fiery Premier.

FOCH A HERO CANDIDATE

Foch goes to Versailles with the halo of the conqueror and with the support of the military party which, of course, means also the support of the Royalists. The extreme Socialists will also look favorably upon him in order to antagonise Clemenceau, whose policy as Premier has consistently been against everything that smacked of the people's party.

Between these two extreme and very interesting candidates comes Paul Deschanel. In 1912 Deschanel came very near to beating Poincare, and this time it is considered he is one of the most favored candidates.

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Reasonable Rates

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Run Daily Between
SHANGHAI, SOOCHOW, WUSIH, CHANGCHOW, TANYANG, CHINKIANG and NANKING
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Goods Handed Over to the Railway by 6 o'clock in the Evening are Detrained at Destination Next Morning. Rates Quoted On Application to the Traffic Manager, Shanghai-North Station.

Frequent Service of Trains to and from Kiangwan, Woosung, Nansiang (for Kading), Kunshan and Soochow, for Day Trips.

REDUCED RATES FOR PICNIC AND OTHER PARTIES
Ask the Enquiry Office, Shanghai-North Station, for further information.
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Available from Friday to Monday
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The train service gives *Two through connections Daily.*

Take a Trip to Hangchow, the most beautiful City in Central China:
Excellent Shooting—Picturesque Scenery—Good Hotel Accommodation
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Sounds impossible, doesn't it? But all you have to do is to instal

DIM-A-LITE

Saves Current
Never Burns Out
Fits Any Socket
Approved by Underwriters

DIM-A-LITE

A convenient attachment which fits any electric light socket (not a special lamp that quickly burns out). Small, compact, efficient, unbreakable; won't burn out.

The Dim-a-lite turns your electric light up or down "just like gas," giving five changes of light—**full, half, dim, nite-lite and out.**

The Dim-a-lite saves current—from 30% to 80%, depending upon the degree of turn-down.

WHERE YOU NEED DIM-A-LITES

In the Hall—During the evening, and a nite-lite after retiring. A protection against burglars and a "pilot light" for a late return.

Living Room—Turned half for tired or sensitive eyes—ideal for conversation.

Bed Room—A perfect nite-lite. Convenient dressing light in warm weather.

Bath Room—Turn dim or nite-lite during the evening. A necessity through the night. No stumbling or groping; saves sensitive eyes from sudden glare.

Nursery—Noiseless, and just enough light to see without disturbing sleepy kiddies. Extra long cord for older children.

Sick Room—Modified light, or full on in emergency. A mere glow during the night. Noiseless. With extension cords, easily controlled by patient. **One should be available at all times in every home.**

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10 WINDOWS OF SERVICEABLE GIFTS—3 WINDOWS OF TOYS

"There's a smile on every face when the Xmas Gift comes from Whiteaways."

"DENT'S" TAN B UCKSKIN GLOVES

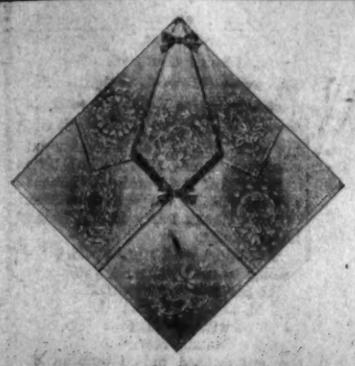
Good quality skins, specially soft finish. One spring button.

Price $4.75 pair

MEN'S "DUPLEX FABRIC" GLOVES

English made, and will wash well; made from cotton with a Leather appearance. Brown, Grey, Lemon. One button.

Price $2.50 pair



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6 in a box. Similar to sketch.

Price $1.50 box. Other prices:

$2.00 and $2.50 box.

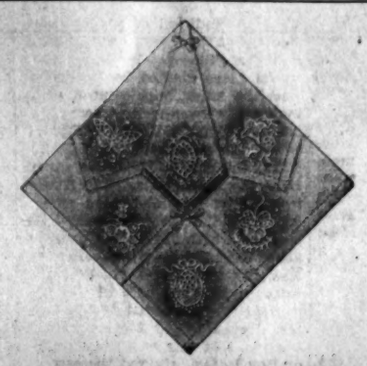
THE FAMOUS GILLETTE

THE "STANDARD" SET

In handsome leather case, lined velvet and satin. Contains quadruple silver-plated razor and one dozen blades. The set shown contains 12 double edged "Gillette blades.

(24 shaving edges.)

Price $5.00



EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS

3 in a box. Similar to design.

Prices $1.25 and $2.50 box

of 3 Handkerchiefs

MEN'S WOOLLEN DRESSING JACKETS

Made from a superior quality Fleece cloth, in good shades of Grey and Brown, with collars and cuffs of a contrasting color. These are specially good value at

Price $12.50 each

MANICURE SET

No. 869. Leatherette covered, lined, containing 5 manicuring articles as sketch. Size of case closed 6¼ by 4½ ins.

Price $2.75

OPERA GLASSES

Leather covered, nickel-plated rims, excellent lenses.

Prices

$6.00, 12.50 21.75

each

ZENOBIA PERFUMES

"Zenobia Lilacea" The true Lilac Perfume	Price	$1.50	per bot.
"Night Scented Stock"	,,	1.50	,, ,,
"Sweet Pea Blossom"	,,	1.50	,, ,,
"Wallflower"	,,	1.50	,, ,,
"Bean Blossom"	,,	1.50	,, ,,
"Violets"	,,	1.75	,, ,,

LADIES' DRESSING CASE

No. 563. Black leather covered case, lined leather, containing 7 useful toilet aricles as sketch.

Size closed 8¾ by 7¼ by 2½ inches.

Price $12,50 each

POPULAR PERFUMES

JUNOT

ET-CIE'S

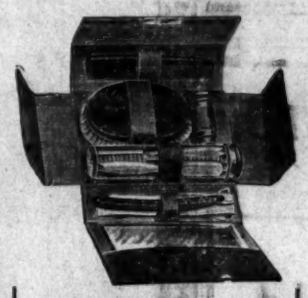
PERFUMES

Price 2-oz. size: **$1.50**

4-oz. size: **$4.50**

Supplied in the following: Sweet Pea, Night Scented Stock, New Mown Hay, Stephanotis, Jasmin, Oppoponax, Peau-de-Espagne, and Jockey Club.

2-oz. size: Price **$1.50** 4-oz. size: Price **$4.50**



GENT'S DRESSING CASE

No. 622. Leatherette case, nickel fastening similar to sketch, containing hair brush, comb, razor, 3 nickel-top bottles, nickel soap case, and tooth brush. Size of case closed 8½ by 6 by 2 inches.

Price $8.00

Ladies' Companion

No. 212. Plush case, very similar to sketch but containing scissors, stilleto, darner, crotchet hook, thimble, button hook, 2 packets of needles, etc. Size of case closed 7¾ by 5½ inches.

Price $4.50 each

ATKINSON'S CHOICE PERFUMES

"Rambling Roses"	Price	$1.00	per bot.
"White Rose"	,,	1.00	,, ,,
"Jasmin"	,,	1.25	,, ,,
"Lily of the Valley"	,,	1.25	,, ,,
"Californian Poppy"	,,	1.75	,, ,,
"Poinsetta"	,,	2.25	,, ,,
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E. RIMMEL'S RENOWNED PERFUMES

"White Rose," Lily of the Valley, Violet, Golden Fern, Sweet Pea and Violette de Parme. Price **$1.50** per bot

White Lilac, White Rose, Lily of the Vallery, White Heliotrope, Clove, Carnation and Wood Violets.

Price $1.75 per bot.

GIVE HER GLOVES

THE "MEDHURST" WASHABLE WHITE SUEDE GLOVE

This is an exceptionally fine value. White washable suede glove, 2 pearl buttons. Our Price $4.00 per pair

Xmas Gift Offer $3.25 per pair

THE "CARTER" WHITE CHAMOIS GLOVES

An excellent washing glove, cut and sewn by experts. 2 pearl buttons. Our Price $2.75 per pair

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THE "DIXWELL" HEAVY SUEDE GLOVES

These are heavy weight skins for hard wear. Stocked in Grey, Tan and White. All sizes.

Our Price $3.50 per pair

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THE "GORDON" SUEDE GLOVES

Specially selected for morning wear. Easy fastening, stretching skins. 3 pearl buttons. Grey, Tan or White.

Our Price $2.50 per pair

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WHITE LAWN INITIAL HANDKERCHIEFS

We have only about 300 dozen left of our old 1914-15 stocks and to replace these means a big increase in prices. Every box here is our famous old Belfast Lawn.

¼ inch hem. Prices **$2.25, 2.50, 2.75, 3.25 and 4.75** dozen

⅛ inch hem. Prices **$2.25, 2.50, 2.95, 3.25 and 4.75** dozen

¾ inch hem. Price **$2.25** dozen

Pure Irish Linen Handkerchiefs. ½, ⅝, ¾ in. hem. **$3.00** doz.

A RAZOR IS USEFUL

THE VALET AUTO STROP RAZOR

The only self stropping Razor. In nicked Silver Cases Razor strop and 12 blades

Price $5.00

GIVE HIM A MUFFLER

"JAEGER" PURE WOOL MUFFLER

Fleecy knit, and is delightfully soft and warm. A pure wool muffler that is "more than a little better." Plain Fawn shade. Size 58 by 9 inches.

Price $4.50 each

"JAEGER" PURE WOOL MUFFLER

Fleecy knit, Dark Brown shade only. Size 58 by 12 inches.

Price $3.75 each

"JAEGER" PURE WOOL MUFFLER

Fleecy knit, special quality, in Grey, Green, Brown, Canary, with striped ends. Size 58 by 10 inches.

Price $3.50 each

"JAEGER" PURE WOOL MUFFLER

Fleecy knit, superior quality, in equal stripes of Grey and Canary only. Size 66 by 10 inches.

Price $5.75 each

Thoroughly reliable British-made pressers from selected hard wood, with highly polished, plated fittings and finished in the best style, in two qualities will last a life-time.

THE "IMPERIAL" **$17.50** THE "MILITARY" **$15.00**

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SHANGHAI

Christmas Greetings

TERMS: CASH at time of purchase or on delivery of goods

SAW PRISON YARD IN RIGA FULL OF DEAD RUSSIANS

Bolshevists Reap Harvest Comparable Only To German Reprisals

By Lieut. Frank O. Johnson

The day before the execution in Mitau I had seen in Riga much such another scene, except that death had already come when we arrived. Here the prison yard was strewn with mutilated bodies. A machine gun had played on its victims by the dozen, mowing them down like animals, but the executioners were Bolshevists. That was the only difference.

It seemed that a kind of red tragedy was stalking through all Russia that a man blood-lust had fallen on all sides. Certainly both the Bolshevists and those opposing them were murderers, certainly both stooped to deeds of horror and torture and pillage almost beyond description.

I have seen evidences of Bolshevist outrages, of which it is difficult to conceive a human mind capable. I have seen the so-called "Wild Women of Baltic Bolshevism" recruited from the brothels, and thus named because they performed deeds of torture and infamy at which even the most depraved men recoiled.

BOLSHEVISM DEFINED

No, there can be no exaggeration of the reign of Bolshevik blood-lust. No one could defend it, but no one could defend the reprisals on the other hand that sought to conquer it. But what was the explanation that the American Relief Administration gathered for the Peace Conference? And what was the personal explanation of the members of the commission who helped father this report?

Much of this has been made public, but there is much of the human side that has not.

"What is Bolshevism?" I asked the question of one of their leaders, a condemned prisoner. This is how he replied: "The hand of famine and misery is casting a shadow over Russia. Certain Bolshevism is personified hunger, helpless hunger, hunger caused by circumstances and conditions beyond the control of the victim.

"The unemployed roamed the streets hungry, half clothed, miserable, desperate and helpless, preferring to work rather than fight, but ready to throw themselves into any movement, be it Bolshevism or Anarchism, providing only that it offered relief from the pangs of hunger. The world knows nothing of conditions in these Baltic Provinces.

"The great powers are absorbed in their own unsettled affairs. Theories of these small States were drowned in the tumult of the world war and for five years we have suffered and died. We fought that we might live. We fought that the voice of the people, the great majority might be heard.

"We fought for the same independence that you Americans fought for, but we had no George Washington to lead us. As the peasant fought in the French Revolution, we have fought but without a Napoleon. It would be a new great act of the free nation of the United States if they helped to organise in this country a democratic government, recognising equal rights for all nationalities, and if they found a bridge of understanding between the two groups, the landowners and the peasants. Our country lies bare, stripped by over four years of war.

GIVE US FOOD, IS CRY

"Give us food and our arms will be laid down. Give us schools so that our peasants can advance in the scale of civilisation. Give us your help to form a constructive Democratic Government and the redflame that is now raging will quickly die out, and the great land of Russia will at last take her rightful place among the great civilised countries of the world. I make no plea to justify certain methods of our armed forces.

"But I do ask you to remember that other countries now great and peaceful have passed through similar periods. Beautiful France once saw a reign of terror waged by her peasants and your own fair America experienced much lawlessness during the period of reconstruction after your Civil War. Today the French peasant has schools for his children and a government, and a continuous prosperity in your great America has naturally bred a patriotic love of country.

"You have asked me 'What is Bolshevism?' My answer is that Bolshevism is another war for independence without a George Washington. Another revolution of the peasants without a leader."

I have quoted this Bolshevist's theory of Bolshevism just because it was an expression of a Bolshevist. If I were asked the question, I would say that Bolshevism is a symptom of a political and economic disease and the disease must be treated and cured before the symptom will disappear, and it would seem that the cure in this particular case would be the establishment of a healthy government in Russia.

It is not my purpose to exonerate or to defend Bolshevism in any particular. No decent man can find an agreement with Bolshevism, just as no man can expect law and order to reign in a chaotic upheaval such as the Bolshevistic States have experienced during the past five years.

On May 7, 1915, the two old Russian ports of Riga and Libau were taken from the Russians by the Germans and occupied by them until soon after the signing of the armistice, or about the middle of December, 1918, when the Letvian or Lettish Government as an independent State was established at Riga. On January 8, 1919, Riga was taken by the Bolshevists and the seat of the Lettish Government was moved to Libau. Thousands of refugees went out into that night of bitter cold and blinding snow fleeing for their lives, continually harassed by Bolshevists, robbers and murderers, and but few reached refuge at Mitau, a distance of thirty-nine kilometers.

From Mitau they were crowded like cattle into open cars, and finally reached Libau, where a new seat of government was established. Again their independence was short lived. Germany stepped in on the night of April 16, 1919, with an army of occupation of ten thousand men, and only because of secret advance information did the Lettish Cabinet escape with their lives, fleeing before their would-be jailers. They found refuge on a Lettish vessel at anchor in Libau harbor, protected by a British cruiser. The people were entirely without government, food or employment.

Reports finally reached the American Relief Administration at Paris describing conditions and asking for help, and an advance party, consisting of eight American army officers and seven enlisted men, sailed from Rotterdam on the U. S. S. Lake Wimico with a cargo of foodstuffs, which I accompanied. We were hailed as saviors.

Sunken eyes brightened, pale anaemic faces flushed as they watched the unloading of the food that came as manna in the wilderness to them. I have seen poverty in the tenements, extreme poverty and misery in isolated cases, but never has anyone viewed the utter misery of poverty as it was found in these Baltic States.

In one room, ten by twelve, I saw a starving Lettish family of eight, the father just returned from three years' service in the Russian army, practically without pay; the mother too weak from starvation to leave her bed, and the children were reduced to six starving shadows. No food, no employment and without hope.

In another room, no larger in size, was a Jewish family. Three generations were living in this one miserable hole in the ground. The old grandmother, emaciated and bedridden, huddled under the rags of a piece of blanket, and the head of the family was without employment.

The oldest daughter, eighteen years old, was doing compulsory work for the Germans, without pay; three half-starved little children crouched in one corner of the room, more like frightened little animals than human beings. These people certainly were helpless, hopeless victims of a condition over which they had no control.

The cases I have mentioned are not isolated ones, but the general condition of a very large percent of the inhabitants of these stricken States. Poverty as it exists there cannot be described, and the utter hopelessness of it makes one grow sick at heart.

RIGA A SHELL OF HERSELF

On the afternoon of May 22, 1919, the city of Riga was taken from the Bolshevists. The American Relief Administration entered Riga the day following its capture with forty carloads of flour for the starving citizens. The city was but a shell of the famous Russian port in its old prosperity. Pale and feeble people, fortunate to have survived the years of war and the months of Bolshevism, stalked the streets in a ghastly sort of way.

The prison yards were strewn with the corpses of their brothers and sisters who had been murdered by the Bolshevists before they evacuated. At the last minute, taken by surprise, but determined to punish their victims, a band of Bolshevists drove by motor to a prison on the edge of the city, forced the prisoners out into the prison yard, and played a machine gun on them. These victims were composed of the wealthy, intelligent and educated class of citizens, including seven ministers and several women. The stories of misery, suffering and deprivation told by the remaining inhabitants are incredible.

The city's population has dwindled from five hundred thousand to two hundred and fifty thousand in four years' time. American Relief Administration investigators report fifteen thousand cases of serious illness in the city and a total absence of any drugs or materials for their treatment or comfort. From January 1, 1919, to April 15, 1919, official records show that there were four thousand and forty-nine deaths due to natural causes during that period and only three hundred and seventy-three births.

Three thousand and some odd of the inhabitants of this territory were executed by the Bolshevists during their occupation of three months.

Not only in the matter of rations but in all affairs the higher class of intelligent citizens were maltreated. Owners and occupants of handsome apartments were made to move to the slums, while their apartments were given over to be occupied by ignorant laborers.

RELIGION UNKNOWN

Religion was unknown among them. The churches were only used as places for political meetings. The anti-Bolshevist men and women, composed of the intelligent people, were subjected to horrors inconceivable. The men were tortured and killed. The women were only allowed to live to be ravished. Such is Bolshevism as it existed in the Baltic States.

Is it any wonder that the people of this territory welcomed any deliverance from such conditions—even German occupation? As the lesser of the two evils, the German Army of Occupation in Russia was received by the law-abiding citizens, and today Germany occupies approximately seventy thousand square miles of Russian border territory, with an occupation army of sixty thousand men. Six million inhabitants are under absolute German military law.

How thoroughly the Germans have taken the government into their hands is evidenced by the following translation of an announcement issued by the German Military Governor, Count von der Goltz, at Libau, Russia, April 26, 1919.

"ANNOUNCEMENT

Libau, April 26, 1919.

"In Letvia I alone have supreme command over all troops and military arrangements. Just as all my troops at the front, regardless of nationality, are under my command and mine alone, so all persons behind the front, whatever they are and whatever their nationality might be, German Lettish, Balt or Russian, are subject to my command. Nobody is authorised to give any orders to any one which contradict directly or by their meaning orders issued by me.

"All efforts to let loose guerilla warfare or which ever side may undertake them will be punished by me. With iron hand and without sparing.

"(Signed) Count von der Goltz."

It would seem that while the eyes of the world have been kept on the western front, along the Rhine, the Hun in his subtle, thorough way has plundered and stripped these border States of Russia under the pretense of fighting Bolshevism.

BOLSHEVISM MUST DIE

Unquestionably, the Bolshevistic reign of terror must be stamped out as a menace to the very structure of society, and stamped out quickly before Germany can use it as a means of establishing her control of political and economical affairs in Russia.

Special stress must be laid upon the necessity of industrial life getting back to its more or less normal conditions, for productive and useful work must be looked on as the only means of counteracting the spreading of Bolshevistic tendencies.

Speaking generally, local industry came to a standstill in the middle of July, 1915, when the territory was captured by the Germans. Very soon after the German authorities took possession of almost all of the factories in the occupied territory. Thus a large number of workmen found their employment under German management, whilst the manufactured goods and raw materials had to be delivered to the German authorities. For these goods there were issued "requisition receipts," which in most cases have not been settled, although compulsory delivery was made in the middle of July, 1915.

DUTCH VIEWS OF LEAGUE

Washington, October 26.—Mgr. W. H. Nolens, who has come to Washington as delegate of the Dutch Government to the International Labor Conference which is to convene this week, tonight issued a statement on Holland's attitude toward the League of Nations and his view on general international relations. Since 1896 he has been a member of the Dutch Parliament and for the last ten years President of the Catholic Party in the Dutch lower House.

"Holland," said Mgr. Nolens, "is willing to contribute its due share to the common security of mankind, and in so far as the League of Nations will guard that security, Holland stands ready to support the enlightened public opinion of the world.

"I have been asked to say something of Dutch sentiment concerning the taking over of part of our merchant fleet by the United States Government during the war. While we felt bound, during that incident, to maintain our own position and still do so, I think that the sentiment which was expressed at that time has alleviated, now that the ships have been returned.

"During the present critical period of readjustment which the world is passing through I believe that certain great healing forces are vitally necessary.

"In the realm of economic life, it is obvious that some understanding must be reached between capital and labor. The peace of a nation depends upon nothing more than the calm co-operation of all the important factors in the economic situation. That peace cannot be maintained if improper consideration and influence are accorded to any one class in the population.

"In the present international situation there must be a revival of the essentially religious conviction that all men, of whatever nation or race, are one great family, between the members of which must reign good faith and that sort of mutual confidence of which our great Hollander, Hugo Grotius, who is recognised as the very founder of international law, speaks in the last chapter of his work 'De Jure Belli et Pacis.'"

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LITTLE SECRETS on which Good Looks depend

How to Freshen the Complexion and make the Powder Stay on

There are times when you would give all you own to look your very best. Whenever you like it can be done. Before you powder, take a little bit of

POND'S Vanishing Cream

on your finger tips. Smooth it lightly over your face. At once the cool, fragrant cream disappears. You can feel the tenseness around eyes and mouth relax. Your skin is smoother, fresher. Now powder your face as usual. *The powder will stay on two or three times as long.* Do this always before powdering—it makes the skin appear more natural. It gives your skin a new transparent loveliness, an exquisite softness that makes you look your very best. And it will never embarrass you by coming out in a wretched shine.

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New Sense Of Internationalism In China By M. T. Z. Tyau

OVER thirty years ago Hall, the eminent English jurist, discussing the status of non-Christian states such as China and Japan in the public law of Europe, wrote: "Tacitly, and by inference from a series of acts, states in the position of China may in the long run be brought within the realm of law; but it would be unfair and impossible to assume, inferentially, acceptance of law as a whole from isolated acts or even from frequently repeated acts of a certain kind."

In 1898 Professor (now Sir) Thomas Erskine Holland similarly remarked: "The Chinese have adopted only the rudimentary and inevitable conceptions of international law. They have shown themselves to be well versed in the ceremonial of embassy and the conduct of diplomacy. To a respect for the laws of war they have not yet attained."

The great war broke out in August, 1914 and with the unleashing of the dogs of war the old ideas of international membership also melted away. Thus in the latest (1916) edition of "Wheaton's International Law," rewritten by Dr. Coleman Phillipson, the verdict passed on this country is as follows: "Considering her rapid development of late, her increasing relationships with the West, her efforts to regularise her government, and to fall in line with the conceptions of international intercourse entertained by the civilised communities of the world, it may be said that, notwithstanding certain restrictions imposed upon her, she is now a member of the international circle."

This international membership is amply borne out by the fact that China is (1) a signatory to the Hague Conventions 1899-1907; Geneva Convention, 1906; Convention relating to Hospital Ships, 1904; Convention for the Creation of an International Agricultural Institute, 1905; Hague Opium Convention, 1911; and (2) also an accessory to the Convention for the Publication of Customs Tariffs, 1890; Geneva Convention, 1864; Universal Postal Convention, 1874-1906; and the Universal Parcel Post Convention.

All this, however, happened before the Serajevo murder set the whole world ablaze and since then enough has occurred to set many a man or woman thinking and pondering for a lifetime. For example, in March, 1917, this country formally severed its diplomatic relations with the Central Empires, though she had been prevented more than once from joining the gargantuan conflict on the side of the Entente Allies, and in August of that year a formal state of war existed between the two. The Armistice was signed in November, 1918, and then the Peace Conference opened at Paris. In the last days of April, 1919, the unjust Shantung award was made and on June 28, 1919, China's delegates declined to sign the German Treaty together with the other allied signatories.

The wave of indignation that swept over this country was reflected in the discussions of the United States Senate and, thanks to the Allies' secret compacts with Japan in February-March, 1917, when be it remembered, in entire blissful ignorance of these sordid bargainings the two great republics on both sides of the Pacific formally pledged their sympathy and moral support for the sorely-tried Allies—China, and especially its sacred province, is now the object of the world's attention. In a recent issue of an American periodical occurs the following passage:

"You are reading a great deal about Shantung. It has stolen the first page of all the newspapers, and its part in the spoil of the great war is attracting greater attention than the revised ownership of any territory. . . . This bit of the earth's surface, rich in no particular except in its tremendous population, totally unknown to the great majority of people a few months ago, has through its acquisition by Germany, its seizure by Japan, and its cession to Japan by the terms of the Peace Treaty become the most talked-of part of the world today."

Such in brief is one aspect of the change which has been wrought in the international status of China. Another may be illustrated by the vicissitudes which have come over the mentality of the Germans themselves.

In 1900 the Kaiser's troops under Count Waldersee, setting out for the relief of Peking, were instructed by the War Lord to grant no quarter to the Chinese; on the other hand, the latter were to be so disciplined that they would never dare look at a German in the face again! Whether or not today the ex-Kaiser in his safe retreat at Amerongen will look a Chinese squarely in the face may be a matter of interesting speculation; it certainly reads almost unreal to see the Vossische Zeitung commenting tearfully on the determined stand of this country in February, 1917. It will be remembered that in reply to China's protest against its indiscriminate submarine warfare Berlin expressed surprise that, of all neutral nations, this republic was the only one whose protest had been accompanied by a threat to sever diplomatic relations in the event of its remonstrance proving ineffective. Diplomatic rupture between the two occurred in March 14, 1917; wherefore the German organ lamented that even so weak a state as the Far Eastern Republic dared to look defiantly at the German nation!

Estimates of this country's new international status may be multiplied indefinitely; but we will content ourselves with citing another, from the Chinese point of view.

When the Chino-Japanese War was being fought the people of central and south China, it was asserted, either knew nothing about it or took no interest in it. A quarter of a century later, however, when the fate of Shantung hung in the balance of the world's remakers at Paris, no less than one thousand telegrams were despatched by all classes of people in China as well as abroad to their delegates pleading before the Big Three. More than this, from urgent advice to the delegates to stand firm for their country's interests the millions in China advanced a step further and literally ordered their spokesmen to withhold their signatures from the document containing their own death warrant. Their signatures were withheld and this is surely the most signal instance of a nation's representatives bowing to the adamant will of their people. Who will now say there is no public opinion in this country?

Three years ago when the writer assisted a band of pupils to acquire the rudiments of international law, there were six or eight in his class. Today, however, over twenty have expressed their readiness to take up this subject, despite the fact that the same will not be included among their regular curriculum. Do we wonder that at least a thousand telegrams were despatched from China to the Chinese delegates in Paris, all bearing the same mandate: "No signature except with reservation regarding Shantung"?

What, at the moment are the thoughts internationally of this awakened nation of 400,000,000 with a newly acquired sense of internationalism?

Such thoughts no doubt will be many and complex, but it seems in their essence they will not fall far short of the following: The "certain restrictions" imposed upon this country referred to by Dr. Phillipson are unjust and burdensome, and the people of this republic had hoped that they would be rectified by the Paris Conference at the end of the war. But at the threshold of their plans for rebuilding a new world when, we were assured, it shall be safe for democracy, the self-constituted arbiters of the nations decided that Shantung should go to Japan, not because it was just and proper so to do, but because they had so bargained among themselves before China and the United States entered into the war. Thus disillusioned and disappointed, the Chinese now bank their hopes on the American Senate. If their hopes in this direction also be shattered, what then? Trust the League of Nations? But the League was created over the ashes of Shantung's just and equitable claims!

Yes, trust the League! The people of this republic will be optimistic enough to do. Better by far, however, it is for the nation to trust itself. After all the secret of all success is reposed in Self, and Heaven helps him who helps himself.

Will the Chinese nation today not make this new resolution?

Scratch As Cats Can

Two cats were about to have a duel.

"Let us have an understanding before we begin," said one.

"About what?" asked the other.

"Is it to be a duel to the death, or shall we make it the best three lives out of five?"—*Boys' Life.*

Sad Thought

"I'm in doubt about the wisdom of arresting the food-profiteers."

"Why? I should think you'd want them punished."

"It may be all right to punish them, but as a consumer I'm afraid they'll raise prices again to get money to pay their fines."—*Detroit Free Press.*

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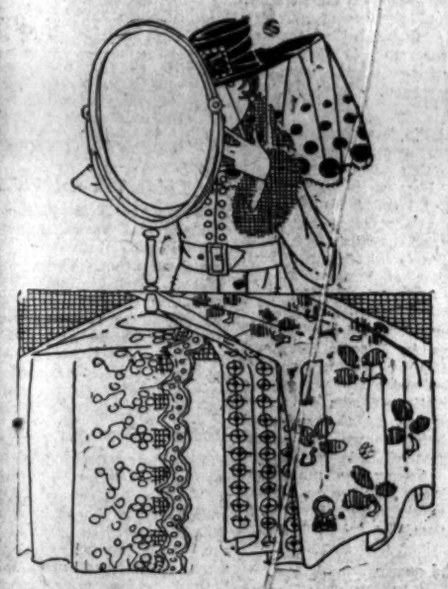

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First Glimpses At Christmas Offerings Of Shanghai Shops

Contrary to the usual custom of THE CHINA PRESS *it has been found advisable this year to divide the notices of advertisers in two sections of the issue. It is urgently requested that our readers peruse those that appear herewith and the others appearing in another portion of the issue, as we feel confident that all of the advertisements are a guide that will prove invaluable to the holiday shopper.*

By Helen Williams

Central Garage

What would be a more welcome gift than a motor car? I am sure I don't know. The Central Garage has some wonderful new cars and models to offer, the principle ones being the Overland, Willys Knight and Templar.

The new model 90 Overland is a splendid car, and a new shipment of Overland fours is expected every day as is a new small Willys Knight. The Mercer Motor Car Company is sending out some of their raciest models, which have the stream-line type of body.

The Templar Motor's Corporation is making some beautiful new cars, and one of their fine roadster models is here now. It is all white and has splendid lines and all of the newest accessories.

The new Overland limousines are in royal blue, and are upholstered in grey and dark blue. All the fittings are electro-plate, and there is a foot warmer, detectograph, and very attractive little cases holding a mirror, powder box, card case and note book.

Moutrie and Co.

Moutrie's have a most appropriate window display for the Christmas season. There is a pretty, homelike room with plenty of snow showing through the windows and the cheerful face of old Santa peeking in the window. He has just left this little home and his gift was a lovely new piano.

Moutrie's have a fine line of upright and grand pianos including Allison, Steinway's, Chickering's, Wever's, and the Moutrie pianos which are manufactured in Shanghai. Their organs are also made here.

Nearly everything in the musical line can be purchased here. There are large and small Victrolas, all of the new records and sheet music and they also have some very fine musical instruments, including violins.

Nanyang Brothers Tobacco Co.

The Nanyang Brothers Tobacco Co., Ltd., of Shanghai and Hongkong, are the largest purely Chinese Manufacturing Company in the world. They employ over 10,000 people in the actual making of cigarettes, and their factories have many new labor saving devices. They are light, airy and sanitary.

The company is owned and managed by four brothers, and the oldest brother, Kan Chiu-nam has been awarded the Second Order of Chiao-ho with the Grand Cord, in recognition of his donations to charity and for the kind treatment accorded the employees of the company's factories.

The following are the brand of cigarettes made by this company: Beauty, Tah Hee, Sam Hee, Szy Hee, Ge Yau Chang, Great Wall, Ka Woo, Raven, Aeroplane, Glove, Airship Carriage, Shon Hee, Horse and Ngaikuo.

Shainin and Co.

Delectable table delicacies of the highest type can be purchased at Shainin and Co., "The Home of Delicacies." For special attention at Xmas time, the Siberian cranberries must not be overlooked as no dinner can even be thought of without them.

For dessert there are brandied and pickled peaches, pears and figs. Another real dainty is the Plowman stuffed prunes. The dried table raisins and dried and candied figs are a welcome addition to a dinner.

Fancy American chocolates in unusually pretty boxes and made by all of the well-known candy manufacturers can be highly recommended as gifts. Smoked and salt salmon, anchovies and olives tempt the appetite and excellent Swiss and Dutch cheeses are always to be had. Shainin makes a specialty of coffee and has it ground fresh for each customer.

All kinds of fine French liquors and a wonderful Russian cherry brandy are to be had. Other fine liquors are light wines, sherries and different kinds of champagne.

Week's and Co.

Toys are really the predominating factor in any store at the present time as this is really the season for kiddies. Week's and Co. have a wonderful toy department. There are kewpies in all sorts of attire, a little bride being the most attractive. The erector sets, that can be made into bridges, windmills, warships, and aeroplanes, will delight the heart of any boy as will the electrically equipped Ives engines. For the very young children one will find picture books, crackers, dolls, China sets and stockings.

The men's section is offering many attractive novelties as gifts. There are smoker sets, traveling sets, tobacco pouches and many other things. The ties, handkerchiefs and gloves are of the finest quality.

The new ladies hand bags of Cordova leather are most artistic. They are a dull brown, shot with green and beautifully carved. There are many different types of good-looking traveling clocks and small manicure sets that can be folded and slipped into a bag.

International Savings Society

In reading through the advertisement of the International Savings Society, one cannot help but marvel at the phenomenal growth it has obtained in the past few years.

Premium bonds have found favor in Europe for the past hundred years and especially in France, where more than thirty percent of the population possess one or more.

The idea of these bonds is one that should appeal to all parents, for by means of the bonds parents can easily maintain a savings account for their children by which the entire capital plus the profit is returned.

Watson's

Many of the fine candy makers of America are represented at Watson's this year, such as Nielsen's, Norriss candies from Georgia and Foss' from Boston.

Kodaks and cameras are welcomed by all as they are ever a joy and a delight when traveling or when at home. Almost any type of kodak can be purchased.

Perfumery from all of the leading houses in France, England and America has arrived recently. Anybody desiring to give a simple artistic gift can do so by purchasing one of the splendid pictures being shown here, that are so typical of Chinese life and customs. Among the many attractive things that are on display here are safety razors, ivory hair brushes, specially selected cigars and fine wines and liquors.

Au Petit Louvre

The Yule-tide offerings of entrancing feminine apparel on view in the showrooms of the Au Petit Louvre are remarkably beautiful. Every feminine heart is thinking of the new Xmas and New Year's frock and all desires can be satisfied here amongst the wonderful new evening gowns that have arrived from Paris and New York. There are several lovely sequin gowns that for beauty probably cannot be equalled in Shanghai.

There are also many pretty hats for evening wear and afternoon wear. The evening wraps are new and are all made in the latest fashion.

Brewer and Co.

A bookstore is one of the most delightful places to roam into in search of Christmas gifts for booklovers and Brewer and Co. can gratify anybody's taste. All of the new novels from America and England have arrived, and there are many artistically bound gift books.

The Xmas cards are many and varied, and there are dainty ribbons with which to wrap the Christmas packages and also attractive tissue paper with holly designs all over it. The calenders have reproductions of many famous paintings on them and the tones are soft and harmonious. For the kiddies there are games, blocks and picture books of all kinds.

American Oriental

On Christmas morning make your wife's or mother's heart glad by presenting her with one of the conveniently small check books of the American Oriental Banking Corporation, and show her that you have made a deposit in her name. The American Oriental Banking Corporation is the only bank where a check as low as $1 dollar can be drawn, and it is often a great convenience to be able to draw a small check. It is also a splendid thing to open a saving account for the kiddies as a Christmas gift, as it teaches them early in life the value of saving their money.

The China Tea Co., Ltd.

China's tea is famed the world over and that offered by the China Tea Company, Ltd., has attracted special attention. There are the "Flower Basket" and "Peacock" brands, which for flavor, quality and popularity are unsurpassed.

Grocers throughout Shanghai and the other principal cities in the civilised world have long made a specialty of these teas and every day their popularity is increasing.

Dodge & Seymour

With Henry Ford's famous little cars reduced in price to Taels 700 within the last two weeks, Dodge and Seymour have been flooded with orders for the general utility car. And patrons who want a more pretentious machine have been hurrying their orders for Hudson Super-sixes and the sturdy Essex.

Portable typewriters have become quite the thing in commercial circles and the "Corona" has fulfilled the dream of the idealist. These, too, have been popular as holiday gifts among those who adhere to the policy of utility with charm in Yuletide present-making.

The Office Appliance Co.

With the rapid development of the Far East office appliance specialists have found themselves pressed with a heavy responsibility. But the Office Appliance Company, at 22 Nanking Road, has been equal to the occasion and with foresight and energy has met the situation admirably. They are well stocked with first-class writing machines that are popular with all office men. The indestructible Oliver, the time-honored Remington the cleverly constructed Fox are among the typewriters offered.

Because of the keen outlook of the management of this company it is able to offer writing machines at bargain prices. And it is safe to predict that many practical-minded donors will avail themselves of this opportunity to make a Christmas gift that will be of real benefit to the recipient.

ABOUT YOUR RHEUMATISM

The joint and muscles of people suffering from Rheumatism and Lumbago are like the hinges of an old neglected gate. When the gate is being opened the hinges show their bad condition by creaking and refusing to swing easily because they are clogged with rust. When the Rheumatic-stricken joints and muscles are moved they work only with difficulty and pain because they are clogged with poisonous deposits of uric acid.

This poison is carried to the joints and muscles by impure blood. To find relief and cure it is absolutely necessary to cleanse and enrich the blood, for so long as the blood is poor and poisoned so long will the Rheumatism or Lumbago remain in your system, growing more and more severe as time goes on.

By their rapid purifying yet tonic action on the blood, by making new, rich, red blood at every dose, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have cured more causes of Rheumatism (even in its worse and most chronic forms) and of Lumbago than of any other maladies excepting Anaemia. For Anaemia — Bloodlessness — they are the natural remedy, as has been proved by their numberless cures in all parts of the World.

Let Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People begin their work of dispelling your Rheumatism, of purifying and building up your blood, NOW. Obtainable from medicine vendors everywhere, and the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai. 1 bottle for $1.50, 6 bottles $8.00, post free.

Pelican Walk To Be Adpted In London

London, Oct. 25.—"The walk of the pelican—mincing but graceful, deliverate yet dainty, and always alluringly feminine."

That will be the new walk of England's new women, as decreed by the long and snug skirts which are now the fashion.

The words are those of a fashionable modiste, who knows.

The ex-Government misses who have worn pants, and the war economisers who have revelled in short skirts, will find some initial difficulty in restricting their manlike war stride to this mincing pace, but they'll have to do it. Fashionable modistes say so, and fashion itself so decrees.

Disappearing Type

"Do you believe a gun could be made to shoot around a corner?"

"No, but the sight of a creditor often has that effect upon a man."—*Boston Transcript.*

Laurate Selected

"Who'll be the poet to celebrate in deathless verse the League of Nations?" asks an exchange. Why not adopt Tennyson's "Half a league, half a league, half a league onward"?—*Rochester Post-Express.*

Wonderful Gift

"Is our friend a great orator?"

"A great orator?" repeats Senator Sorghum. "Why he can convince you of something without taking the trouble to understand it himself!"—*Washington Star.*

WARNING

It has come to our notice that a certain JAPANESE firm in TOKYO is offering for sale in China preparations of its own manufacture under the name of "VASELINE"

The name "VASELINE" is the registered Trade Mark of the CHESEBROUGH MANUFACTURING CO. (CONSOLIDATED) of New York, U. S. A., and designates preparations manufactured by that Company only.

Immediate action will be taken against any person offering for sale in China any preparation under the name "VASELINE" which is other than that manufactured by the Chesebrough Manufacturing Co. Cons.

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Sole Distributors of Chesebrough Mfg. Co's. (Cons).

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Messrs. W. Z. ZEE & SONS, on the Eve of their Silver Jubilee, wish all their Patrons

"A MERRY CHRISTMAS"

A VICTORY CHRISTMAS

FINE GIFTS
for
Ladies and Gentlemen
at most favorable prices

The Cathay Lace Co.
19 Nanking Road

"A Merry Xmas and a Happy New Year" to Our Customers
ORIENTAL FUR CO.
MO-CHEE
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that you see about town on satisfied, well-dressed men. I have very fine, selected woolens and dress goods materials. I make everything for men. I have a Dry Cleaning and Mending Dept. Come in and see, or send me your card and I will call. My prices are as reasonable as good work permits.
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TAFT SEES NEED OF ROOSEVELT NOW

Says Americanism He Exemplified Is Nation's Protection Against Class Tyranny

RADICALS BEHIND STRIKES

They Threaten Starvation And Freezing To Force Subjection To Labor Soviet

New Haven, Oct. 26.—The Americanism of Theodore Roosevelt was urged as a remedy for the suppression of the radicalism which is menacing American institutions by former President Taft in an address at a Roosevelt Memorial meeting in Woolsey Hall here tonight.

The radical element in labor organisations is seeking to compel a change in the Government of the United States, said Mr. Taft, and the conservatives, who deny that this is the purpose of the steel and the proposed strikes, "will lapse into the common cause with the radicals."

"We must," he asserted, "resist this attempt to take the country by the throat and by highwaymen's methods to force political and unreasonable economic concessions. We face, during the coming Winter, the possibility of widespread lawlessness which will require our whole strength to relieve and suppress by the authority of government."

Theodore Roosevelt is not dead, Mr. Taft continued, in that his influence lives. The former President urged that this influence be used to instill into the public mind the dangers with which this and other countries are beset. He warned that unless order and discipline were maintained, the state of the Thirty Year's War would be repeated.

After briefly sketching Theodore Roosevelt's career in the New York State Legislature, as Civil Service Commissioner, Police Commissioner, Governor of New York, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and President, Mr. Taft said:

"Certainly such service demands memorials that shall rank with the Washington Monument and the Lincoln Memorial. He was the most striking and brilliant and interesting figure since Lincoln's day, and he gave his country what one cannot praise too strongly or too much. For these reasons the Roosevelt Memorial Park at Oyster Bay and the monument, of whatever form, in the country's capital, will be as appropriate as loving and appreciative genius can make them.

"But Theodore Roosevelt is not dead. His services to his country have not ended. The war has left the world after it has saved itself from Germany, where it must save itself from itself. The reaction from the repression of the peoples of all Europe for forty years under the burden of war preparedness, the horrible destruction of the war, the desperate economic condition of the countries within the field of war, the fantastic dreams of a social millennium, the relaxing of all discipline and restraint have produced a condition the world over, impairing the supremacy of lawful authority. This threatens every country, and already has overwhelmed some in anarchy and confusion. Unless the world is organised again into government, unless discipline and order are to be organised, the state of the Thirty Years' War is to be repeated, and the misery and catastrophe will be greater than any which this colossal war itself entailed. Japan is in ferment over the issue of the militaristic and peace policies. The Prussian spirit prevails in its military party while there is a strong, and for the time being, a prevailing tendency toward popular control, civil administration, and the ambitions of peace.

ALL EUROPE THREATENED

"China is in a state of ebullition, divided into a northern and a southern State engaged in war against each other with large armies. Thus little opportunity is offered to the steadying of that great people whose future under proper guidance is so full of hope, whose resources and numbers are so great that once they are formed into a real nation there would seem to be no limit to their possible achievement.

"The return of the million or more men to India from the war has given the national idea to India. They are no longer from the various kingdoms, they are no longer Moslems or Buddahists —they are all Indians. They seek more self-government, and their future under British rule is hard to prophesy. Asia Minor, Palestine, Anatolia, Armenia, and the Caucausus are in upheaval, Armies, banditti, plunderings, murder, anarchy, are everywhere. Little, if any, stabilising influence after the war has manifested itself, and the old racial hatreds, with their bloody consequences, break out wherever opportunity offers. Russia is in a state of civil war. The Bolshevistis rule is coming to an end, let us hope. Poor, earnest, sincere, ignorant Russian people have been subjected to a tyrany under Lenin and Trotsky far greater and more cruel than the rule of the Romanoffs, bad as that was.

"In all the European countries it is touch and go whether the present social order or revolution like that of Russia is to succeed. If the latter, it means the breaking down of all the guarantees and restraints of civil and individual liberty which good men have labored for so many centuries to establish. The issue with all these countries is, can the tyrany of the mob and of the Soviet be escaped?

"In the United States we have like problems. Our conservative forces here are stronger than anywhere. We have not suffered as other countries have from the war. We still have deeply imbedded in the souls of our people, the traditions of our forefathers and the principles of constitutional liberty, but he would be an optimist indeed who did not see in our present situation symptoms of a dangerous tendency.

"It is in this juncture that the living influence of Theodore Roosevelt and his robust and triumphant Americanism can do much for our country and righteousness. The war has impressed laboring groups of every country with a sense of its power, with the indispensable nature of its service to the public and with the possibility of using this as a leverage to exact from other groups and the whole public any demands which it choose to make.

"Trades unions we have and have had for a long time. Trades unions have been useful in securing better terms for labor, in protecting labor interests by legislation. The movement of which I speak, however, is not for a union in trade, but it is for one big political union which is to formulate and enforce political as well as economic demands. It is proposed to put the whole country under a duress of threatened starvation, freezing and complete paralysis of business industry to secure a complete readjustment of social conditions, a redivision or annihilation of property, a taking over by the State of all industries and a subjection of the large majority of the people to the labor soviet.

"The trade unions today and the American Federation of Labor have two parties in them, one the regular trades union men supporting the present social order, uniting for economic purposes to sell their labor on the best terms they can properly secure, making contracts where they may and fulfilling them to the best of their ability. The other element, is the radical, Red element, an element that looks with favor on Bolshevism and extreme socialism and that would make the trade union movement in this country a means of compelling a change in our form of government.

REMEDY IS AMERICANISM

"Many engaged in strikes today will indignantly deny any such purpose and will insist that they are loyal Americans and legitimately seeking better terms of labor. Yet these same groups, when restrained in their purpose and yielding to lawless methods, will lapse into a common cause with the radicals, who are only too glad to take advantage of such disturbance of peace and to draw into their ranks these men that began with a different purpose and different views.

"With the steel strike and the threatened coal strike, national in extent, with all the other numerous strikes, we face during the widespread distress and lawlessness which will require our whole national strength to relieve and suppress by the authority of Government.

"We must resist this attempt to take the country by the throat and by a highwayman's method to force political and unreasonable economic concessions. Of course, we all hope that those sinister tendencies may be curbed before they may become united into one explosion, but these are the dangers that we face.

"Now, what is the remedy? What is the protection against this danger? Where are the sources of this movement from which it derives its strength? There are Americans, native born, connected with it, but the body of it, the life of it, is to be found in the hordes of foreign born peoples whom we have invited into our country to share the boon of our liberty and the equality of opportunity that that liberty afforded, but who are utterly unsympathetic with our institutions and our great Governmental traditions.

"Many of them are ignorant of our history, the principles of our Government, and entirely unappreciative of the blessings that they enjoy through our hospitality and generosity. They have been drawn here through the offers of our enormous industrial demand for labor and they have been encouraged to come by our captains of industry. Under the influence of the false teachings of Bolshevism, under the influence of the sense of power that the war has given to laboring men, they are stirred with the dreams of social revolution. They sigh for the plundering and the rich booty they think this will offer to their group.

"What can meet them? What can overcome their seditious hopes and plans? Only the high spirit of Americanism; this is the understanding of the peculiar merit and value of our institutions, the instinctive allegiance to our country and our country's Government, the determination to have law and order under the Constitution; the willingness to sacrifice all in the maintenance of this home of our fathers, this home we love and in the retention of all those elements that make this our community the model Christian civilisation of the world.

"These are the things Theodore Roosevelt stood for. This is the Americanism which he wished to live and was willing to die for. This is what he taught in every word he preached, in everything he did. Earlier than most, he saw the dangers of this foreign horde that was anti-American.

"He did not wish to exclude or suppress foreigners because they were foreigners. He welcomed them if they could appreciate the welcome. He was glad to have them if they took on new life and learned civil liberty, its restraints and its responsibilities. But he detested and denounced the congestion in our great cities of men who were not Americans, who did not wish to be Americans, who did not like Americans, who retained all their prejudices and their pernicious tendencies contracted at home.

"In such a controversy as that we are now to face, his words for American institutions and against European Bolshevism, in favor of law, order and liberty, and against plunder and anarchy, would have sunk deep into the hearts of the plain people.

"Few men are born leaders of men, but he was one. He had the 2 o'clock courage that Napoleon describes. He did not act without thought, but he thought with such lightning quickness and generally with such accuracy of conclusion, that he always struck the first blow. He had that rare power of communicating his enthusiasm to the humblest of his followers. They liked to think as he did. They liked to act as he did. They liked to speak as he did, or as they thought he did. Therefore, he lives. Therefore, his spirit speaks; therefore, the Americanism of which he was the chief exponent, that broad, generous, responsible Americanism, which would defend the world in its problems, because it knows its power and its responsibility. This is the precious legacy which Theodore Roosevelt, dying, has left to the American people. This is the good which lives after him.

"We must seize the standard that fell from his hand as he lay down to his death and carry it high before us, to overcome the enemies of our beloved country, within and without and to preserve to our posterity that Americanism derived from our fathers, which he did so much to make dear."

AS you well know, there are on the market innumerable so-called specifics for all kinds of diseases, among them powerful antipyretics, as antifebrina, dangerous narcotics for the relief of pain, as morphine, and the disagreeable salicylates to combat rheumatism.

These strong febrifuges give rise to toxic symptoms; the narcotics produce nervous and mental disturbances and induce a vicious habit, while the salicylates injure the stomach and cause ringing in the ears, etc.

The only remedy which embodies all the curative virtues of these agents, without their disagreeable and injurious features, is genuine aspirin, as contained in Bayer-Tablets of Aspirin.

This is confirmed by the observations of medical men throughout the world, whether the remedy be prescribed for reducing temperature in fevers, as a sedative or analgesic in neuralgias, headaches or toothaches, for colds, catarrhs or influenza, or as a specific in rheumatic affections.

The people of the entire civilized world consider aspirin as a remedy without a rival in the restoration of health and well-being.

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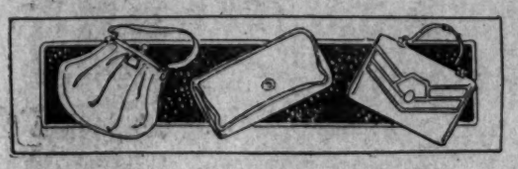

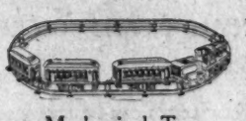

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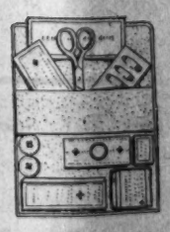

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FOR
PRESENTS
XMAS, 1919

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"The House of Quality"
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WHEN GREAT THINGS WERE IN BEGINNING

Major Glidden, A Tokio Visitor, Is One Of Pioneers Who Annihilated Distance

Tokio, Dec. 4.—Major Charles J. Glidden, executive secretary of the commission organising the First Aerial Derby around the World, which has been spending the past several days in Tokio, has played a leading part in the development of the telegraph, telephone, automobile and aeronautics, and his name is connected closely with the progress of these utilities in America.

In a recent address, elaborating on the motto of the commission which is: "All Things are Possible—Nothing is Impossible." Major Glidden related a few of the personal experiences he has had in the early days of the telegraph, telephone and automobile, and some of his share in the present day development of the airplane and dirigible.

"Professor Morse's first message, you will recall," he said, "was 'What hath God wrought.' In the early days of the telegraph, when an operator, the longest line possible to work was 500 miles, now 3,000 miles and over, with several stations on the circuit copying the intelligence transmitted at the same time, and this over lines on which telephonic conversation may be carried on while the telegraphic signals are being transmitted.

FIRST GLOBE CIRCLING CABLE

"When the British cable was completed from Vancouver to Australia, an electrical circuit extended around the world. His Majesty, King Edward exchanged congratulations with the officials in Australia via the Atlantic cable over the land line across Canada and the new Pacific Cable to Australia. Acknowledgments were transmitted back to London the same way. The messages did not go round the world.

"Thinking it would be rather unique to send a message to myself around the world, I prepared one addressing it as follows: 'Glidden, Boston, via Vancouver and Australia.' In the body of the message I wrote 'around the world' and signed it 'Glidden.' When the message arrived at Vancouver, the cable being in the hands of the contractors and not opened for public business, it was delayed 24 hours but finally sent on to Australia and received by me in Boston 36 hours after it had started. The message was started on the lines of the Commercial Cable Company and received over the Cables of the Western Union Telegraph Company, having been given to the connecting lines of that company in Australia.

"This was the first message transmitted around the world, as acknowledged by the Director of Telegraph of Great Britain.

"Later the President of the Postal Telegraph Co. and the President of the Western Union Telegraph Co., occupying boxes opposite each other in the theater, sent a message from one to the other around the world in two-and-one-half minutes.

BEAT THE CLOCK

"On December 31, 1905, as the clock was striking twelve in the Fiji Islands at Suva, the capital, I started a telegram of New Years' Greetings to the Boston Globe in Boston, Mass, which was transmitted in two-and-one half minutes, a distance of eight thousand miles, arriving sixteen-hours-and-fifty-seven-and-one-half minutes before it started on account of the difference in time, Fiji being seventeen hours ahead of Boston.

"Forty two years ago Professor Bell sent me a telegram in Manchester, New Hampshire: at that time I was manager of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Co. in that city, which is fifty-nine miles from Boston, requesting that I arrange the wires in Manchester for a test of the telephone between Boston and Manchester. The test was a success. Later on I began building private lines from a man's office to his home or from one manufacturing plant to another.

"One day in Boston I asked the Bell Co. if they would build a general system so that one could talk with another in my native city if I obtained fifty subscribers at one-dollar-and-a-half per month each. They said 'Yes' and I went to Lowell, Mass., and obtained the first telephone subscriber in the world, and later built the first long distance line from Lowell to Boston—twenty-six miles.

"Placing a telephone on the pulpit of the First Baptist Church in Lowell, the sermon of the minister was heard about town and over a telegraph wire to Foxboro, forty miles away, the text chosen being: 'Can ye not discern the signs of the times,' a very appropriate subject for today.

"Thirty-nine years later, with twelve hundred others sitting in a hall in Boston with receivers at our ears, conversation between Boston and San Francisco was heard as distinctly as if the persons were in the same room.

AMONG FIRST AUTO OWNERS

"I recall driving my automobile from Central Park in New York to the lower end of Broadway, some ten miles, down Fifth Avenue and Broadway, and not passing a single automobile, my licence number 31, which was issued for Central Park before numbers were required under State Laws. Later I drove the automobile, with Mrs. Glidden at my side, over 100,000 miles in 39 countries of the world, occupying eight years' time and twice encircling the globe.

"In 1905 it was my privilege to offer a trophy to encourage the use of the automobile for touring which was competed for eight years and did much to cause the building of good roads.

SAFETY IN THE AIR

"During the last four months service at Washington as Publicity officer of the Air Service I learned that its aviators were flying sixty thousand miles per week across country over mountains, rivers and valley without accident, and three thousand miles per day over the forests of California and Oregon. Observation balloons were also maintained over the forests night and day. The quick discovery and reporting of fires saving valuable property ninety million acres of forest lands in the United States should come under Aerial Supervision and Protection from Disastrous Fires.

"The wonderful flight across the Atlantic in sixteen hours and twelve minutes is fresh in your memory.

THE PONY DIRIGIBLE

"There is coming on to the market in a few days a small dirigible, capacity three persons, five hundred miles at a speed of about fifty miles per hour which can be operated by any person who can drive an automobile.

"This will give a great impetus to aviation as I predict that thousands will be put into service as soon as they can be constructed.

"The cost will be in the neighborhood of $10.000, for touring long distances they will compete to a great extent with the high grade automobile.

"It was my privilege to christen the new aircraft the 'Pony Dirigible.'

"Dirigible of ten million cubic feet gas capacity are under construction which will carry a load equal to two thousand barrels of flour, and by use of the airplane, while the fastest train is running from Denver, Colorado to New York, one may fly to all the important points of South America.

"The magnitude of aviation makes it an international proposition.

"The week-end tour of the future will be New York to the Pacific Coast and return.

"The summer holiday trip will be around the world."

PARTY IS MOVING ON

Commodore Beaumont and Mr. Hillman of the Commission left Tokio yesterday morning, continuing their journey around the world. They will stop at several of the interesting places in Japan en route. Major Glidden will remain a few days longer and join the party at Kyoto.

German-Mexican Plot To Invade U.S. Foiled By Secret Agent

Quartette of German spies operating in Mexico whose plot to invade America with an army of 45,000 Germans and Mexicans, was frustrated by Dr. Paul Bernardo Altendorff, a secret agent of the United States Military Intelligence Department. Dr. Altendorff, as a captain in the German Army and a colonel of Mexican troops, brought to naught plot after plot during the war, and finally was forced to flee from Mexico with a 20,000 peso price on his head. Kurt Janke, head of the German secret service in Mexico, organised and directed countless schemes against the United States, during the war. While operating in the United States he managed to obtain a position in the Department of Justice in San Francisco. General Elias Policarpo Calles, Governor of Sonora, whom Dr. Altendorff declares is the most rabid pro-German of all Mexican officials. He assisted in the proposed invasion of the United States. Major E. W. Schwiertz, Germany spy escaped from jail in Nogales, Ariz., into Mexico. General Calles refused to deliver him into the hands of United States authorities. Lather Witcke, alias Pablo Wabriski, German agent now in solitary confinement at Fort Sam Houston, is the author of the Black Tom explosion.

That Awful Backache Banished as if by Magic

At last a remedy has been discovered that gives almost immediate relief in the painful forms of kidney trouble, and effects a certain cure in practically all cases of rheumatism, gout, sciatica, lumbago, stone, gravel, and even the terrible Bright's Disease. This remedy—De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills—dissolving in the stomach forms an antiseptic solution which washes out the kidneys and bladder, and restores them to their healthy normal activity in passing the impurities from the blood out of the body. These impurities, in the form of uric acid, if allowed to accumulate in the blood, cause rheumatic and dropsical pains, backache, constipation, weakness, and depression—all of which symptoms lead on in time to the more never and deadly forms of kidney disease.

HERE ARE SOME WARNINGS YOU SHOULD NEVER NEGLECT—

Headaches, bad breath, and nasty taste in the mouth first thing in the morning—tired, nervous weakness and irritability, swollen feet and limbs—rheumatic pains and stiffness of joints—backache, irregular action of bowels or bladder—urinary weakness, irritation or scalding, burning discomfort. Any of these symptoms mean kidney and bladder trouble.

DO YOU REALISE YOUR DANGER?

These symptoms may mean incessant tortures of rheumatism—wearing out, stabbing backache (lumbago). Gout that cripples and deforms. Bladder inflammation or gravel that cause such excruciating pain, or the deadly Bright's Disease.

TREAT THESE WARNING SYMPTOMS NOW.

There is one remedy whose honest merit the experience of thousands of kidney sufferers has proved—a remedy that is harmless and safe for old and young alike—that hardly ever fails to cure completely and to cure permanently—

DE WITT'S KIDNEY AND BLADDER PILLS.

This is not a feeble quack remedy; it professes to do nothing that is not amply proved in 99 cases out of a 100. Many so-called "Kidney Pills" merely regulate the bowels. De Witt's go straight to the root of the trouble—the kidneys and bladder. Relief from pain is positively guaranteed within 24 hours of taking De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills, and a blue tinge in the urine caused by one of the antiseptic ingredients proves to you, for your own satisfaction, that the healing properties have actually passed right through the kidneys and bladder.

Mrs. WYKES, (from Photo).

Mrs. Wykes, of 23, Victoria-street, Nuneaton, said in 1913:—"For over eleven years I suffered with terrible kidney trouble and most acute backache pains. At various times through this long period of suffering I have been in a very bad condition, pains striking me across the back and loins. To stoop was torture, and every action was a trouble. It was just as if a vice had got hold of me and was screwing me up. I tried many remedies, first one and then another recommending me to different things, but nothing seemed to touch my case. During the early part of 1913 I heard of De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills, and determined to give them a trial. I am thankful I did, because I seemed to gain relief after the very first dose. I got another 2s. 9d. box from Mr. Baker's shop in Abbey-street, and felt much better. I got brighter and more active, and in fact felt a different woman. I intended to make a good cure of my case, seeing that I was getting so much relief, and I am pleased to say that I have done so, because for the last twelve months I have been absolutely clear of my old complaint and have not had the slightest trace of any kind of backache."

Nearly three years afterwards—April, 1916—Mrs. Wykes said:—"De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills did me permanent good, there is not the slightest doubt about that; I always recommend them with a strong feeling a gratitude for what they have done for me."

With this splendid testimony in mind, can you continue to suffer without giving De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills a trial? For rheumatism, gout, lumbago, sciatica, bladder pains and inflammation, stone, and Bright's Disease they are absolutely unrivalled. They never fail to give relief. Within 24 hours the relief from pain and a certain blue tinge in the urine show that they have passed right through the kidneys and commenced their work.

Many women, with all the strain of housework and motherhood, suffer pains and weaknesses that make depressed and irritable, and yet are content to go on suffering until the weakness has gone too far, when they pay for their neglect with the tortures of a deadly disease.

Those dark circles under the eyes, bad breath and nasty taste in the mouth, weary, stabbing, dragging-down backache pains, headaches, swollen and rheumatic limbs are the warnings of deadly kidney complaints. Do you know that Bright's Disease causes thousands of deaths every year?

Delays are dangerous. As soon as the first symptoms begin to show themselves you should treat them, with a remedy that has cured thousands of chronic cases, the remedy that thousands of people are taking to-day, the only proof cure for kidney trouble—De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills.

These are the words of Mrs. Briggs, of 2, Park-lane, Hayes, End, Middlesex:—"I owe my life to De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills; they made me a new woman."—Mrs. Briggs says that after a severe chill her kidneys became inflamed.

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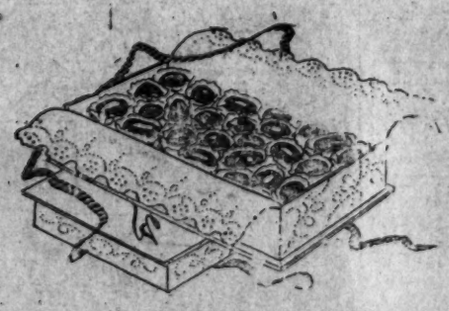

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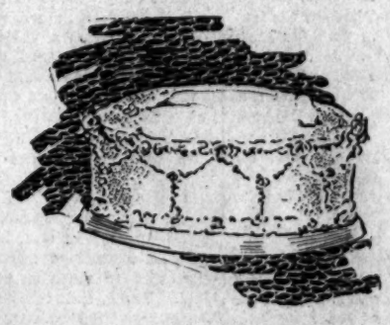

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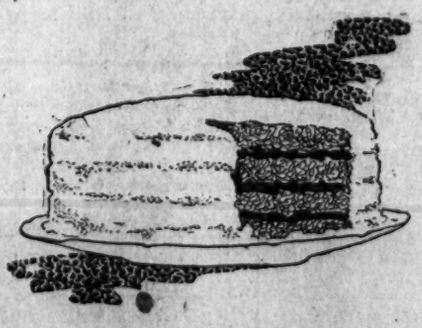

THE CHINA PRESS

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR EXCEPT ON MONDAYS AND HOLIDAYS

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Today's Church Services

Holy Trinity Cathedral.—Third Sunday in Advent. 8 a.m., Holy Communion (and at Bubbling Well Chapel). 10:30 a.m., Mattins and Sermon; Hymns 49, 253, 268, 3 p.m., Children's Service, 6 p.m., Mission Service.

St. Andrew's Church, Broadway.—10:30 a.m., Mattins and Sermon. 6 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Union Church.—11 a.m., Preacher: Rev. C. N. Lack; Annual Sermon for The Chinese Tract Society; Chant 69; Anthem, "Arise, shine, for Thy Light is come," (Elvey); Hymns, 69, 94, 579. 6 p.m., Preacher; Rev. John Darroch, Litt D.; Chant 87; Hymns 537, 573, 106, 682.

Shanghai Free Christian Church.—(Corner of Range and Chapoo Roads). The services in the above will be conducted as follows: Morning 11 a.m., by Rev. Milton T. Stauffer, D.D. Evening 6 p.m., by Rev. C. N. Lack.

Christian Science Society of Shanghai.—Masonic Hall, The Bund. Sunday Service 11 a.m., Subject: "God The Preserver of Man." Sunday School 10 a.m., Testimonial Meeting Wednesday Evening 6 o'clock. Reading Room open daily except Sunday 10:30 to 12:30 at No. 21 Nanking Road.

St. Joseph's Church.—Sunday December 14. Masses at 6, 7, 8:15 and 10 a.m. At 10 a.m., High mass; Sermon in English. At 4 p.m., Benediction of the Blessed Sacrement. Masses on week-days 6 and 7:30 a.m.

St. John's Pro-Cathedral, Jessfield.—Evening Prayer in English at six o'clock. Preacher: The Rev. C. F. McRae, M.A.

A Christmas Letter

By Dean Walker

IT is a week or more to Christmas, Mr. Editor, but it is not too soon to wish you and all your readers a very happy one. The grown up people who say that Christmas is humbug are not many in number, and the children are of one mind that it is a good day. It is a feast that has got right home to the heart, and the witness of the heart is good evidence. There are lots of reasons for loving Christmas, and they go down deep into the roots of things, and then carry us up to the highest heights of things.

To begin with, it's all about a Baby, and we have all been babies once. Whatever we are today, rich or poor, good or bad, successes or failures, we were all once carried about in a mother's arms, perfectly helpless but a joy to some one who loved us. Now we are grown up and wise, and we are sure of our own strength. But we love the children, and for all the worry and bother, the children are a joy to us. We know that their happiness depends upon us, and we try to make them happy. And Christmas tells us that it is a picture of the Kingdom of Heaven. In heaven we have a Father, and we are His children. However wayward we have been we are a joy to Him. He wants us to be happy.

Then Christmas has something to say about happiness and happiness. There is a happiness that lasts, and a happiness that soon disappears. Our Father wants us to have the best sort of happiness; that sort that sticks to us in dark days and dreary hours. Now the wonderful thing about Christmas is that it has always shone most brightly in a dark setting. All the most beautiful and hopeful passages in the Old Testament Scriptures were written at times when things were uncertain and prospects bad. The Kingdom of Judah was certainly up against things at the time when the Prophet proclaimed "Behold, a virgin shall conceive, and bear a son; and they shall call his name Immanuel, God with us." That was in very truth a Christmas message. God would send deliverance and that deliverance would come through man. That is the sort of message that we want proclaimed again and again in these days.

We are all disappointed. The big war is over, but there is still a great deal of fighting. The Treaty of Peace is not yet signed, still less is peace restored in any true sense. What are we to do? Keep the Christmas feast with all our hearts. God wants us to be happy, but that happiness from God must come to man, through man. It may be that some of the children who are looking forward to Christmas cakes and Christmas toys will be raised up to be the saviors of their countries and the peacemakers of the world. It may be that some child who will have no Christmas presents this year and no signs of love from brother or sister will grow up to learn to choose the good and refuse the evil, and prove that God is still with us. Or it may be as in the days of the prophet, that the mother of that babe to be born is yet a virgin. Our business is to keep the feast of Bethlehem, the feast of the child who saves. "For since by man came death, by man came also the Resurrection of the dead."

O little town of Bethlehem,
How still we see thee lie!
Above thy deep and dreamless sleep
The silent stars go by.
Yet in thy dark streets shineth
The everlasting light;
The hopes and fears of all the years
Are met in thee tonight.

But we are not to look backward and forward only, Christmas has a message of immediate action. The war has shown us human nature at its best and at its worst. At its worst it caused suffering for suffering's sake, and at its best it suffered for a cause for the cause's sake. Our immediate duty then is to get busy with our human nature, and present to its vision a noble cause. I thought at one time that the League of Nations would be born in a nursery, with all the world ahush to hear the news. Now I see that it is to be a stable, because there is no room in the inn. The idea of a League is confessedly a good idea. A League of Peace among the nations savors of the Kingdom of God. But the Babe of Bethlehem teaches the only way to reach so high an ideal. Laws and treaties, prohibitions and injunctions, are the paraphernalia: the source and spring of action is the heart of man. What vision can we offer, what gospel can we preach? Christmas tells us of a child who came from the Heaven of Eternal Love to show what human nature was really meant to be. Our immediate Christmas duty therefore is to preach a God of Love, to whom the heart of man must altogether yield. Til all love one Father there can be no wide brotherhood of men or nations.

But a word of warning is needed. Christ does not come to us with a fuss. Big words and great schemes may be necessary, but salvation prefers simplicity. When the opposing soldiers kept Christmas together in the early days of the war, they did it in the simplicity of their hearts. And this is the way of Christ. A well placed Christmas box is an act of God. So let us try to live again as children in the children whom we shall make happy this Christmas.

How silently, how silently,
The wondrous gift is given!
So God imparts to human hearts
The blessing of his heaven.
No ear may hear his coming;
But in this world of sin,
Where meek souls will receive him, still
The dear Christ enters in.

Where children pure and happy
Pray to the blessed Child,
Where misery cries out to thee,
Son of the mother mild;
Where charity stands watching
And faith holds wide the door,
The dark night wakes, the glory breaks,
And Christmas comes once more.

'The Egotism Of This Autobiographical Colossus'

"There were always barriers between his Majesty and me."

* * *

"I said with the deepest anxiety to my officers that in a fortnight there would no longer be any Emperor in Germany."

—GENERAL LUDENDORFF.

* * *

"Ludendorff at large in the full vigor of his faculties is a more important factor than an ex-Emperor at Amerongen. He would be heart and soul with schemes for redressing the result of the war by uniting Germany and Russia on a basis of armed reaction controlling Poland and all the other small States between them. In the present state of the world it is improbable that we have heard the last of him.

"All the limitations that make him uninspired as a writer, without one flash of the imaginative genius and human fascination of a Hannibal, make him the more dangerous as a patriotic militarist. He is the man in reserve of European reaction, and, with his temperament and ambitions what they are, we may take it for certain that he dreams methodical dreams of being a Dictator again."

—J. L. GARVIN.

Mr. J. L. Garvin makes the above striking comment in the Observer, concluding his review of General Ludendorff's "My War Memories, 1914-1918" (Hutchinson, 34s. net).

"We always maintained in the war," says Mr. Garvin, "that the legendary Hindenburg was a myth, a mediocrity except in character; and that even his nominal second, the real leader, was a talent of formidable vigor and will without one spark of genius. The proofs are now self-furnished by a monumental excuse like nothing else in military archives. It does almost more than anything yet to explain why Germany made the war and why she lost it. Ludendorff is, of course, a very considerable person. He is also more interesting than he knows for being in his qualities and defects the typical German of the post-Bismarckian age. The egotism of this autobiographical colossus, the intellectual naivete of so able and powerful a man, must be read to be believed.

"Hence a book that is indispensable as history is insignificant as literature. It is unflaggingly forcible from beginning to end, yet there is hardly one passage of distinction or a phrase of note. Though the author narrates his intimate part in tremendous transactions crowded with personal drama like a chronicle play, he has scarcely one vivid stroke and no human one, except where he commiserates himself. His epigrams are unwitting, as when he says solemnly: 'It needed their iron nerves to prevent them from losing their heads.' He is precise, yet we feel in our bones that in his version of his own part in the closing phases he is not quite effectively honest. He is dull through sheer absorption in self and concern for self-justification. Yet as a masterpiece of unconscious disclosure and portrayal, his defense is so amusing that it hardly allows the judicious reader to cease from lifting eyebrows.

A VERY GREAT OFFICER

"And yet the wonder of it is that he was in some ways a very great officer. In a word, a militarist pious and incarnate, and the worse for emerging from the middle-class into the upper ranks of the fighting caste. He came from small people. In my German 'Who's Who,' published a few years before the war, his name is not to be found. His family came from Pomerania and settled in Posen, so that he had a double dose of original Prussianism. He was one of six children endowed with nothing but brains and character.

"The genesis of these memoirs is in itself characteristic. Little more than a fortnight before the armistice Ludendorff was suddenly dismissed on account of an army order which was interpreted as an attempt to incite the troops against the submission of the Kaiser and his Government to surrender. There had been nothing like it since the dismissal of Bismarck, and the cashiered Chief of Staff knew 'the bitterest moments of my life.'

"After his fall he went to Sweden and began writing without giving himself any time to revise his thoughts or readjust his perspective. Presently he returned to Berlin and at top speed continued writing. In seven months he had produced this huge and hurried apologia—a quarter of a million of words, accompanied by many clear maps drawn with his own hand."

Turning to the narrative, Mr. Garvin says that this book from the time when Ludendorff was to attempt to head through from Central France to the sea is "a stupendous and marvellous drama in tragedy."

"The rapidity with which American troops were reaching France confounded him. But at first he was far from realising or suspecting the possibilities of Foch's counter-offensive. The great awakening only came after the British advance on August 8. It was the death of hope. He wished to resign then. We put a few detached sentences together to show the working of his mind:

"'The fate of the German people was for me too high a stake: the war must be ended . . . I was not a dictator like Clemenceau and Lloyd George.

. . . *I understood now that a successful issue was impossible. I saw the approach of the disaster which it had been my life's work to avert.*'

"Through those terrible last weeks catastrophe was sweeping on from the circumference to the center.

"On Ludendorff's instructions to a subordinate, Hindenburg signed an army order declaring: 'Wilson's answer is a demand for unconditional surrender. It is thus unacceptable to us soldiers.' This was usurpation of the Imperial prerogative by the dictator sprung from small people. The army order was dated October 24. A political tempest burst on G.H.Q. On the morning of the 26th Ludendorff wrote out his resignation. Hindenburg induced him to withdraw it. But in a few hours the Chief of Staff was summoned to the Kaiser at Bellevue Castle. Ludendorff was loaded with reproaches and dismissed there and then:

"'I went back alone. . . . After my return to the General Staff Office I said with the deepest anxiety to my officers there that in a fortnight there would no longer be any Emperor in Germany.

They clearly held the same view.' "On the same day, October 26, came the farewell to Hindenburg. Next day came the harder farewell to G.H.Q. at Spa:

"'*In the evening I left Spa. In Aix-la-Chapelle I sought out my first war quarters. I thought of Liege. There I had staked my manhood and had not changed since. My muscles braced themselves. I went back home.*'

"These are manly words. There was no Emperor of Germany in a fortnight. The Hohenzollerns practically vanished with the military dictator."

"At noon on November 9 Prince Max, on his own initiative, announced the abdication of the Emperor.

"On November 9, Germany, lacking any firm guidance, bereft of all will, robbed of her princes, collapsed like a house of cards.

"All that we had lived for, all that we had bled four long years to maintain, was gone.

"We no longer had a native land of which we might be proud. Order in State and society vanished. All authority disappeared.

"Chaos, Bolshevism, terror, un-German in name and nature, made their entry into the German Fatherland.

"The proud German Army, after victoriously resisting an enemy superior in numbers for four years, performing feats unprecedented in history, and keeping our foes from our frontiers, disappeared in a moment.

"Our victorious fleet was handed over to the enemy.

"By the Revolution the Germans have made themselves pariahs among the nations, incapable of winning allies, helots in the service of foreigners and of foreign capital, and deprived of all self-respect."

Very bitter—but with a hope and a prayer at the end—are General Ludendorff's farewell words.

"Germany offers a hideous and contemptible spectacle, filling every true German heart with indescribable grief, but arousing among our enemies and neutrals nothing but contempt. . . .

"The history of the German people is concluded for the moment by the Peace.

"The future lies dark before us—the only bright spot being the acts of the men of Scapa Flow.

"All delusions have vanished; mass suggestion begins to fail. We look into nothingness. . . .

"After our great downfall, let us, in memory of the heroes who have fallen believing in Germany's greatness, the heroes whom the country now so badly needs, learn once again to be Germans and to be proud that we are Germans.

"God grant it!"

How We Feel When A Coal Strike Threatens

"Tiny chunks of bituminous may yet be used for solitaires" is a delicate way of forewarning the users of soft coal that the strike of the bituminous coal miners set for November 1, would prove a serious inconvenience. The quotation is from The Detroit Free Press and represents the opinion expressed in the nation's press that the miners' strike, as part of the general industrial unrest prevailing, could have naught but harmful results.

"It wouldn't make much difference what the industrial conference does if that coal strike comes," echoes The Charleston News and Courier to a sentiment quite generally expressive of a lack of confidence in the Administration to handle the admittedly difficult situation.

"The demands of the coal miners are so radical that there does not seem to be any possibility that the coal operators will grant them," says The Oklahoma City Oklahoman, which adds that "if the strike is engineered as planned the Federal government should see that the mines are operated with new employes, if necessary to keep them going," and that "the general public must not be allowed to undergo the tremendous suffering that will result from the closing of the coal mines."

"Lack of coal," continues this paper, "not only would paralyse all industries, but would prevent the operation of the railroads and steamships. It would also cause considerable suffering in homes and office buildings which depend upon coal for heating and cooking. A nation-wide coal strike would not only place great hardships upon the American people, but also would result in much suffering in Italy and other foreign countries, which must depend, for a while at least, upon American mines for their fuel."

The miners ask 60 percent increase in wages, a six-hour day and a five-day week.

To these demands, argues The Philadelphia Press, there is a "take-it-or-leave-it" attitude, coupled "with a threat to shut off the fuel supply of the country." But, this paper goes on, "there is one question that is not debatable, and that is the one of production. There must be no lack of coal supply." And The Press asks if Secretary Wilson, who himself has been a coal miner and "can wield a great influence," will rise to the occasion.

The threatened strike is quite in keeping with the widespread radical activity infesting the country, in the opinion of The Portland Oregonian, which exhibits neither sympathy nor tolerance for the extreme demands of the workers. "There has been no more glaring example of the radicalism which has seized on labor unions," declares this paper, which adds significantly:

"When demands of unions are so obviously unreasonable, so clearly indifferent to the rights of the public and so plainly prompted by a desire to break down our entire industrial system to make way for Bolshevism, no course is open except resistance. The purpose of such movements is destructive and revolutionary. It is to dictate as a preliminary to taking charge of the government."

The consumer may expect a higher price for "everything that depends on coal" as well as for the fuel itself, reasons The Indianapolis News, which gives an economic view of the threatened strike:

"If coal should go up another dollar a ton it would probably lay the basis for an increase in streetcar fares from 5 to 6 or 7 cents. One of the Indiana traction companies uses about 300,000 tons of coal a year. One dollar additional a ton would mean $300,000 to its expense account. The only way to cover it is by an increase in rates, and the rates are now so close to rates of competitive steam lines that an increase would probably mean a reduction in business without any increase in revenue.

"Families cannot get along on the wages that were formerly received. Coal and other necessities cannot be supplied at the old rates if the cost of production, including wages, increases. As both wages and living costs have gone up, so if we reach a normal level they must both come down. The problem for the country is to restore that level without violence."

A strictly out-and-out "American" view of the impending fuel crisis is held by The New York Sun, which remarks:

"The American public, preyed upon incessantly and insatiably by this organised fraction, that organised fraction of the national community, is more than sick and tired of undergoing the compulsion every day or two of having its pockets turned inside out. The American public is in the mood to begin to defend its own hard earned dollars. The American public is done with the hold-up game. The American public at last is ready to roll up its sleeves and tackle the job of self-preservation.

"When the soft coal workers tie up the mines and begin to freeze and starve the nation the American people are going to get into the compulsion business themselves. They are going to operate the coal mines, operate the industries, operate the railroads—operate the country if they have to pulverise every selfish and greedy organisation that stands in the way of all the American people."

The Birmingham Age-Herald gives the reader another angle to the coal situation. It calls attention to the fact that "a strike would but add complications to a situation already taxing the energies and capacity of the coal producers." The "situation" referred to is a decreased production, owing to the curtailing of markets for the fuel and the diversion of consumption by leading industries in favor of oil consumption. The reference, while not obvious, has, in the view of this paper, a direct bearing upon the needs of that portion of the populace which does consume coal and which would be further discommoded by a strike of the miners.

Coal dealers of New York City are inclined to view the threatened strike of the miners less seriously than do the out-of-town newspapers. It is their belief that the West would be the greatest sufferer in the event of a prolonged strike, as the East used comparativily little of the bituminous product, and what the West uses has already been delivered for the winter.

The Truth About Korea

The fifth article in the amazing series "The Truth About Korea," which Mr. Nathaniel Peffer is writing for THE CHINA PRESS appears today on Page One of the first news section. The remaining articles will be published this week on the editorial page.

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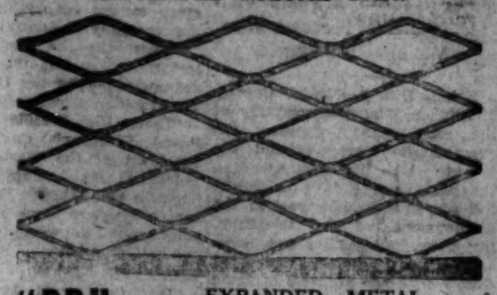

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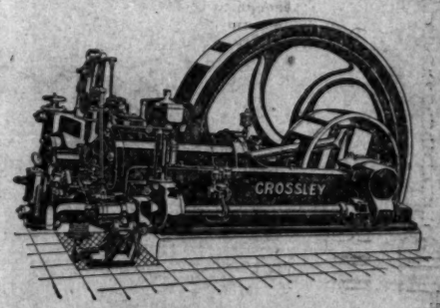

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US BOYS — Skinny Isn't So Dull At Times — By McNamara

Musical Matters

By R. B. Hurry, Mus. B.

Correspondents wishing to draw attention to musical matters, or to ask questions, should address the writer, care of THE CHINA PRESS, *enclosing real names and addresses, not necessarily for publication.*

In the palmy days of the Town Band, which only a few months ago were thought to be gone never to return, Mr. Alfred Mirovitch was in Shanghai prepared to play the Tchaikovsky Piano Concerto in full. Unless I am mistaken, the fact that the first movement only was played was due to the orchestra at that time, and not to Mr. Mirovitch. At the time of writing, the pianist is understood to be playing the whole work with the orchestra on Saturday night, (before this appears in print.) Whether this particular work is played in full or not, it is quite evident that the orchestra under Mr. Paci, is capable of much more than was possible with the old Band at its very best. At the regular Sunday concert today Mr. Paci appears as solo pianist in Mozart's Concerto in D and Saint-Saens' "Valse Caprice." The works for strings only include the beautiful Mozart Serenade.

* * *

In listening to violin works by the classical masters of the instrument, the extraordinary technical demands of their work is sometimes a matter of surprise. Compared with the piano, the violin reached a stage of perfection much earlier. Consequently technique was developed more completely on the violin than on the key-board instruments; besides which the natural genius of the instrument was more obvious and more quickly seized upon by composers.

With a work such as the Bach Chaconne, played by Mr. Frank Smit on Thursday it is remembered that Bach was himself a virtuoso player and a keen inventar of new technical resources. In the Chaconne, the violin performs the multiple duties of a melodic instrument supplying its own accompaniment. With the flatter bridge of Bach's day the execution of passages in double and triple notes, and of four-part chords "across the strings" was a somewhat simpler matter than it is today on the modern violin. With the old violin bridge the strings were more nearly in the same plane and with the bow in use it was possible to reach three or even four strings simultaneously.

The higher tension bow and the arched bridge nowadays give a more brilliant character to violin music; but only two strings can be played with the bow in the same line. It is much more a matter of difficulty to make more than two parts sound absolutely together, and the chords of the older masters have to be 'spread' in a way that is not always musical.

When judging of their musical intentions it is sometimes important to remember these differences. They amount musically to the difference in performance that a large and a small hand achieve at the piano in extended chord passages, where the smaller hand is obliged to play notes 'spread' that should be struck together, involving a disturbance of the rhythmic 'ictus.'

* * *

After making full communications with noted firms of organ-builders, the Cathedral Organ Committee has drawn up a second report which has been adopted by the Trustees and Vestry. Its acceptance is of course provisional, as the sum of money required exceeds available reserve funds, and subscriptions to the Cathedral—out of which alone expenses are met, all collections and offertories being devoted to outside objects of charity—are quite inadequate to meet such an 'extraordinary' purposes.

With the advanced methods of modern organ building, each department of the work is placed in the hands of a responsible expert, so it is quite out of the question to have the necessary number of skilled workers diverted from an English factory to carry out extensive re-building locally. The Committee's report recommends all the work to be completed in the home factory, and the finished result, specially adapted to the local climatic conditions erected here.

The sterling cost of the organ itself is, as was expected, twice that of pre-war estimates. The specification under consideration would give a very fine organ of modern resources, and entirely suited to the building. The present organ could only be used by shipping it home and then only as material, not greatly reducing the cost, and involving freight charges.

The report does not advise this course, for two reasons: the first, that the material is not of such great value as to effect any marked saving, and secondly, the time taken in sending away and awaiting the return of the finished work would leave the Cathedral a long time with no instrument at all for the conduct of services. The artistic result, either of an entirely new instrument as recommended, or of one incorporating the present material would be exactly the same.

The report itself is too long and technical for full publication, but the specification under consideration, or that to be finally adopted in lieu of it, will of course be issued. It is most likely that the specification of Messrs. Harrison and Harrison of Durham, (Eng.) will be accepted, subject to the necessary funds being raised or promised. The firm have had a great many of the more important organs of England placed in their hands for complete renovation.

The Vision Of Children

By Dr. F. M. Gensburger., Oph.D.

Most parents assume two things in regard to the vision of their children. One is, that all children see equally well; they know that adults do not have equal grades of vision, but they fail to apply the same argument to the sight of children.

There are tall children, and there are short ones, fat ones and thin ones, children with yellow hair and others with brown, in fact no two of them are alike, but when it comes to visual powers, the parents fail to realise that there can be just as much difference in this as in any other human function or trait.

The second assumption they have, is, that children know when they see well. A child's pride would prevent him from acknowledging that he cannot see as well as his playmates. When parents have a suspicion that the vision of the child is not what it should be, they make a trial and find that he can read from a book, even if he makes mistakes and can distinguish a cat from a dog across the street. To the parents these tests prove that the child's vision is normal.

Vision is the chief medium, by which education is being received; a great many children dislike school, not because they are lazy, but because of the ocular effort they must make in studying from books, in other words, it gives them a headache when they study, and so in time they are classed as stupid, while the truth is, that ocular effort is uncomfortable, and so child-like they do as little eye-work as possible, and this, of course, means retarded progress in school.

Many a person, who has made a poor record in school and failed of the best achievement after school years, is surprised to find on his first visit to the specialist that his vision is a good deal below normal, and probably then he will realise, after it is too late, what he must have missed.

Now, I want to say a few words regarding normal vision and what most of you think it is:

The great majority of you think that your vision is normal if you can see across the street with both eyes, and if you can manage to read a book, even with a frown, but none of you will stop to consider the vision of each eye separately; that is where the word normal comes in, each eye must be normal separately.

How many people have gone blind suddenly in one eye to their greatest surprise, and you often hear them say that they had the most wonderful eyes and could see anything at a great distance, and still one eye lost its sight all of a sudden; now this explains itself this way:

The eye that lost its sight must have been in a very bad shape without any knowledge whatsoever, because with both eyes the person could see quite well, not thinking for a moment that the good eye was doing all the work all the time, and when gradually in the course of a few years the bad eye has not been used to do any work at all, then it loses its sight from disuse—and usually—deviates outwards.

Try it but for yourselves, and you will often find that there is a big difference looking with each eye separately and then with both eyes.

It is hard to understand why school teachers are not made to realise in their preparatory years how much successful school work depends on good eyes and the necessity of making sure that everyone of their pupils possesses normal sight, and if not, to have their eyes examined by a specialist and to have correct glasses prescribed.

The teachers and parents will soon see for themselves how well their children are getting along in school, compared to before, if they fulfill this requirement.

Embroidered Frocks

By Rita Stuyvesant

Fashion has again turned its thoughts this season to embroidery and no frock can call itself smart without a touch of handwork. Not only do the light frocks revel in embroidery, but the heavy serges, tricotines, velors and the newest "peachblooms" are all stamped this season with embroidery. Bright wool button-hole twist, rat-tail braid and soutache trace attractive patterns on the heavier materials for street wear.

Among the new offerings there is a smart tailleur of navy blue tricotine plentifully embroidered in black silk twist. A simple chemise model is elaborately embroidered in large flat flowers over the front of the blouse. The design is repeated below the knees both front and back. A rope silk girdle completes the frock and in no way detracts from the richness of the embroidery.

Another frock of individual design was portrayed in tan tricotine with dark brown rat-tail braid. It was a coat model with a long overblouse simply cut, but with excellent lines. The underskirt was fashionably narrow to conform to the accepted silhouette.

A deep border of the brown was smartly braided on the bottom of the blouse and there was also a naive bit of it on the square neck and bell sleeves. A girdle of dark brown satin harmonised nicely with the interesting trimming.

For smart contrast, one chooses a simple frock of sand-colored duvetyn and embroiders it in navy blue wool. Circles the size of an orange are filled with close French knots. This trimming is unusually attractive as well as simple to make. Circles are used extensively over the skirt below the hip line.

A distinct novelty for trimming is found when great circles of black velvet are applied to black georgette net or chiffon. Some of the newest dinner gowns for Winter wear are introducing this idea. The motifs are sometimes attached by simple embroidery stitches. Motifs from figured metallic cloth are lovely when applied to plain materials.

Distinction characterised a fetching gown of taupe gray cashmere duvetyn lavishly done in henna chenille embroidery. The design was arranged in narrow triangles on the skirt. They were shown below the hips with the points toward the feet, giving a very desirable slim line to the skirt. The neck and cuffs were merely outlined with a simple darning stitch.

A new note may be introduced in an old black satin gown by doing a bit of hand work in the new orange shade of chenille. A braided girdle in the same color would do much to brighten a somber gown.

Topics In Brief

Those Boston cops spilled the beans.—*Columbus Dispatch.*

A strike a day keeps prosperity away.—*Indianapolis News.*

The best time to settle a strike is before it starts.—*Detroit Journal.*

D'Annunzio has forsaken the lyric for the jazz.—*Columbia Record.*

Philadelphia must be a thirsty town. Even its ball clubs stick in the cellar.—*Columbus Dispatch.*

The Bolsheviki use Karl Marx for theory, German marks for practise, and easy marks for victims.—*New York Tribune.*

D'Annunzio has the heart of a patriot. It is unfortunate that nature denied him a head to cooperate with it.—*Asheville Times.*

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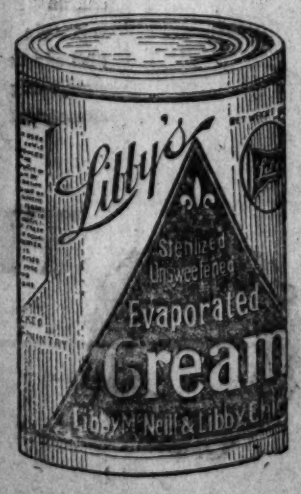

Many cases of sickness in Shanghai—sickness which sometimes has a fatal termination—are traced to a tainted source of milk supply.

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AGENTS FOR CHINA
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SAYS FIVE POWERS CONTROL LEAGUE

Disguised Alliance Of United States, England, France, Italy And Japan

MUST MAKE RESERVATIONS

No Alternative To Ratification, But Wants Restricted Participation

Princeton, N. J., Oct. 23.—Philip Marshall Brown, professor of International Law at Princeton University, today issued a statement characterising the proposed League of Nations as a disguised alliance of five powers, the United States, England, France, Italy and Japan. Japan and Italy, according to Professor Brown, have only a cynical contempt for the principles we have advocated, while immediate material guarantee against the menace of Germany is the chief concern of France.

"These powers absolutely control the League of Nations and act as a check on each other," said Professor Brown. "England, though positively inclined to sympathise with the American point of view, is naturally compelled to side with France rather than with any other nation. Their desire to have the United States a member of the League is quite comprehensible, though the compensating advantage to the United States may not be quite apparent."

Professor Brown's statement followed one issued yesterday by Dr. Henry van Dyke and is the second thus far made public in the campaign now being conducted at Princeton to determine the attitude of the university toward the covenant. A straw vote will follow the discussion, the Faculty being eligible to vote as well as the undergraduates.

Professor Brown admitted that in view of the genuine hope aroused by the proposed league, there seemed to be no alternative now than its adoption. He stated, however, that reservations which would restrict the participation of the United States in Europe and of Europe in America's affairs seemed absolutely necessary.

Professor Brown emphasised the fact that idealism must be tempered by common sense and that the United States cannot allow itself to be swept by a wave of idealism into an adventurous foreign policy.

"We are not concerned with the domestic politics of Europe," said Dr. Brown. Like Dr. van Dyke, he quoted George Washington, saying: "It is just as true today as in the time of Washington that 'Europe has a set of primary interests which to us have no, or a very remote, relation.'

"The United States, on the other hand, has a set of interests that are peculiarly its own. These interests, of course, concern primarily what is called the Monroe Doctrine."

Professor Brown, who has just returned from Budapest, where he served as United States emissary to Hungary during the Bela Kun revolt, said it was essential that the American people should understand the exact situation in Europe upon which the League is founded before they ratify it. He stressed the question of the willingness of the United States, having originally supported the novel idea of mandates, to do its part by assuming an onerous mandate in Asia Minor.

In his statement Professor Brown says:

"The proposed alliance between England, France, and the United States in some ways is of more vital significance than the League itself. The obligations of the League may be more or less vague and open to speculation. The obligations of this alliance are very definite. It was for that reason that Clemenceau saw fit to insist so strenuously on its formation. This proposition fits in more closely with our true objective, namely, the preservation of world peace. This promise on our part might even be made more sweeping in the sense that, 'in the event of any controversy threatening the peace of the world, we would be willing to concert measures with England and France to avert such a danger.' Such a policy, though a departure from our traditional policy, would at least be comprehensible, in view of the actual world situation. It would have the distinct merit of not embroiling us in the European set of interests and in European quarrels.

"The United State can in no way be held responsible for the prolonged delay in the ratification of the treaty. Other powers are more vitally concerned in its ratification than the United States. The treaty becomes effective as soon as three powers, in addition to Germany complete their ratifications. The delay of the European powers in ratifying the treaty certainly is extraordinary. It may be that they have their own reasons for not being anxious to hasten the complete resumption of peace relations with Germany. They have no right to make their action depend upon the acceptance of the United States."

"The idealism that led us into the war and prompted our policy at the Peace Conference, and notably prompted our measures of relief still demands that we should continue to be the friend of Europe. Financially and in a humanitarian way, we can still help prodigiously. Though for the time being we seem to have incurred the animosities of nearly all the peoples of Europe because of our endeavor to re-establish peace on the basis of sound principles, we may still hope to be the friend of them all if we act with wisdom. To retain our moral leadership in behalf of world peace is our supreme goal and we must do nothing to forfeit that leadership."

St. John's University New Items

On Wednesday, December 10, the Social Hall Fund Committee of the Shanghai Branch of the St. John's Alumni Association met and discussed the plans to launch the campaign among the Shanghai members. Pledge cards, subscription books and receipts are now under preparation by the Alumni Council, and will soon be ready for distribution among all the members of the branch.

* * *

Mr. T. C. Shen of the Department of Political Science took a trip to Nanking last Thursday, December 11, upon the invitation of the Nanking University to act as a judge in the preliminary intercolligate English debate between Nanking and Hangchow.

* * *

Dr. Robert A. Woods, one of the leading social workers of the United States, who is now making a tour in the Far East, investigating social conditions in China, paid a visit to St. John's and addressed a body of students and faculties on Thursday afternoon, December 11. Dr. Woods spoke about the general principles of democracy as embodied in co-operation and team-play. Dr. Woods said in part that athletics, in which St. John's was the pioneer among the colleges in China, and the recent students' movement were examples of the spirit of team-play, which is dominant in all kinds of social works and in all phases of national life.

* * *

Dr. Y. Y. Tsu, Professor of Sociology, is accompanying Dr. Robert A. Woods, to Nanking and Hangchow and many other important places, investigating social conditions in the country and at the same time, acting as interpreter on many occasions.

* * *

The St. John's Debating Team defeated the Shanghai Baptist College in the preliminary intercollegiate English debate held on Thursday evening, December 11, at the latter college. The subject was "Resolved that the colleges in China should adopt co-education."

St. John's, represented by Messrs. Z. T. Kyi; Y. Z. Koo, and P. T. Zung, upheld the affirmative, while the Baptists took the negative. The Rev. M. T. Stauffer, principal of the Grace High School, the Rev. J. W. Crowfoot of the China continuation Committee and Miss T. B. Wei of the Y.W.C.A. acted as judges. Dr. F. J. White, president of the Baptist College, presided.

* * *

The winning team will accordingly debate against the winner of the Hangchow-Nanking debate for the East China title of this year.

* * *

Under the auspices of the University Athletic Association, a variety entertainment was held before the student body on Thursday evening, December 11. The program opened with gymnastic shows by Mr. W. M. Porterfield of the faculty and Mr. U. T. Yui of the Department of Physical Exercises. Speeches by the Rev. J. W. Nichols in behalf of the faculty and Dr. T. K. M. Siao, Chairman of the St. John's Alumni Council, then followed. The fine spirit of the students reached its climax by having the 1918 St. John's-Nanyang games on the screen, which ended the night's program.

* * *

In view of the coming applicants, the University announces that entrance examinations for the College and Middle School will be held on Wednesday, January 21 to Saturday, January 24, 1920. Applicants should send their names, accompanied by a one dollar registration fee, to the Registrar.

2,000,000 EXCESS GIRLS IN ENGLAND

Problem Of Mating Them With Males In Dominions Is Difficult

By Lieut. Col. William Wood
(Of the Canadian Army, Headquarters, Quebec)

London, Oct. 25.—The managers of the Prince of Wales Fund are to consider the claims of emigration when allotting their surplus of $60,000,000. In this connection should not a special effort be made to redress the ominously adverse balance of the sexes among Britons at home and Britons overseas?

Great Britain must now have nearly two million excess females.

On the other hand, the oversea world must still have a million excess males, who are either Britons born or Britons by descent. The two million females are a general surplus of all ages. But the million males are mostly of the marriageable age. The one, should, therefore, be the complement of the other.

ONE COMPLEX PROBLEM

The obvious, but very complex, problem is how best to bring the fittest of each sex together, without any grandmotherly interference with personal initiative, without raising trouble among the classes concerned, and, in a word, without doing more harm than good when trying to solve a problem which fairly bristles with difficulties.

One point can be made quite clear; racial propaganda has nothing to do with the question. Every enlightened British subject must wish Great Britain well. Even those who (like myself) are not only oversea born, but partly of foreign blood, can quite understand that the Dominions never could have come into existence or grown into nationhood without the world-wide sea-power whose body, soul and spirit sprang from and still inhabit Britain.

Would it not be a dire calamity if the blood of those who did most to found the British Empire and the United States began failing at its sources? There is no question of favoring Britons at the expense of others or of urging them to be a race apart. The real question is how best to put Britons on even terms with others, either among themselves or as a blend with those of different blood.

AN EXCESS OF MALES

Irish, Boers and French-Canadians have a balance of the sexes Britons alone have not. In England, Scotland and Wales, and the minor islands, the excess of the females over males in 1911 was 1,331,085 (the war has increased this half as much again.) At the last pre-war census, the excess males in the overseas Dominions were: Canada, 437,347; Australia 171,065; New Zealand, 55,352; South Africa, 94,086; total 757,850.

Add to this total the excess male British whites in the rest of the overseas world (including those in the oversea army, navy and mercantile marine) and, in spite of the war, you would get the million excess males, mostly Britons and mostly of marriageable age, who might be the complement of the two million excess females of all ages in Great Britain.

Could the surplus funds of Britain be put to any better use than to the wise encouragement of suitable mating between the fittest males and the fittest females of what one might be excused for calling "this wasteful and ridiculous excess."

Making Time

"What was he pinched for?"

"His father let him use the auto for an hour."

"Well?"

"He tried to ride an hour in fifteen minutes."—*Houston Post.*

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TOYS: Special efforts have been made this year to lay in stock a wide selection of goods suitable for Christmas, and as the children are mostly thought of at this time, in fairness the Toy Department should be given first place. In this the management has taken extra pains to cater for the little ones, and has been extremely fortunate in getting a huge consignment of toys, that cannot fail to please, from England and America. Parents, before purchasing elsewhere, should pay a visit to this department, where they will find all they need to stuff the stockings of their little ones. There are, too, Practical Tool Sets and Mechanics for the young engineers, and Games to interest the entire family.

SWEETS AND XMAS DAINTIES: For seasons past we have been especially well stocked in Sweets, Wines and Spirits, and Canned Goods, not to mention Biscuits and the many other things which go to make the festive board attractive. This year is no exception, a capital stock of these articles has been received. In the Canned Line, there is a wonderful variety both in Meats and Fruits, and many a little problem which has been troubling the housewife will be settled by a look round at the shelves. Biscuits from England, America and Australia, Sweets from the same place and a stock of Jams, etc. not forgetting the Plum Puddings, are all to be had.

Then there are numerous departments at our store which would be well worth the shoppers' while to visit. The Boot and Shoe Department is sure to command attention, a fine selection of American and English Shoes being on hand, all in the latest styles. For men's wear we shall take a lot of beating. We have a splendid assortment of Ties and other things, while in Woollens there is everything that can be required for the House and for Personal Wear. In short, ours is a store which can offer everything, and it must not be forgotten that many of our goods have been purchased from abroad and, consequently, with the High Exchange ruling, the present is a very favourable time to buy.

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The Novo Engine is advertied as Reliable *power for that is what it has been proven to be. It not only develops its full rated horse power—but it keeps on going under the most adverse conditions. Like other water cooled engines it is free from overheating and lubrication trouble, but unlike others, the Novo is not injured by freezing. Every owner of water cooled engines knows what this means. A careless workman who fails to drain the jacket on a frosty night ruins the usefulness of the engine until a new cylinder can be procured. The water jacket in the Novo can freeze up solid without cracking either the jacket wall or cylinder and in fact the engine can be started with the water frozen solid. With every machine—from the largest to the smallest—each moving part or delicate piece of mechanism that is exposed to damage decreases the reliability. These have been eliminated from the Novo as far as it is possible to do so. The ignition, the cooling system —every part of the engine has been made as simple and as compact as possible. It is as nearly fool proof as it is possible to make a machine.*

The Novo Engine is designed for portable or stationary uses for all outdoor or indoor service. It is strictly portable, which means that when it is moved it is not necessary to take along water tanks or hose connections for a water supply. The engine is self contained. In the base is the fuel supply while all the water needed for cooling is contained in the extra large water jacket which surrounds the cylinder.

No pump, tank or other cumbersome fittings is required. All Novo outfits are portable and can be moved about and set to work at once.

Hoisting, pile driving, cement mixing, pumping of all sorts, log hauling, running portable saws, threshing, and feed grinding, air compressing, cement mixing, are among the applications to which no other gasoline or kerosene engine is as well adapted as the Novo.

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The Novo Engine is built in the vertical type with enclosed crank case which keeps out all dust and dirt. This also makes possible the splash system of oiling which gives positive lubrication at all times.

The Novo Engine is equipped with hit and miss governor and jump spark ignition. This governor automatically regulates fuel supply and the jump spark ignition is the simplest and most dependable.

Cast iron will season just the same as wood. A defect not noticeable in a green casting will show up after months of seasoning. It is the practice of the Novo Engine Company never to use a green casting. All castings are made in the Novo foundry and allowed to season for six months or a year before they are used.

One of the features responsible for the success of the Novo Engine as a power plant for portable machinery is that it delivers more horse power for its weight than any other engine of its class. It has greater strength in crank shaft, connecting rod and other vital parts and less pig iron in the base. Great care is taken in balancing the working parts so that it operates with practically no vibration.

Novo Engines, pumps, hoisting outfits, saw rigs, etc. are made for almost every requirement. The engines run from 1 to 15 horse power, the larger sizes being two-cylinder. They can be supplied mounted on hand trucks or team trucks. Any Novo Engine or outfit can be furnished to operate on gasolene, kerosene, natural or artificial gas.

We Guarantee every Novo Engine to run and develop its rated horse power when properly operated. We will replace any part that shows defect in workmanship or material, returned to us for our inspection with charges prepaid within one year. It is agreed that the replacement of the defective part shall relieve us of any claim for damage. Every purchaser of a Novo Engine receives the Novo "Guarantee Bond" in which we agree to replace, without cost, any cylinder or jacket damaged by freezing.

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SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA 4 THE BUND, SHANGHAI

THE GIBSON SHARES - - By A. G. Greenwood

QUINTIN was highly excited. He had arranged the fifty sovereigns edge to edge on the top of a Moorish table and now gloated over them.

"Funny old josser, Uncle Mungo," he observed. "Just sent for me, glared, said, 'I trust you're not all biceps,' and held out a check. 'Take it. Do what you like with it. Read the Parable of the Talents. Don't hide it. Make it breed.' Fifty quid, Ursula! Now, where shall we dine?"

Quintin was ready to spend it all—on a dinner, a theatre, flowers, gloves and chocolates for me, and a ring—for we were engaged. I put my foot down.

"We'll find an investment for it," I said, and swept the sovereigns into the little canvas bag he had brought them in. "My dear Q., you're so rash and improvident. You ought to be the artist and I the stockbroker's clerk. D'you think I'd better look after it for you?"

Quintin laughed and argued and protested, but I was firm. His uncle, Mungo Holbrook, was an enormously wealthy man, director of a crowd of prosperous companies, a man who could put a lot of work through Q.'s office.

"You've got to show him you're a good man of business, level-headed, not a razzle-dazzler always on the spree," I said severely.

Quintin gave in, but left for his dull rooms in Rice Street in anything but high spirits. When he'd gone I studied the papers—home rails, mining, lands and exploration, banking company shares—till somebody knocked on the studio door, a very feeble, tentative, regular beggar's knock. I opened the door.

An almost incredibly shabby old man stood outside, a long yellowing beard spraying his greasy waistcoat, his watery eyes searching mine.

"Want a model, lidy?" he inquired.

"No, thanks."

"They all say that," he observed, "excep' them as say, 'No, damn yer.' Sure, lidy?"

"Quite."

"Got a crust and a drop o' water?"

"Yes, if you really want any."

"Try me."

He waited at the door. I found a slice of beef from the cook-shop and a glass of milk and carried them out to him.

"Paint 'The Ravener,'" he suggested, striking an attitude and devouring bread and beef with extreme rapidity.

"To be followed by a sequel," I said—"'The Dyspeptic.'"

He laughed and stooped for a fragment of bread that had dropped.

"Old Lazarus has sat for worse things than that," he said.

Groveling there in the gloomy stone staircase, the light from my studio falling on him, he looked the picture of the modern Lazarus. My studio door might have been a frame. It would make a striking canvas, I thought, banal though the subject might be.

"I know so many models by sight," I said. "I've never seen you before."

He shook his head. "I retired before you began, miss," he said. "I ran a little greengrocer's shop Walworth way, got married, came to grief. All me savin's went."

"Hard luck!"

"Croo-el," he returned, nodding. "Crooler still when you're old. This weather's all right for sleepin' out, but come November—Jemimy!"

"You see," I said, "I'm hard up myself. I haven't the money to pay a sitter."

"Not a few pence. Come now," he said. "Miss, I'm old enough to be your grandfather. I'm tired and hungry—yes, hungry still. Owe me the money. I'd rather be sittin' 'ere for a crust than lyin' on the grass of the parks. 'Ave a shot at me—two shies a penny, miss."

"Come to-morrow. I'll see if I can—raise the wind," I said. "Come on the chance, if you like."

"Thank you," he said.

"Have—have you nothing?"

"Nothing at all."

"Wait a moment."

I went to the old bronze duck, where I keep what little money I ever have. It was empty. (I'd paid the laundry that afternoon). Quintin's £50 were locked away in my bedroom. I took —borrowed—£1.

"I've no change," I said. "I know I can trust you. (I knew for certain I could. An artist gets to know how to read faces, and there was no rascality in his.) "Get something to eat and a bed. Good-night."

He took off his battered hat. For a moment I was afraid he was going to say "Gawd bless yer, lidy," but he didn't.

"It's your trusting me I value far more than food or bed," he said, and added: "Good-night, miss."

I'm an orphan, possessed of £75 a year and what I make as an artist (I needn't say that was very little). My cousins, the Gerrard-Gibsons (Cottingham Gardens, South Kensington, and Willmore Hall, Suffolk—rich and insufferable).

"If ever you clap eyes on 'im agen me name's Betty Martin," she declared. "You're that soft! Oh my, oh my, what are we comin' to?"

But he came—with my change in a screw of paper. The idea for a picture (not the modern Lazarus I'd thought of) had come to me in the night. "The Beggar Died"—raw dawn, mist, chill, dew, and the pile of the rich man's house half blotted out—only the East and Abraham's bosom ablaze.

So I started on some preliminary studies.

Quintin saw them that evening and was delighted.

"Lend me £10," I said. "My next quarter's not due till September. I want a big canvas, paints, hundreds of things."

"It's all yours. Use whatever you like," said Quintin.

Old Lazarus was a bad sitter. He tired quickly. He couldn't hold a pose.

"'Tis rheumatics," he said. "I've had as hard a life as you'll ever hear of this side of the grave."

"Haven't you any relatives?" I asked.

He nodded.

"They've no use for me," he said candidly. "I'm the skellington in the family cupboard. They're respectable. I'm only an old slouch. But I've a grandniece," he added, and sighed.

"Isn't she friendly?"

He shook his head. "She knows little of me," he said. "She's poor, too—deadly poor. She's got no father and mother. She's sad"——

"Every one's sad sometimes," I said, thinking of myself. "It's all a bit of a struggle—life, I mean. One can't always be at concert pitch."

"Oh, she's brave enough!" he exclaimed. "She's engaged. 'Er young man's nearly as poor as she's. That makes her cry sometimes. What I'd like 'ud be a stroke o' luck for 'em both, an' me to go an' live with 'em. One gets lonely as one grows older."

He talked of the niece a lot while he sat. He seemed very fond of her, yet doubtful.

"Maybe, if she got rich," he said, "she'd have no more to do with me, like the others. I wish I'd married and begotten children. When you're old you feel the emptiness of the world. You think o' death, an' dyin' with only strangers round you."

He shivered.

"When it's done," he asked one day as he sat staring at my canvas, "I suppose you're done with me for good, eh?"

"I hope to get you other artists—other work," I said. "Done with you! Not I."

There had been tears in his eyes. He sniffed and said:

"If you was rich an' famous, as I hope you will be, I'd trade on your kind heart, miss."

"How, Mr. Lazarus?"

"My niece wants a loan—a small thing to the rich—five pounds, maybe, or ten. I'd ask you to lend it to me."

"I wish I was rich and famous."

"I'd take it to her. I'd watch the surprise in her eyes. She'd cry." He paused and added slowly. "And so would I.

"Would you trust me, miss, if you were rich and famous?"

"Indeed, yes."

"Would you?"

He was staring at me incredulously.

"I'd trust you now if I had the money," I said. "I know you'd repay me if you possibly could."

"You've a kind heart."

He sat very still and very silent, staring into space, and I worked on.

"She's young and she's lonely and she's sad. I'd like to help her," he said tremulously at last.

That evening I talked of him to Quintin, and told him of the grandniece.

"Q., I'd like to lend him the money—just £5," I said. "I do believe in him, and I'm awfully sorry for him.

"But d'you know it's true? P'r'aps it's a plant. He may have made it all up."

I shook my head. "Sometimes he—he puzzles me," I said frankly. "Once or twice I've felt suspicious. But I know he cares for this girl. I know she's poor. I'm sure all that's true. I feel they're like us—this girl and her lover. They're waiting and—sad, Q."

He caught my fingers and held them.

"It 'ud be good to make them happy," I said.

"Do whatever you like," he answered. "By the way, I was talking to Wilton to-day, and he thinks Brough and Gibson a sound proposition—speculative, of course. B. and G. ordinaries."

"Lend me £10," I begged. "I feel a beast to ask you, but it won't be for long. September's nearly here, and then I'll repay you."

I shan't ever forget old Lazarus's face. I waited till he was going the next evening, and then held out the envelope containing the ten sovereigns.

He turned his back on me, and stood a full minute staring down from the window into the street.

"I'm not going to thank you," he said at length. "But I'll never forget."

With that he went—very swiftly. I watched him hurry up the street, and felt a sudden, overpowering sense of curiosity. It was mean, I felt it was horribly mean, but I followed him.

He turned into Earl's Court Road, and struck off into Peebles Terrace. There was a little tobacconist's and newsagent's at the top. I paused there, pretending to read the placards, and watched him.

He went hastily up the steps of a house on the left, and opened the door with a latchkey. Amazed, I stared—this homeless man with a latchkey!

"D'you know 'im, miss?" suddenly asked a fat little woman at my elbow. "'E's a mystery, 'e is. A new sort er Jack the Ripper, me 'ushin' syes. Comes each morning—top-'at, frock coat, patent boots"——

"Top-hat!" I cried. "Mr. Lazarus"——

"'E's changin' now," she went on. "'E gener'ly tikes a taxi by the stashun—'e's followed 'im. Up ter mischief, I'll be bound. It's bin goin' on three weeks now easy."

She chattered on, while I stood listening in consternation.

"Me brother thinks as maybe 'e's a swell-cracksman," she was saying, when suddenly he reappeared.

"May I come in?" I said swiftly.

We peeped over the serried ranks of periodicals. He passed—his beard combed and tidy, a gleaming top-hat on his head, gold-rimmed pince-nez on his nose, a cigar in his mouth.

"D'you remember a story there was once of a man wot begged ev'ry dye, an' lived in a swell 'ouse in one of the suburbs?" said the little shopwoman. "P'r'aps that's 'is game. Like 'im to beg off me, I would. I'd put a flea in his ear."

I've never felt so angry and disappointed, so cheated, as when I walked home. Many times I had felt that he was not quite what he seemed. I had said as much to Quintin. I'd suspected—though I felt I was speaking "after th event"—I'd suspected him of playing a part. I'd put that down to a feeling of shame—that a man of education had sunk so low. It had seemed an effort to keep to dropped aitches and slang.

So he'd been lying and cheating and fooling me. I felt small and humiliated, and consequently furious.

That night I could not sleep. He had no reason to suspect that I knew his secret. He would come again in the morning. What was his plan? He had not wasted three weeks to get a loan of £10. Ten pounds wouldn't provide many top-hats and pairs of patent boots—let alone the rent of a room (even in Peebles Terrace) to change in. He must be flying at higher game.

Then, suddenly, I thought of Mungo Holbrook, Quintin's uncle. Was the man Mr. Holbrook's agent? Was it a plot to discover whether Quintin would be foolish enough to let me play ducks and drakes with the £50.

It didn't seem feasible. It seemed such a cumbersome and laborious test. Besides, it proved little against Quintin—except that he was fond of a fool.

So I puzzled and worried.

And I felt sure I'd stumbled on the explanation of the mystery, when early the next morning Quintin stepped out of a huge motor-car, which drew up before the block of studios, and was followed by a squat little man with a hooked nose and a hawk-like face.

Up they came. I opened the door.

"My uncle, Ursula—Mr. Holbrook, Miss Gibson," said Quintin. "Uncle came to see me"——

"Was passing, was passing, Quintin, and looked in," corrected Uncle Mungo.

"Exactly. He's asked me how I invested the £50. I told him we were still considering the matter."

I led the way into the studio. Mr. Holbrook sank on to the divan.

"I must own I felt surprised to hear that my nephew had handed the money to you—a young lady," he said harshly. "It seemed somewhat—er—unmanly."

"Ursula thought I'd spend it unwisely," said Quintin lightheartedly, "and so I should."

Mr. Holbrook frowned dismally.

"I hear you are engaged to be married," he observed. "I hope you do well with the brush, Miss Gibson?"

"Otherwise I fear on Quintin's earnings——"

"I make nothing, sir, as yet."

"Did you rely on me, my dear Quintin, to make good any deficiency?"

"No," I said. "We relied on no one but ourselves."

"Good!" he exclaimed, smacking his lips. 'How about the £50?"

I felt sure then that Lazarus had been in league with him.

"I lent ten pounds of it," I said quietly, "to an old man whom I thought very poor."

Mr. Holbrook's tongue made a series of small explosions on the roof of his mouth.

"I find he was an imposter," I said, "as I think you know, Mr. Holbrook?"

"As I know!" he echoed, glaring at me. "What d'you mean? As I know? How the dickens should I know? Explain yourself."

His eyebrows were rising and falling in nervous irritation. I told him exactly what had happened.

"Why the devil should you suspect me of being a fool, ma'am?" he demanded. "My agent! Me plot to discover whether you were a little fool or not? Good heavens, ma'am, you must be crazy! My agent! What d'you take me for? D'you suppose I've nothing better to do with my employes than let 'em waste their time proving you gullible?"

He stood up.

"Ursula acted so entirely out of goodness of heart," said Quintin. "She was extremely sorry for the old chap. She felt she'd like to share our good luck——"

"Share my £50—earned by the sweat of my brow!" roared Uncle Mungo, his temper and composure crumbling like a lump of sugar under a stream of hot tea. "Let me tell you, sir, she's a fool. And you're a fool. You fool, not to know she was a fool—as all women are, girls more especially—and realize she'd be fooled. I hoped to be able to make something of you. When I heard you were engaged to a cousin of the Gerrard Gibsons—the Suffolk Gibsons—clients of mine—I was glad my fool of a nephew hadn't done worse. You were poor, but I thought I'd come to the rescue."

"Quintin's in no way to blame," I said. "I don't mind your being rude to me, Mr. Holbrook."

"But I do!" cried Quintin loudly. "I'll take care no one's rude to you. Every charitable person's done some time or other. I'd rather help fifty cheats and one genuine hard case than——"

Uncle Mungo said "Bah!" and "Pouf!" and "Pshaw!" all together, and seized his hat, making for the door.

And at that moment Lazarus knocked.

Mr. Holbrook opened the door.

For a moment he stood staring, then drew a deep breath and let fly. I wasn't sorry. Lazarus deserved it all. Uncle Mungo forgot no term of abuse he'd ever heard of, I think. He went on like a clock. He was never at a loss.

Old Lazarus stood there, very meek, his lips screwed together, staring at Uncle Mungo's boots. Then, as Mr. Holbrook gasped for breath, he said abruptly:

"Ever heard of the Australian house of Charles Gibson and Willmore? Yes. Then stand aside. I'm IT."

He entered laughing.

"Child, I see you've never heard of your great-uncle Charlie, or if you heard they taught you to forget him—like the Gerrard Gibsons—the Suffolk Gibsons—the insufferable, un-Christian, abominable, stuck-up, steel-hearted prigs. I went to them first—dressed like this. They showed me the door. They've no use for failures. Then I came to you. At first, I meant just to fool you for an hour or so, find out whether you'd hold out your hand to an old man who'd been a fool and disgrace as a boy, before you knew that he was Charles Gibson—the Charles Gibson. And afterward I went a bit further. You're all so infernally hard-hearted in Europe. Every man's a liar and a thief till you've known him a lifetime and he's safely under the grass. I wondered if you'd got a heart. I talked of a grandniece, didn't I, my dear?—I talked of you."

"You've invested ten pounds in Charles Gibson, little girl. Start drawing out interest so soon as you've a mind. The pother's about £50, isn't it?"

He put his cheque book on the table.

"Write him a cheque for it, my dear—that's one week's interest on your Gibson shares."

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RUSSELL ELLIS

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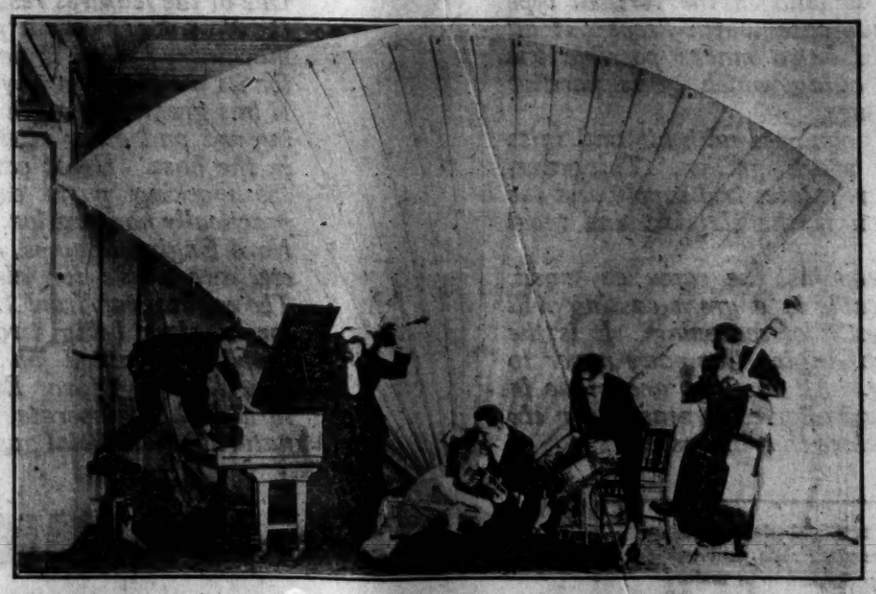
With "oogley" runs of fifths and thirds,
Whose music always fits the words,
"THE BANJOIST"



RAY BRECK

Who swells the muscles of his neck,
And blows out blue notes by the peck,
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"THE SAXOPHONIST"

ART CODY

Who covers up the dancers' mistakes,
And never reads but always fakes,
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Anti-Bolshevists' Hopes Pinned On Judenitch

Hero Of Russo-Japanese War Entrusted With Tremendous Task While Russian People Are Waiting For Results

(*N. Y. Times*)

On the battle for Petrograd depends the future of Russia. The man at the head of the besieging Anti-Bolshevist army (the Northwestern Volunteer Army, as it is called) is General Nicholas Judenitch.

General Nicholas Judenitch first came into the world limelight at the close of 1914. At that time he was one of the commanders of the army of the Caucasus under Grand Duke Nicholas, who had been removed by the Tsar from command of the army on the western front of Russia. He distinguished himself at the battle of Erzerum, where he routed the Turks. He is one of the young army commanders, being only 53.

When the Turks first entered the war, at the close of 1914, their plan of campaign included a swift invasion of the Russian Caucasus, a drive toward Tiflis, its capital. The battles of Sarikamysy and Ardahan, where Judenitch led the troops of the Tsar, smashed this movement of invasion and put the Turks on the defensive.

After a course at the Alexandrovski Military School at Moscow, Judenitch in his young manhood got his commission as a Second Lieutenant in the Guards. Three years later he entered the Military Academy at Petrograd. Thereafter he had practical experience on the staff of an army corps and as Chief of Staff of a brigade of the Turkestan Rifles; was gazetted Colonel at the age of 33, and was put in command of the 18th Regiment of Rifles.

BATTLEFIELD WOUNDS

At the head of this regiment Colonel Judenitch fought through the Russo-Japanese war and was seriously wounded on a Manchurian battlefield. In recognition of his war services he was promoted to the rank of Major General. Afterward he was stationed in the Caucasus, and five years later received the epaulets of a Lieutenant General and the appointment of the Chief of Staff of that military district.

Nothing much was heard about General Judenitch until a year ago. At that time he, with a small group of Russian officers, organised the Northwestern Volunteer Army of 23,000 men, which at first acted in co-operation with the Finnish General Mannerheim. The first operations against Petrograd were cautious, but as successive victories met their attempts the attacks gradually became more aggressive. The army is divided into two groups, one operating near Gatchina and the other east of the Peipus Lake.

According to A. J. Sack, Director of the Russian Information Bureau, too much importance cannot be attached to the movements of General Judenitch. He said:

MANY FACTIONS UNITED

"The Northwestern Government, whose Minister of War Judenitch is, represents the union of all factions opposed to Bolshevism. This is the first time these people have come together. The personnel of its officers shows representatives of every party in Russia opposed to the revolutionary elements. It consists of the following men:

Chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Minister of Foreign Affairs and Finances—C. G. LIANOZOV, (*Constitutional-Democrat*).

Minister of the Interior—K. A. ALEXANDROV, (*Constitutional Democrat*).

Minister of War—General N. N. JUDENITCH, (*Non-Partisan*).

Minister of Industry and Commerce, of Provisions and of Health—M. S. MARGULIES, (*Radical*).

Minister of Justice—E. I. KEDRIN, (*Constitutional-Democrat*).

Minister of Food—F. G. EISHINSKY, (*Radical*).

Minister of the Navy—Vice Admiral V. K. PILKIN, (*Non-Partisan*).

Minister of Education—F. A. ERN, (*Constitutional-Democrat*).

Minister of Public Charities—A. S. PIESHKOV, (*Socialist-Revolutionist*).

State Controller—V. L. GORN, (*Social-Democrat*).

Minister of Agriculture—P. A. BOGDANOV, (*Socialist Revolutionist*).

Minister of Cults—I. F. EVSEIEV, (*Labor Group*).

Minister of Posts and Telegraphs—M. M. PHILLIPEO, (*Non-Partisan*).

Minister of Public Works—N. N. IVANOV, (*Constitutional-Democrat*).

"The Northwestern Government is subordinated to the All-Russian Government at Omsk. Its official program as issued on August 24, when it was planning the campaign, was as follows:

BY FIRE AND BLOOD

"'In the fratricidal war brought about by the Bolsheviki, Russia is perishing in fire and blood. The young and strong are perishing in vain and without glory, and the old and weak are dying out from hunger and epidemics.

"'Entire cities are dying out, and mills and factories are deserted and at a standstill. The villages are put to the torch, and the fruits of the land tillers' labors are destroyed while yet in the fields; their live stock is ruined and our peasantry is reduced to the utmost degree of desolation. Masses of refugees, shelterless and hungry, are wandering in the forests of our native land.

"'Thus is Russia perishing under the heel of the Bolsheviki. The bottom of the dark precipice into which Russia has been hurled is already in sight. The Government of the Northwestern Provinces of Russia, having been called into life by the necessity of the immediate and decisive liberation of Russia from the Bolshevist yoke, formed in complete harmony with the plenipotentiary representatives of the allied powers, and united with the rest of Russia in the person of the Chief Executive, Admiral Kolchak.

"'It has put before the citizens of Russia the principles which it accepts as the basis of its impending activities:

"'(1) A firm struggle against the Bolshevist, as well as against all those who aspire to re-establish the old regime.

"'(2) The equality before the law of all the citizens of the Russian State, without distinction of race, nationality, and religion.

"'(3) All the citizens of liberated Russia are guaranteed inviolability of person and domicile, freedom of the press, speech, association, assembly, and strikes.

POPULAR RULE

"'(4) The All-Russian authority must be recreated on the basis of the rule of the people. To this end, immediately upon the liberation of our motherland from the tyranny of the Bolshevist, steps must be taken for the summoning of a new All Russian Constituent Assembly to be elected by a general, direct, equal, and secret vote.

"'(5) If after the liberation of the Petrograd Pskov and Novogorod Provinces general conditions may not yet warrant the convocation of an All-Russian Constituent Assembly, there should be summoned, for the purpose of co-ordinating conditions of local life, a Territorial Popular Assembly in Petrograd, elected on the same democratic basis by the population of the liberated provinces.

"'(6) The nationalities inhabiting the various territories composing the united and regenerated Russia are to decide freely for themselves their form of administration.

"'(7) The administration of the Russian State is to be founded on principles of wide local autonomy. The Zemstvos and municipal self-governments are to be elected upon a democratic basis.

"'(8) The land problem is to be solved in the Constituent Assembly, in accordance with the will of the toiling agricultural population. Until its solution by the latter body, the land should remain in the hands of the peasantry, and all transactions and alienations of lands outside of city limits are prohibited, except in cases of extraordinary importance and by the special permission of the Government.

"'(9) The labor question is to be solved on the basis of the eight-hour day, the State control of industry, and the full protection of labor and of the working class.

"'Citizens of long-suffering Russia!

"'The Government of the Northwestern Provinces of Russia, having undertaken at this critical hour of our struggle for liberation the responsibility for the present and the future of Russia, calls upon you for a final effort and for final sacrifices in the name of our motherland, our freedom, and our happiness.'

REPRESENT ALL CLASSES

"In September, 1919, on the eve of the decisive movement toward Petrograd, the Northwestern Government issued the following appeal to the army:

"Citizen-Soldiers!

"'The newly formed Government of the Northwestern Territory is making this appeal to you, brave soldiers of our army, the sole support and hope of mutilated and bleeding Russia.

"'The Bolshevist, as may be expected from them, will tell you that ours is a Government of capitalists and landowners or of "social traitors." Place no trust in them, for the Bolshevist are lying and deceiving you, and they are only maintaining themselves by chicanery and lies and your credulity.

"'We are a Government not of capitalists and the landed gentry. Our Government is composed of men in public life, of representatives of all classes and of all the strata of the population. The regime of Tsarism is as hateful to us as it is to you, and no return to it is possible.

"'We shall not permit that the peasants become again the hired help upon lands belonging to the gentry. The land belongs to those who toil upon it. We shall not permit that capitalists, manufacturers, and industrials re-establish a twelve-hour day work in mills, shops, and factories. The eight-hour day must be preserved.

"'We shall not permit that Russian life be again placed behind a Tsar's prison walls, where it has been stunted and stultified during many centuries. We shall use all our energies and apply all our efforts to the end that the people may live a free, peaceful life; that they may freely develop and make use of their abilities; that they may enjoy in the fullest measure the fruits of their labors; that our people may dwell in happiness and comfort which they so justly deserve.

"'But in order to establish this new, good life, we must first of all rid our country of the Bolshevist, who have been plaguing and mutilating our unfortunate Russia for the past two years. Having usurped power by force, they are leading our motherland to perdition. They promised peace to a people weary and tired of war, and deceived them; they concluded peace with the Germans, and are now warring against their own fellow-Russians and shedding rivers of blood; they promised bread to the people and deceived them again. In place of bread, they have created in Russia a famine such as our motherland had not known in the thousand years of its existence.

FILL THE PRISONS

"'The Bolshevist have turned over to the peasants the estates of the former landowners, but they have confiscated their crops, both from their former allotments and from the lands that had belonged to the gentry, leaving for the peasants only a meager ration of twenty pounds per soul.

"'They are promising freedom to all, but in reality they are filling the prisons daily and are executing hundreds of innocent people, and, without consulting the will of the people, are issuing decrees more vicious in their nature than a state of total lawlessness. They are promising a prosperous life to every one, and, meanwhile, they are destroying cities and are putting villages to the torch, confiscating bread from the peasants and fodder from their cattle.

"'As long as the Bolshevist remain in Russia we shall have neither peace, nor bread, nor freedom, nor laws.

"'Only the army can save Russia from the Bolshevist. We know that you are tired of campaigning and fighting; we know that you have frequently suffered from hunger and want, that you have been poorly clad and shod in the past, and that you were poorly armed. But now all this is ended. We have supplies for you in plenty, and soon bread as well as clothing and arms will be distributed among you.

"'Make your greatest efforts, citizen-soldiers, and your last and final sacrifice at this hour. March bravely to fight the enemies of the people and of freedom, and fulfill to the last your duty, thus winning peace and happiness for yourselves and for our unfortunate motherland.'"

If Judenitch is successful in taking Petrograd it will mean the downfall of the Bolshevist. The next move will be toward Moscow. Once that is captured, the reign of the Red Peril will be done.

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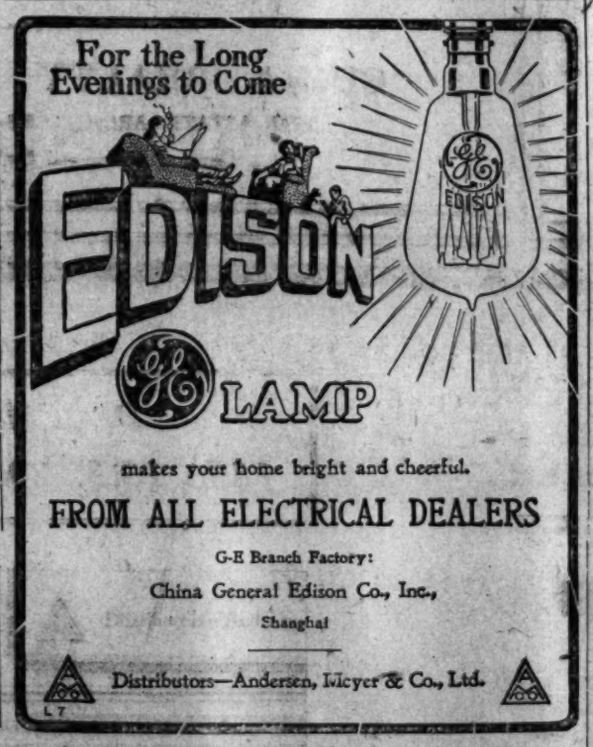

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What Prohibition Law Means In Plain Words

Government Expert's Catechism On New National Dry Enforcement Act As It Applies To Private Stocks, Doctors' Prescriptions And Home-Made Drinks

Pathways across the Sahara of Prohibition—as the adherents of King Alcohol behold the drought period—are marked out below, according to the specifications set forth in the act passed by Congress for the enforcement of the War Prohibition Act and the Eighteenth Amendment.

Up to this time the desert has been but semi-arid; wayfarers are still on the edge of the waste region, with wet places still blooming in the verdant land recently left behind. Now comes the plunge into the real dry land, if the laws are to be enforced.

For the guidance of wayfarers along the pathways which must be followed the instructions herewith are set forth in the form of a catechism. The questions and answers therein were obtained at Washington from a government expert on the new enforcement act. Answers bear both on the letter of the law and on interpretations where the question of the meaning arises. Mostly the route ahead is just plain desert, but may somewhat cheer those who miss the wet days that now and then on the desert, at long intervals, are tiny oasis, where the dry winds of less than one-half of one percent alcohol lose for a brief space their parching effect.

As a matter of fact, with the passage of the bill begins the greatest undertaking in the prohibition line ever seen in the world. Restrictions that are imposed are as closely drawn as the forethought of the "dry" could devise. With few changes their proposals were adopted. What the restrictions are it now behooves every citizen to know. The catechism which gives the required information follows:

QUANTITY OF PRIVATE STOCK

Q.—Under the provisions of the act which permits one to possess liquor in his private dwelling for the personal use of the occupant and his family is their any limitation on the amount of liquor so held?

A.—No, nor on the time in which it is to be used. He may have a supply for 15 years or longer, a lifetime, but all this liquor must have been obtained by the possessor before war prohibition went into effect.

Q.—The amount provided against the prospect of lasting drought may be, say, 15 or 20 barrels of whisky?

A.—It may be so far as any specific provision in the act is concerned; as a matter of fact, that amount would arouse suspicion as to whether the owner and his family could personally use so many barrels of liquor even in the course of a long lifetime. Anything above four or five barrels would probably look suspicious, but such cases would be determined by the circumstances surrounding, and no standard may be fixed in advance. There are numerous instances where men have provided themselves for personal use two or three barrels of whisky. There is no intention to go into a reputable man's house and examine just how many barrels—just how much liquor—he has. Government agents will go in only on strong evidence that existing laws are being violated—that is, say, strong grounds for believing that the liquor is being sold on the premises, or being sent away from the premises to be sold.

Q.—Will there be any way for a man legally to get a drink who has not provided liquor in his dwelling for his personal use?

A.—Only one; the person who has put in a supply for the use of himself and family—and this must have been done before the wartime prohibition went into effect on July 1—may serve a guest. The law reads, "bona fide guests when entertained by him therein."

Q.—Suppose the "guest" should be served so much that he would appear on the street later showing signs of intoxication, would there be any penalty for this?

A.—None under the act, but numerous States have laws that bear on this, and the Federal acts does not affect those State laws on prohibition which are not in conflict with it.

PROOF ON DEFENDANT

Q.—Where a person has liquor in his home and charges are brought that liquor was not lawfully "acquired, possessed and used," upon whom shall the burden of proof be?

A.—On the defendant.

Q.—Does not this go counter to the principle of the common law that an accused person is presumed to be innocent until he is proved guilty?

A.—It does not concern the enforcement of the act to go into such questions. The framers of the act no doubt realised that drastic measures were necessary because of the enormous problem of enforcing prohibition.

Q.—Under the act may a revenue agent, if he has strong suspicions that the law is being violated, enter and search a man's dwelling?

A.—No; he may do this only after a search warrant has been issued.

Q.—How are the search warrants issued?

A.—If a person believes that liquor is being illegally held or used, and has strong evidences for this belief and makes an affidavit to that effect before a United States Commissioner or other qualified officer, then a search warrant against the person accused may be issued. Where liquor is being illegally sold there is a double violation, the second being failure to pay the tax. In addition, if it was being manufactured on the premises, there would be a third violation. These are under laws existing before the act was passed and which are not repealed by the act.

Q.—May a person move liquor, bought before the war prohibition went into effect, out of a warehouse to his home?

A.—No, not if it is in a bonded Government warehouse. During wartime prohibition liquor for beverage purposes may be removed from a bonded warehouse only for export purposes. After the amendment goes into effect in January, 1920, liquor may be moved from a bonded warehouse only for medicinal, scientific, mechanical or sacramental purposes. Only for these uses, it might be added, may iquor be sold.

Q.—Suppose a person had not room in house or apartment for liquor which he purchased before wartime prohibition went into effect, and he stored a barrel or several cases of whisky in an ordinary storage warehouse, will he be permitted to move this to his residence?

A.—Under "Title 1" of the act, which concerns the enforcement of war prohibition, there is no prohibition against this. Under "Title 2," which concerns the enforcement of the amendment, it would probably be necessary to obtain a permit from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue or one of his agents to transport the liquor. The manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation of liquor—as permitted under the law—are governed by the issuance of permits by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Closely drawn restrictions are thrown around the issuance of these permits.

Q.—As to whether the person who has bought liquor for his personal use may move it from one place to another? How about the many cases that will arise when a citizen moves from one city to another or from one State to another?

A.—This is considered a mooted point in the act; one for interpretation. It is said the original intention of the framers of the act was that it should not be done, as one can see that the procedure opens up many channels for fraud. Persons can claim that liquor which they have illegally bought was held by them in storage in another place. In the debate in the Senate the question came up whether a person moving to another house could take his wine and liquor with him. Senator Phelan asked this of Senator Sterling, who had charge of the bill. Senator Sterling only committed himself to say, "I am inclined to think he can," and added that he had been asked that question more than once. "Then," continued Senator Phelan 'as I understand, Senators, on returning to their several homes in due course, may take with them the remnants of their cellars . . ." Senator Sterling's answer was, "The Senator will have to put his own interpretation on the bill in that respect."

TRANSPORTION PERMITS

Q.—In case the owner moves such a distance that a transportation by railroad is required, are there additional legal requirements to be met?

A.—Yes. Under wartime prohibition the railroads have been requiring evidence that the liquor to be shipped had been purchased before war prohibition went into effect. There are, in addition, as preventives against shipments in many directions, the Webb-Kenyon and the Reed Bone Dry laws, which, speaking in general terms, prohibit shipments of liquor in violation of State laws, and a large number of the States now have laws against the transportation of liquor through their territory. Section 240 of the Revised Statutes also comes into such cases, providing that unless a package of liquor is so labeled outside, the penalty is a fine of $5,000 and forfeiture.

Q.—How about the owner moving his liquor by automobile?

A.—After the amendment goes into effect, permits will probably be required, the same as for any other kind of transportation. Section 26, Title 2, which covers transportation, is very comprehensive, including, for example, illegal transportation by aircraft. The vehicle illegally used shall be seized, and unless a good and valid bond is given, may be sold to pay the fine assessed against the violator. The liquor is also seized.

Q.—The act says that one may have liquor legally held in his "private dwelling," and that no one shall search any "private dwelling" unless it is being used for the unlawful sale of intoxicating liquor. What is the definition of "private dwelling?"

A.—That part of Section 25, Title 2, which covers this, reads: "The term 'private dwelling' shall be construed to include the room or rooms used and occupied, not transiently, but solely as a residence in an apartment house, hotel or boarding house."

Q.—One who had a bottle of liquor in his room in a hotel would be "transiently occupying" the

(Continued on Page 25)

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What Prohibition Law Means In Plain Woras

(Continued on Page 24)

room and thus not be exempt under this provision?

A.—Yes, as a transient he would be transporting liquor from one place to another.

Q.—The act says: "No search warrant shall issue to search any private dwelling occupied as such, unless it is being used for the unlawful sale of intoxicating liquor, or unless it is in part used for some business purpose, such as a store, shop, saloon, restaurant, hotel, or boarding house." The question has been raised whether, if a shop on the first floor of an apartment house was suspected of the unlawful sale of liquor, under this section, any apartment in the building might not be searched—how about that?

A.—That could not be, for, as the act reads, each apartment or room permanently occupied, as a "private dwelling," and therefore a separate search warrant would be required for each. Apartment dwellers need have no apprehension on this score.

Q.—In the procedure against violation of war prohibition, is the prosecution directed primarily against the person or against the place where the violation is committed?

A.—Any room, house, building, boat, vehicle, structure, or place of any kind where intoxicating liquor is sold is declared by the act to be a common nuisance, and any person who maintains or assists in maintaining such a nuisance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and be fined not less than $100 nor more than $1,000, or be imprisoned not less than 30 days, or more than one year, or both. Such property shall be subject to a lien and may be sold to pay all fines and costs assessed against the occupant for any violations of the act. If it be made to appear by affidavit or other evidence under oath that the law is being violated, a temporary writ of injunction restraining the defendant from continuing such nuisance shall be issued. This injunction may be made permanent. Any person found guilty of contempt under this provision shall be punished by a fine of not less than $500 nor more than $1,000, or by imprisonment of not less than 30 days, or not more than 12 months, or by both. Under the legislation for the enforcement of the amendment there is the same provision against maintaining a public nuisance and the same penalties.

Q.—What are other specific penalties under the amendment enforcement?

A.—For the manufacture or sale of liquor in violation of the act a fine of not more than $1,000 or six months' imprisonment for the first offense; for the violation of any permit issued by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to manufacture, transport, or sell liquor, a fine of not more than $50 for the first offense; upon evidence of illegal manufacture or sale a tax shall be assessed against the guilty person double the amount now provided by law, with an additional penalty of $500 on retail dealers and $1,000 on manufacturers.

Q.—By whom are arrests to be made?

A.—Under war prohibition enforcement, by any officer of the United States; under enforcement of the amendment by any officer of the law, which includes, of course, State officers.

Q.—Does the permit system also apply to the manufacture or use of liquor for non-beverage purposes.

A.—Yes. Permit must be procured from the Commissioner or his agents by the manufacturer to use liquor in the manufacture of the following articles: Medicinal preparations manufactured according to stated formulas; patented, patent and proprietary medicines unfit for beverage purposes; toilet, medicinal and antiseptic preparations unfit for beverage purposes; flavoring extracts and syrups unfit for beverage or intoxicating purposes. Permits to sell the manufactured articles are not required.

Q.—If the holder of a non-beverage permit is found to be making or selling an alcoholic beverage in violation of the provisions, the check is by revoking the permit?

A.—Yes, and a fine of not less than $500 for the first offense and increasing fines or imprisonment for subsequent offenses, up to the third.

Q.—How are seized liquors to be disposed of?

A.—They may be turned over to any States Government for scientific, mechanical or medicinal purposes of sold at private sales to persons authorised to buy.

Q.—When the demobilisation of the troops is completed, will war prohibition come to an end?

A.—No, not until the termination of the war.

HOME-MADE DRINKS

Q.—Under the law is it possible legally to make in the home any kind of drink containing alcohol?

A.—Yes; this may be done out of fruit juices. That part of the law reads: "The penalties provided in this act against the manufacture of liquor without a permit shall not apply to a person for manufacturing non-intoxicating cider and fruit juices exclusively in the home, but such cider shall not be sold or delivered except to persons having permits to manufacture vinegar."

Q.—Does the standard fixed for all other alcoholic beverages—that they shall contain less than one-half of one percent of alcohol—apply to cider and fruit juices made exclusively for home use?

A.—According to the opinion expressed by framers of the law, in the debates in Congress, the question here of what is nonintoxicating is not to be governed by the one-half of one percent standard. Senator Sterling, who had charge of the bill in the Senate, said in the discussion of the bill in the Senate: "The senator from Kansas (Curtis), suggests that it will be a question of fact for the jury to determine in any given case. I agree with him in that."

Q.—That is, the test here will be whether signs of actual intoxication are shown?

A.—That is it. In guarding against the manufacture of intoxicating drinks in the home the sale of liquor recipes and formulas is forbidden.

Q.—Under the cider and fruit juice provision as applying to the home, is it permitted to serve a guest in the home?

A.—That is not covered. A question of interpretation is what is meant by "home use," but it appears this would be permitted by the section. It would be taking a risk, however: as, for example, if the guest should receive seven percent cider and afterwards on the street, showed signs of intoxication, the person who had given the liquor to the intoxicated one would be subject to a fine and imprisonment.

Q.—How about 2.75 beer after the act goes into effect?

A.—It will be as dead as a door nail. The authorities will proceed to seize at once, as public nuisances under the act, those places where 2.75 beer is more than one-half of one percent of alcohol.

Q.—What will the bearing be of the suits which have been brought alleging that 2.75 beer is non-intoxicating and injunctions in favor of the plaintiffs granted pending final decision of the cases?

A.—This act was passed subsequent to the suits. A new suit would have to be brought.

STATE LAWS OUTWEIGHED

Q.—How about the laws in the various states which differ from the Federal law?

A.—Federal law takes precedence.

Q.—What will happen in those states where a beverage with any alcoholic content is forbidden?

A.—A state can enforce such a provision as it is not in conflict with this act. State laws which do not run counter to the Federal law will remain in force.

Q.—Does the act make any provision for the 55,000,000 net gallons of portable spirits now in government bonded warehouses in this country?

A.—It may not be exported for beverage purposes after the amendment goes into effect, but may be withdrawn for non-beverage uses.

Q.—What appropriations are made for enforcement of the act?

A.—Two million dollars for the use of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and $100,000 for the use of the Department of Justice.

Q.—In case of illness how may liquor be obtained?

A.—No one ,but a physician holding a permit to prescribe liquor shall issue any prescription for liquor. This must be after careful physical examination or, if that is impracticable, on the best information obtainable that the use of such liquor as a medicine is necessary for the ailment. Not more than a pint of spirituous liquor to be taken internally shall be prescribed for use by the same person within any period of ten days, and no prescription may be filled more than once. No physician shall prescribe and no pharmacist shall fill any prescription for liquor except on blanks provided, except in cases of emergency, in which event a record shall be kept as in other cases.

Q.—Suppose, under the act, after the amendment goes into effect, an intoxicated person driving an automobile runs down and injures another person?

A.—The injured person, or his executor if he dies, shall have a right of action against any person or his executor or administrator, who sold or assisted in procuring liquor for such intoxicated person, and the plaintiff shall have a right to recover actual and exemplary damages.

Q.—How about the many liquor signs left up over the country?

A.—Before the amendment goes into effect they all have to come down, at the expense of the owners of them.

Q.—In the enforcement of the act what construction is to be placed on its provisions?

A.—According to the act itself, it shall be liberally construed to the end that the use of intoxicating liquor as a beverage may be prevented.

Hackenschmidt, Who Was Interned In Germany, Now In England

George Hackenschmidt

George Hackenschmidt, noted Russian wrestler, who dropped from sight several years ago has turned up in England, according to reports received here. The giant Russian, one of the greatest figures the mat game has ever produced, is said to have settled down at Shoreham-by-the-Sea, England, where he plans to spend the rest of his days. According to the reports Hackenschmidt and his wife were in Berlin when war broke out and were immediately interned as enemy aliens. Hackenschmidt is well fixed financially, for when he left this country several years ago he was worth at least a million dollars, half of which sum was invested in rockribbed English securities.

FORD'S NEW STREET CAR SHOWS SPEED

Makers Say Invention Can Go 70 Miles An Hour Level Track

Detroit, Mich., October 18.—Henry Ford's international combustion engine for his gasoline street car, which he expects to revolutionise street railway and interurban transportation, has been completed and given its first tryont in the Ford experimental shops at Dearborn.

Mr. Ford reiterated today his recent offer to turn his invention over to the city of Detroit as a solution of existing transportation problems.

CHEAP TRANSPORTATION

Commenting on the trial, Mr. Ford said:

"I am convinced that this motor will make it possible for cheaper and faster transportation."

Charles Sorenson, general manager of the Ford shops at Dearborn said: "Mr. Ford and I have worked long and hard to get a finished job which will cut weight 50 percent. We have won."

RACE TRAIN IN 40 DAYS

Present plans call for the sending of the first street car over the Michigan Central tracks at a speed of seventy miles an hour. It will leave ahead of the fast Wolverine Limited, between Detroit and Chicago, and race it for a time record. The test probably will be made within forty days.

The power unit which will move the car represents a new combination of functions. It is a motor, an air compressor, an electrical generator and a heating and lighting plant all in one. All operations necessary for the control of the car are centered in the motor and all this is accomplished with a 75 percent reduction in weight as compared with the power and control equipment of the ordinary electric car.

70 MILES AN HOUR

The rate of speed to be produced will depend upon the rate desired. The car can make seventy miles an hour. It is a matter of gearing to reduce that to whatever rate of speed the regulations of a city or an interurban line may call for. There always will be excess power available.

A feature which will appeal to cities which have hilly streets, is the hill climbing power of the car. It can ascend a 3 percent grade at twenty miles an hour on high. The car is equipped with both air brakes and foot brakes.

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THE CACHE - - - - By C. Fox Smith

THREE men had halted with their pack ponies, in a clearing, where the ashes of previous fires showed an old camping ground. The air was thick with mosquitoes, and Jim, the half-breed, had got together a few sticks and green boughs and lighted a smudge to keep them off. He ate his supper in his usual sullen, taciturn fashion, and lay down to sleep.

They were up in the wild North Country, where "the best is like the worst," just as much as if it were east of Suez instead of west of the Survey, and where one may share hardship and peril and even death itself in company which one would not be likely to keep in the more civilized parts of the earth. It is possible in that country to be on terms of quite considerable intimacy with persons who are not strangers to robbery—nay, even murder; just as it is also possible for people ordinarily no less squeamish than their fellows to share quarters without a shudder with the most unwashed of lumberjacks and Indian guides.

The two Englishmen were not too tired to sit up, talking and puffing at their pipes, far into the hot, silent night. All through the Summer they had worked together on the trail, carrying supplies to the various survey camps along the line of the future railway; but to-night they spoke more freely than ever before. Perhaps it was because their sojourn among the woods and mountains of that wild land was soon to draw to a close that they felt an impulse to talk of hopes and plans which would soon be either realized or disappointed.

It was now six months since Harry Ridgway, the young fair-haired Englishman, fresh out from the Old Country, had met with Big Lewis and presently struck up a partnership with him.

Their meeting befell after this fashion. Ridgway, still in that delightful state of mind in which ignorance is bliss, spent most of the money with which a parent more fond than wise had endowed him, in the purchase of four pack ponies. He started out in the highest of spirits, with his four ponies stoutly roped together. He had already been strongly advised by men old at the game not to adopt this plan. But Ridgway knew better, and, besides, he suspected a hoax.

"No fear!" he replied, sagely. "I'm not so green as you might think, if I am an Englishman. You don't kid me that way. I mean to have my ponies safe."

A day's journey from the little settlement which was the jumping-off place for the new country, Lewis and the young Englishman met again, where the trail wound along the side of a steep hill, sloping sharply down to a stony mountain torrent. There Ridgway was fated to learn by bitter experience the soundness of the advice he had refused to follow.

Lewis, who had followed him on the trail from Ledson a few hours later, found him struggling helplessly to extricate the only survivor of his four ponies, where one of them, slipping on the rough and narrow track, had dragged its fellows down with it into the ravine.

Lewis was a man of few words, and on this occasion he did not say some things which he easily might have done. He tethered his own ponies without more ado, and lent a helping hand. Between them he and Ridgway succeeded in getting the survivor free from its fallen comrades and up on the road again.

"Hard luck!" said Big Lewis, gruffly. "Say, I'm sorry."

The young fellow looked at him and swallowed a lump in his throat.

"It—it was you told me not to rope 'em," he broke out impetuously. "I wasn't over civil about it, either. Why don't you tell me what a darned ass I am?"

Big Lewis thought a minute. He found a difficulty in explaining his motives.

"I'd be kinder mean, I guess," he said slowly.

There was, as a matter of fact, another reason over and above this nice point of manners. Years ago Big Lewis had had a home; he had also had a wife and child, for whom he gloried in toiling early and late. Then had come a terrible Winter and they had died.

And this boy reminded him somehow of his own boy, or of what his own boy might have been had he lived. He was only four when he died—died of sheer want and cold, when the cattle died in thousands on the Western prairie. Lewis, stern old-timer that he was, never spoke of his sorrow; but when he traced that fancied likeness to his son in Harry Ridgway his heart instinctively warmed to him.

That was how their partnership began. They had travelled together for six months; and now, with the birch trees here and there beginning to glow like flaming torches amid the dusky green of the pines, their companionship was coming to an end.

"If I'd only enough," said Ridgway. "I think I'd go back to the Old Country. I feel just sick to see England some times, and—and"—— He stopped and laughed rather foolishly. "I say," he went on, "there's a girl I know at home—an awfully jolly girl. I do want to see her again."

His face clouded. "But it's no use going back stony," he added. "If I'd got a few thousand dollars, now"——

Big Lewis nodded. A smile hovered about his mouth.

"That's so—that's all right," he said.

He sat silent for a little while, pulling at the pipe he held between his strong teeth. His deep-set gray eyes were unusually thoughtful.

"It'll all come with waiting," he said, suddenly. "Look at me. I've been in this country about twenty years off and on. There isn't so many things I've not done. Lumberin', cow-punchin', railroadin', most any old thing. And now—why I'm worth quite a lot. I'm figurin' on handlin' close on thirty thousand dollars this Fall."

"By Jove!" exclaimed Ridgway. "But not out of this sort of thing?" He waved a hand in the direction of the tethered ponies.

Big Lewis laughed. "Not much!" he said. "I guess I can't get much more'n a grubstake that way. But I tell you. I've got a nice little cache, just about a mile away from this place, right here where we're sitting. I've got a bunch of the finest black fox pelts you ever saw in all your life. I got 'em last Winter, trappin' up North. And J'd a notion I was goin' to have some trouble before I sold 'em. I was in some pretty tough company right then. So I catched 'em good an' quiet by a big blazed pine, under a boulder. Here it is, see, marked on the map. I ain't had time to get around for 'em before. And, you bet, I'm hurtin' to make sure they're still where I left 'em."

"You are a cool card!" exclaimed Ridgway. "Why, if that had been me, I'd have gone stark crazy. Fancy waiting all Summer, and then perhaps finding the stuff gone, after all! Not that there's much chance of me ever having a stroke of luck like that to lose any sleep over."

He sighed, and there was the faintest note of envy in his voice. "Well," he continued, more cheerfully, "I hope you'll have jolly good luck, old chap—find everything all right and sell your stuff at top prices. If ever any one deserved it, you do."

The other man did not answer. He sat looking before him with faraway eyes, lost in thought. He hardly seemed to notice the younger man's words.

Presently Ridgway dozed off, with his head flung back in the crook of his arm. But Big Lewis did not sleep just yet.

He turned his gaze on the sleeping lad, studying his face earnestly and a little tenderly.

"The lad's all right," he said to himself; "he's straight and he's got lots o' sand. And there ain't a mean streak in him."

He smiled again to himself in his quiet way, for he had worked out a plan which pleased him.

He would buy a place in a good farming country when he had turned those pelts into money. Not for himself; no, that wouldn't suit him. He wanted to be free to answer the call of his roving blood when the mood took him. But the boy should have it. They would be partners. He could send home for that girl he had spoken of, or go over to fetch her if he liked. They could live on the place and farm it, and make some money for themselves. And as for himself—well, it would be nice to know there was a corner waiting for him if ever he got tired of the trail and the camp fire—a place where he could sit in the warmth and see children growing up around him, and perhaps dream sometimes that they were his own grandchildren. But he wouldn't say anything about the notion yet—not till he had made sure of the stuff.

Then he, too, turned over on his side and slept the sleep of the weary.

* * * * * * * *

Big Lewis woke with a start, to find the moonlight flooding the clearing and casting jet-black shadows from tree and boulder.

He sat up and looked round him, conscious of a vague instinct that something was wrong. Nothing was to be heard. No night-hunting creature of the wild stirred in the underbrush.

He glanced in the direction of the place where his friend had lain down to sleep; then started up with an involuntary exclamation of surprise. He searched the clearing with his keen eyes; in the flood of moonlight it was as bright as day.

Ridgway and the half-breed were both missing; he was alone at the camping ground.

He got to his feet and stood like one dazed, the blank amazement on his face slowly giving place to a set, gray sternness that was terrible to see.

A long shiver ran through his strong body. His hands clenched fiercely at his sides as the black suspicion formed itself into a certainty in his slow-moving brain.

Ridgway had played him false! He remembered the boy's confidences earlier in the evening; the bitterness with which he had spoken of "going back stony"; the ring of envy which he now seemed to recall in his voice when they had talked of the cache.

"I'd have given him the stuff ten times over sooner'n have had him do it," said Big Lewis to himself bitterly.

He snatched up his rifle in hands that shook as if with ague.

"Him—and that durned greaser!" he said between his teeth. "I—I'll fix 'em, you bet your life!"

He set out along the trail which, so he surmised, the two men must have followed. A little more than a mile from the camp it passed within a score of yards of the cache where the pelts were hidden; but Lewis knew of a certain dried-up watercourse, by following which he could reach the place in a much shorter time.

"I'll fix 'em," said Big Lewis again between his teeth. He guessed that he had been awakened by some noise which his companions had made in their departure, in which case he calculated he would easily reach the cache before them.

No fear of his going astray! The tall pine, with its lightning-blasted top, the big stone beside it. How clearly he saw it all in his mind's eye! A few minutes' heavy going through the rocks and underbrush and occasional patches of muskeg brought him to the spot.

All was safe. Lewis saw at a glance that the stones and brushwood which hid the cache had not been disturbed.

He did not stop to investigate more closely the safety of his hoard, but withdrew to a little distance and lay down behind a tangle of olallie bushes, through which he could command a view of the cache and of any one approaching it from the trail.

"I'd have bet my life that boy was straight," he said to himself; "and then to go round on me like that! Put it up with that dirty Mex.! The smooth young crook!"

Hark! What was that? A twig cracked, a bough rustled. Then came the unmistakable sound of a footstep on the fallen leaves. And Big Lewis, straining his eyes through the tangle of bushes, saw the man he had trusted come forward and stand by the place where the black fox pelts lay hidden.

He was intently studying a scrap of paper—the marked map Lewis had shown him, and had found to be missing from his pocket. Then, after a careful look round, he knelt down and began to scrape away the stones and earth from the hiding place.

Then Big Lewis "saw red." He raised his rifle and fired.

The shot, ringing out through the silence of the forest, set a thousand echoes leaping to and from from rock to rock; and before the sound of it had quite died away, Big Lewis was stumbling back along the way that he had come, his arm pressed before his eyes as if to shut out from sight what he could not shut out from memory.

His moment of rage had passed, but it had passed too late. The lad he had loved, with whom he had meant to share his goor fortune, lay there in the shadow of the big stone. He had seen him fall, and with the sight his reason had returned.

The big man staggered back blindly into the clearing, and sat down by the burned out ashes of the camp fire with his head buried in his arms.

"What did I do it for?" he asked himself. "Well, I guess most fellows would have done the same. But I wish—I wish I'd never seen that stuff. I'll never touch it now, God knows; it's done harm enough."

If only he had told the lad what he had been planning! He had been very near doing so.

"Maybe he wanted the money awful bad," he thought. "Maybe he was awful stuck on that girl—and now she'll never see him any more. I guess I done wrong telling about it; but he shouldn't have played it low down on me—him and that greaser."

He sat staring before him with dazed and stony eyes. The blaze of fury, under whose irresistible impulse he had acted, had quickly burned itself out. And in swift succession came a wave of dull, leaden despair.

He was so dead to all around him for the time that he did not immediately notice a sound which broke once again the stillness of the mountain valley—the sound of a swift and eager step over the twigs and leaf-drift. He leaped to his feet with a low, hoarse oath.

"That Mex.!" he growled, his eyes gleaming like steel. He had almost forgotten the existence of the second party in the plot to rifle the cache. And the remembrance brought with it a thrill of rage strangely pleasant to his tortured soul.

But it was not the lean figure of the half-breed which came forward into the clearing from the shadow of the trees—not his swarthy, sinister face upon which the light came flooding down.

Big Lewis gasped for speech, but no words came. It was Ridgway who stood there, laughing, flushed, excited, just as Lewis had so often seen him. For a moment the thought crept across his mind that his friend had come back from the dead to haunt him.

"I've got your stuff!" It was Ridgway's voice, too, healthy, happy, nothing of the ghost about it! He threw a bundle down on the ground as he spoke—a bundle roughly sewn up in canvas with strips of raw hide that Lewis remembered well. "There it is! Lucky I was awake, eh? I saw that Jim sneaking off; couldn't get over to wake you without him seeing me. Of course, I guessed what the beggar was up to. And then it came into my head to steal a march on you. I thought—well, it was up to me. It was just what I'd been looking for—a chance to do you a bit of a good turn. So I got after him. I caught up with him before he got far. He was standing with his ugly mug poked into that plan you showed me; must have sneaked it out of your pocket while you were asleep, I guess. Didn't he jump out of his skin when he felt my hand on his scruff! I wonder you didn't hear the ruction. Well, I tell you, I gave him the jolliest good hiding he ever had in his life. I wish you'd heard him holler. Then I loosed him and out he ran. Wriggled out of my fingers like an eel, and you bet it was him for the tall timbers! So I thought I'd better make sure of the stuff, and here it is. But, say, he nearly got me after all. Didn't you hear the shot? I was just starting to get the stuff out, and I guess the blighter was right there in the bushes. I tell you, I thought I was a goner. The shot went a jolly lot nearer my back hair than I liked. I flopped down as if I was dead, or I guess he'd have plugged into me again. Then I heard him clearing off. I was surprised, for I thought he'd sure be coming to have a look at me and get the stuff. But he didn't come. Seemed as if something had scared him. And after a bit, up I got and hiked back here. . . . Why, what's up?"

Big Lewis had grasped him by the shoulders in a grip like a vise, his eyes searching the boy's face as if he hardly believed their witness.

"You ain't hurt, Kid?" he said. The words broke from his throat in a voice that was almost a sob.

He would probably have found it hard to remember any words of orthodox religion; but the harsh "Thank God!" that followed meant more than much eloquence.

ENORMOUS

CHEAP XMAS SALE

Owing to late arrival
the following are offered from tomorrow and until January 1st

AT COST PRICE

VOGUE HATS—EVENING COATS—MOLESKIN

JACKETS, WARPS, LEATHER COATS

MOLE, SEAL, ALASKA SEAL & SKUNK SKINS

SILKS, VELVETS & WOOLLEN MATERIAL

sold by the yard

PERFUMERY

Coty and Mary Garden. POWDERS and CREAMS
from the Institute de Bordeaux

MAISON DE MODES

Astor House Block

A Unique Opportunity. Call early and thus avoid disappointment

The Homes Of Santa Claus

Shanghai easily holds first place as the shopping center of the Far East. Below are additional shops that attracted the attention of this newspaper's shopping guide.

Thos. W. Simmons

Dim-A-Lite is a most convenient attachment that will fit any socket, and it gives five changes of light, full, half, dim, and nite-lite. Dim-A-Lites are very practical for use in the nursery, sick room, bath room and bedroom, and they also conserve from 30 percent to 80 percent of the current.

Arkell and Douglas

"The Standard" Kitchen, bathroom and laundry fixtures are of the finest and the most discriminating buyer would be pleased with the built-in-baths. The kitchen sinks, bathroom, sinks and trays are made in such a way that anybody can be proud of having them in the home.

Robinson Piano Co.

Collard, Chickering, Knabe, Baldwin, Foster and Hamilton are among the well-known pianos handled by The Robinson Piano Co. They also carry violins, mandolines, guitars, ukuleles and many other musical instruments and their Columbia Grafonolas have a delightful, rich tone. All the latest American songs and dances have recently arrived.

Wing On's

Wing On's have a wonderful line of the curios and wares for which China is famous and they will make gifts that will always be joyfully received because of their delicacy and artistic appeal.

Christmas dinner is a matter of vital importance and in the provision department at Wing On's the choicest canned and fresh foods can be found.

Linens, china, silver and glassware are all most necessary to the well-appointed table and they have a complete line of these goods here.

Bianchi

Mince pie, mince meat and plum pudding, those delectable dishes that go with the Christmas season, are at their best when purchased at Bianchi's. They also have special Xmas candy in beautiful boxes and hard candies for the kiddies.

Boyes and Bassett

Boyes and Bassett's have an enormous stock of things, any one of which would make a delightful gift. There are wonderful wrist watches of platinum and diamonds, bar pins, diamond and platinum and bracelets. The ladies bags, both beaded and brocaded are unusually tasty and the designs on the beaded bags are very elaborate. There is any amount of silverware, glassware, and perfumes, such as Coty's L'Origan and Ambre Antique and Houbigant's Ideal and Quelque Fleur. The cigarette holders, cigarette cases and boxes would be gifts much appreciated by "him," and in many instances these days, "she" would also appreciate them.

Chung Hwa Shoe Co.

Shoes directly from the factory to the purchaser, eliminating the middleman's profits is one of the reasons that the Chung Hwa Shoe Co. are able to offer such fine shoes at a reasonable price. Their leathers are the best American leathers obtainable and the shoes are the latest New York and London styles.

Mission Book Co.

The latest fiction by Corelli, Galsworthy, Haggard, Orczy and Rhinehart, in attractive editions are being shown at the Mission Book Store. Then there are the Temple Shakespeare sets, painting books, picture books for children, the Little Folks sets and the "Shown to the Children" books. The Christmas cards, art calendars and Christmas postcards are beautifully colored. The children's games include Pollyanna, Tiddledy Winks, Rook Kindergarten Beads and the Jig Saw Puzzles.

Ingersoll Watches

"Radiolite" which tells time day and night, has become one of the popular watches for the simple reason that it is a great convenience to be able to pull out your match in the dark and see the time clearly. Ingersoll watches are known for their endurance and for their accuracy in keeping time.

Gande, Price, and Co.

The sole agents and wholesale distributors of the fine, old Scotch whiskey, "John Haig" is Gande, Price & Co. They are also agents for the Moet & Chandon champagnes. Their Christmas wine hampers contain champagne, port, sherry, claret and a while wine.

Shanghai Garage

There is a new Premier on display at the Shanghai Garage show rooms on Bubbling Well Road. It is dark blue and it has the magnetic gear shift and an all aluminum motor.

In many cases this company sends to America for the chassis of a car and then they build the bodies here, and the workmanship on them is splendid. They build almost every type of body including fine limousines.

The Shanghai Garage Co. are the sole agents for the Chandler Motor Car Co., The Hupp Motor Car Corporation, the Premier car and several others.

American Sales Corporation

The Hotpoint electrical appliances are a product of the Edison Company and are being distributed here by The American Sales Corporation. The "Hotpoint" appliances include the heater, toaster, an iron that is made so that the wrist will not tire easily while ironing, a grill and many types of kettles.

Commercial Press

The Commercial Press has a splendid list of Christmas and New Year's gifts that are appropriate for either girls and boys or grown-ups. Their list includes, Ward Locke's Standard Novels, Collin's the "Home" Library, Ingersoll watches, Kodaks, Magical lanterns with slides, fountain pens, compasses, phonographs, fobs, toys and picture books.

They carry large supplies of school and college textbooks, prepared in China and others that are imported from America and England.

Reids Limited

The de Monaco, known as the Grand Vin Sec dry Champagne, is handled by Reids Limited. They are also sole agent for Grant's Stand Fast Scotch Whiskey, which is very mellow, pure and old.

Chinese-American Pub. Co.

Beautifully bound leather gift books by famous authors, can be purchased at the Chinese American Publishing Co. All of the latest novels, including "Sherry" George Barr McCutcheon's newest novel, are being shown here. There is a series of beautifully illustrated little books for children, in poetry and with three small phonograph records in them that can be used on any large machine. This set is a delightful gift for children as they will naturally learn the little poems if they hear them played time and again.

MOSLEMS OF INDIA PRAY FOR SULTAN

Observe Day Of Prayer And Fasting, Protesting Partition Of Turkey

Bombay, Oct. 18.—Yesterday was observed by Mahommedans throughout India as a day of fasting and prayer as a protest against the partition of Turkey and diminution of the temporal power of the Sultan, Khalif of the Moslems. Mr. Candhi exhorted the Hindus in sympathy with the Mahommedans to observe the day in a similar manner, and abstain from work. A similar day of fasting was the occasion last April of an outbreak of the Punjab rebellion. All necessary measures were taken to meet possible disturbance. A special appeal was issued by the Moslem leaders and Mr. Gandhi that the day might be observed peacefully.

The Times of India emphasises the point that no amount of political changes can harm the spiritual power of Islam, and that under the British flag the fullest religious liberty is allowed to Moslems. This paper says it joins the Mahommedans in asking the Government once more to represent to the Paris Conference that no deed be done which shall deprive the Mahommedans of one jot or title of their right to manage their religious affairs as may seem best to them.

The day of prayer passed quietly. The same program was observed in all cities and towns, prayers being offered at the mosques, after which vast meetings were held, at which resolutions were passed. These embodied protests against proposed attempts to encroach on the rights of the Islamic world by placing the Moslem holy places under non-Moslem control, urging the application of the principles of self determination for Syrian Palestine, Mesopotamia, Armenia, and Arabia, and protesting against the seizure of Smyrna and other place in Asia Minor by the Greeks. Votes of thanks were generally passed for Hindu sympathy and participation.

The Times of India has a long article from its Moslem correspondent setting forth the Moslem case. The writer admits there is little love in India for Turkish rule in Mesopotamia. At the same time he sees no reasonable alternative, because no other independent Islamic power is able to resist European aggression. With the disruption of Turkey, Moslems the world over would see the historic glories of Islam vanishing with consequent diminution of Islam's spiritual sway.

ANNOUNCEMENT

We wish to announce to all who use Electrical and Building Materials that we have established connections with the following Manufacturers and are prepared to supply the Products they manufacture:

MANUFACTURERS	WHAT THEY MAKE
LUMINOUS UNIT CO.	BRASCOLITE
BELDEN MANUFACTURING CO.	WIRES & CABLES
HART & HEGEMAN MFG. O.	ELECTRIC WIRING DEVICES
UNILECTRIC CORPORATION	UNIT ELECTRIC LIGHTING PLANTS
PEERLESS ELECTRIC CO.	ELECTRIC FANS
WAGNER ELECTRIC CO.	MOTORS
CROCKER-WHEELER CO.	GENERATORS
NIAGARA SEARCHLIGHT CO.	DRY BATTERIES & FLASH-LIGHTS.
LUX MANUFACTURING CO.	ELECTRIC LAMPS
FEDERAL TEL. & TEL. CO.	TELEPHONES
STANLEY & PATTERSON	ELECTRIC SIGNAL DEVICES
BOSTON VARNISH CO.	"KYANIZE" VARNISHES & ENAMELS
TRENTON POTTERIES CO.	SANITARY PLUMBING FIXTURES
RUSSELL & IRWIN MFG. CO.	HARDWARE
PITTSBURGH WATAR HEATER CO.	AUTOMATIC WATER HEATERS
MOSAIC TILE CO.	FLOOR & WALL TILES
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XMAS SUGGESTIONS

Reduced Prices.

No.	50	(in boxes of	25 & 50)	per 100	$9.00
„	125	(„ „	25 & 50)	„	11.00
„	140	(„ „	25)	„	10.50
„	150	(„ „	25)	„	12.00
„	160	(„ „	50)	„	17.00
„	185	(„ „	25)	„	16.50
„	195	(„ „	25)	„	16.50
„	200	(„ „	25)	„	23.00
„	220	(„ „	25)	„	23.00

IMPORTERS: ZYLSTRA & CO. TRADING CO.

Opinions differ as to what exchange is going to do in the near future. However, on one point all authorities agree: that, owing to the low value of the guilder in Shanghai, the present is the best time to buy the favourite Joris and Dominadora Light Dutch Cigars which have not been on the China market for many years.

Can you imagine anything that gives more satisfaction, relaxation and rest to a man after a strenuous day's work than lying in an easy armchair and enjoying the flavour of a good cigar!

But be sure that it is a good cigar! Just according to your own individual taste. Don't smoke Havana or Jamaica cigars if they are too strong. Don't sacrifice yourself and smoke Manila cigars if you do not like them. But smoke your own brand of Dutch cigars of the strength selected by yourself.

We have Dutch cigars that give a baby comfort, but we also stock kinds that make an elephant feel seasick. Your own individual taste is just between these extremes, but you have to know it.

Having once discovered your own taste, and chosen the cigar most suitable to your constitution, you will be grateful that you took the trouble to do it. For you will have found a remedy after strenuous brainwork that gives you rest and relaxation even better than sleep.

A wife that loves her husband cannot render him greater service, or give him a present that will be more appreciated, than by offering him a nice box of Dutch cigars.

DOMINADORA

LIGHT DUTCH CIGARS

Reduced Prices.

No.	25	(in boxes of	25 & 50)	per 100	$10.00
„	30	(„ „	25 & 50)	„	11.00
„	35	(„ „	25)	„	12.00
„	40	(„ „	25)	„	13.00
„	45	(„ „	25)	„	14.00
„	50	(„ „	25)	„	15.50
„	55	(„ „	25)	„	19.00
„	60	(„ „	10)	„	24.00

IMPORTERS: ZYLSTRA & CO. TRADING CO.

For Sale at the following Dealers:

TABAQUERIA FILIPINA, 34 Nanking Road and F2 Bubbling Well Road.
TIENTSIN TOBACCO CO., 19 Nanking Road.
PALACE TOBACCO STORE, Nanking Road.
WING ON CO., LTD., Nanking Road.
SHAININ & CO., 100 Szechuen Road.
SHANGHAI TOBACCO STORE (next to Apollo Theatre), North Szechuen Road.

URGES U.S. TO TAKE TURKISH MANDATE

Stephane Lauzanne Sees Europe's Request As A Call To Duty

DEPLORES SPLIT IN SENATE

Feels That France Has Some Right To Address Friends In America

By Edwin L. James

Paris, Nov. 1.—Stepnane Lauzanne in the Matin today makes a strong appeal to the United States to accept a mandate for Constantinople. He terms it the request of all Europe to the one nation in a position to solve the Turkish problem. He says that American opponents to the acceptance of the mandate place an entirely wrong construction upon the situation. He sees it as a call to duty for America.

"In a few days," says the French publicist, "the Senate at Washington will have to decide upon the gravest of all the questions of the Peace Treaty—upon that which is the heaviest in consequences for Europe. Will America accept or not the mandate which is offered her for Constantinople and Armenia? We know today that President Wilson and his principal counselors, Robert Lansing, Colonel House, and Henry Morgenthau, after some hesitation, are for the acceptance of the mandate. The Republicans are opposed to it. The Republican opposition is always against anything when the President is for it. As for the Senate, it is split in two, and it is by a small margin that the decision will be taken. Perhaps in the debate we have some right to raise our voice and across the ocean address to our America friends a request.

"In the offer of a mandate to her America should see more than the selfish desire of Europe to involve her in European affairs. It is true she fears to be the center of intrigues and difficulties. She fears distant complications. However, the question is nobler and higher than that. America is an admirable reservoir of energy. She holds the secret of that which is best in our modern life—to build largely and to build quickly. She has youth; she has power; she has wealth; she has that which she calls efficiency. We in Europe are old, poor, enfeebled divided. It would be prodigiously interesting if America, after she has given us of her power, of her money and material, should give us also an example.

"And what an example it would be if America were to accept the mandate for Constantinople! Here is a city which is one of the marvels of Europe and of the world, which is the jewel of the Orient, and which after twenty centuries of European civilisation remains the home of wickedness and corruption. Every one disputes possession of its hills and harbors, and no one tries to make of it a great modern city which, rid of international intrigues and rid of politics, would be the shining pole of Europe. Only America can transform Constantinople; only America can establish herself there without suspicion of bad faith and without jealousy; only America can civilise the capital of Islam.

"To do that America has no need of regiments of soldiers or of cannon. She has need only of her workers and her constructors. A Hoover or a Davison would be enough. And America is full of Hoovers and Davisons.

"If America accepts, then she can declare that she has rendered an incomparable service to humanity, and that she has played a great role in the world. She, the youngest democracy of the world, will have given a lesson to the old nations of Europe. She will have shown that she knows not only how to fight, but how to build. She will have furnished the most magnificent example of disinterestedness in history. She will have given of her intellectual superiority and material superiority the most shining example and the most conclusive proof. She will have put her imprint upon Europe for generations to come.

"Among the stories told to children in America there is one of Napoleon arriving in Egypt and saying to his soldiers: 'Remember that from the heights of the Pyramids forty centuries look down upon you!' And so, many more centuries will look down from on high upon America if she makes of Constantinople a moled city, or of the Armenians a free people.

"To establish among men beauty, goodness, and liberty where reign ugliness, wickedness and tyranny is higher and better than to heap stones without souls one upon another. So we say to our friends of America: 'If you hesitate, turn toward the tomb at Mount Vernon and ask the hero who sleeps his last sleep. If George Washington could speak he would not hesitate. Far removed from easy-going egotists, he would show the path of duty. He would tell you to serve humanity, even if it is far away and if it is not easy."

'Hard Times' Helped Him To Live 131 Years

The late Methuselah has received a deal of mention during the last several thousand years on account of the excessively long period that elapsed before he was finally "gathered to his father." Considering the rate of speed at which life is lived today, however, the patriarch didn't have so much on John Shell of Greasy Creek, near Hyden, Leslie County, Kentucky, who we are told, has just celebrated his one hundred thirty-first birthday. At this writing Shell enjoys the distinction of being the oldest human being in the world. It must be understood however, that all the outlying districts have not as yet been heard from. All the records thus far found indicate that the veteran Kentuckian's claim to having lived a century and a third is true. He remembers having heard of the death of George Washington, and while he does not exactly claim to have been a boon companion of Daniel Boone, he says he saw the latter. When the Mexican War broke out he tried to enlist, but avers that he was rejected because he was "too old." One "Uncle Henry" Chappell, a neighbor of Shell, who is over seventy years of age and known as one of the most reliable citizens in the community, states that as far back as he can remember, Shell was an old man. Chappell further says he has seen a tax receipt showing the payment of an assessment by Shell in 1809, indicating that he must at that time have been over twenty-one to have been liable for taxes. The old gentleman told newspaper men at Lexington where he came to attend a recent fair that he hardly expected to see another birthday. "I am getting old now," he explained. Another indication of the old mountaineer's fear that his demise may take place soon is the fact that he sent for an insurance agent when he was in Lexington. "You never can tell what'll happen, sonny," he told the agent, "and I want to prepare for the worst." The agent found that only the first 105 years of a man's life were covered by his company's policy, and the officials are now said to be pondering on the problem of what to do with Shell's application. A brief sketch of the old man's life is contained in a recent issue of the Philadelphia Public Ledger, from which we quote as follows:

"He was born in 1788 and first married at the age of 19, and lived with his first wife more than 90 years. He lived 75 years in one house. He is the father of 29 children, the oldest now living being more than 90 years old. He has several great-great-great-grandchilderen. He has nine children living, and there is no definite record of his grandchildren, great-grandchildren and other descendants, although the total, it is said will reach nearly two hundred.

"Six years ago he married again at the age of 125. By his second wife he has one child, a boy, now five years old. He was 73 years old when the Civil War began. He was born near Knoxville, Tenn., 12 years after the battle of Bunker Hill, and was full grown when the War of 1812 began. He has seen the United States develop from a small nation to a world power.

"He bears his age well. His mind is clear and his eyesight is far better than of many men still in their youth."

And the New York Tribune furnishes the following additional facts:

"He came to Kentucky when this section was a wilderness, following the hunting trails blazed only a few years previously by Daniel Boons, and Shell himself was a noted hunter and pioneer.

"About forty years ago, it is claimed, his first two sets of teeth had come and gone and then a third set made its appearance. After a few years these teeth all decayed, but in later years a fourth lot has made its appearance, and most of these are on duty now. Mr. Shell is described as of light, wiry build, in full possession of all his faculties, and when he has occasion to do so he mounts his horse and rides twenty miles into Hyden and back home the same day, without visible evidence of distress.

"Mr. Shell helped clear eastern Kentucky from Indians, there still having been a few nomadic bands when he arrived, and was probably the first white man to settle in Leslie County. He lives near the home he picked out over one hundred years ago."

On his recent visit to Lexington Mr. Shell made a little speech before the Board of Commerce. Afterwards the newspaper men interviewed him. The substance of his remarks is set out in the Ledger as follows:

"It must have been hard times that have kept me alive; I don't know of anything else it could have been," said Mr. Shell. "I have taken it tough and rough. I am an old hunter. I hunted the coon and the deer. I took the weather as it came. Many nights I have lain out. Sometimes the snow has covered me when I got up. There were no roads even in those days. We took things as they came. Hard times surely are what have made me live so long."

Those who gathered about the chair of the oldest man in the world asked him questions at pauses.

"My children? Why, the oldest is 90 and the youngest going on 5. Use tobacco? Yes, I took a chew once. My father said it would make a person drunk. My brother and I wanted to see which of us could stand it best. After we spit it out I went to the table and ate a piece of bread. He couldn't even go to the table. I never used it since.

"Do I drink? Yes, whenever I get it.

"One reason I have lived so long may be is because I have worked so hard. I have never shunned work and have never tired to save myself. I have had to work mighty hard. I have had a heap of good times and a heap of bad times. When I was 75 years old, I think, I was in my prime. I certainly was as good as I ever was. I lived with my first wife 80 or 90 years—as near as I come to it.

"How many deer did I ever kill? I couldn't tell. I killed 42 one winter and summer. That's the only time I ever took account of it. And I killed them with a flintlock rifle.

"I had a shooting match two or three months ago. I beat all that were shooting against me. I can still kill squirrels. The first vote I cast for a President was for Polk."

Mr. Shell received scores of presents for his birthday. He talked with force and distinctiveness, which greatly surprised his audience.

The story of John Shell appeared in many newspapers, and in some has been made the subject of editorial comment. Thus, a writer in the Newark News observes:

"Suppose John had been employed on a newspaper all his life, if newspapers in the modern sense had existed. He might have slipped off to St. Helena to interview Napoleon instead of this business of hanging around Amerongen to ask Count Bentinck if the Kaiser is really sawing wood. He might have been a guest at that ball at Brussels just before the battle of Waterloo. Going back farther still, he was old enough to fight in the War of 1812, or to cover part of the French Revolution. He might have attended George Washington's funeral and even listened to the Farewell Address.

"If he was a forward lad, John Shell may have distinct recollections of the time when John Jay came back from England with a treaty of peace which George Washington had sent him to negotiate. He should remember the time when Jay was burned in effigy up and down the land, when they used to say, 'Damn John Jay.' Damn every one that won't dam John Jay. Damn every one that won't put lights in his windows and sit up all night damning John Jay." Perhaps he recalls well that the Senate of the United States ratified the Jay treaty by exactly the necessary two-thirds vote.

"The hubbub of that time is explained in every American history. The debate went on till John Jay died in 1829. Even before he died the country began generally to recognise that he negotiated, everything considered, a good treaty. Posterity is sure of it.

"John Shell might be able to tell the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate about the weird passions aroused by the Jay treaty when he was a little boy. The committee is calling so many persons that it might send an invitation to Mr. Shell to come to Washington and discourse for its benefit on the Jay treaty. Possibly John can tell what utter nonsense men can sometimes indulge in on the subject of treaties.

"There is a story of a man who had been in the Johnstown flood, who, after he had been called to his fathers, was eternally telling of his experiences in that deluge. One quiet man eternally refused to be impressed. 'Who is that unappreciative fellow?' asked the gentleman from Johnstown. 'Why, that's Noah,' said another denizen of the Elysian Fields. Perhaps John Shell, who was here when the Jay treaty was up, may feel about certain present-day discussion as Noah felt about the Johnstown flood. However, let John be called before the Foreign Relations Committee to tell Mr. Lodge and his colleagues what he knows."

"DE LUXE ANNIE"

PLEASE LOOK AT YOUR SHOULDERS
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China Political Notes From Chinese Papers

In a telegram to the Government, Tuchun Lo Hao-chi of Fukien asked that more troops be sent to his province for defense work, that a Civil Governor be appointed so that he can devote his whole time to defense activities and that the Japanese incident be referred to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for diplomatic consideration.

General Feng Kuo-chang's clique is planning to utilise the organisation of mass meetings in the province by making them permanent organisations to solve the diplomatic questions as well as the internal problem.

In reply to President Hsu Shih-chang, General Tsen Chun-hsuan, the Canton Administrative Councillor, stated that his conference with General Lu Yung-ting lately in Wuchow decided to make further concessions in the settlement for the internal dispute. General Tsen is sending Mr. Li Ji-hai to come up to Peking to relate the procedure of the conference.

Charges for negligence and embezzlement have been brought against Tuchun Chang Ching-yao of Hunan. General Chang is defiant and challenges the administration to send commissioners to investigate the charges. The complainants, led by Mr. Fan Yuan-lien, former Minister of Education, however, demand that Chang be brought before a Court Martial in Peking as all the available evidence is in the Metropolis.

By a joint cable-gram, Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo informed Peking that he was going to Washington for a short sojourn, while Mr. Alfred Sze will remain in France. Mr. Chu Chi-chien, former Northern Peace Delegate, has arrived in Peking. In his discussion on the Peace movement with Premier Chin Yung-peng, Mr. Chu disfavored the conclusion of separate peace and the movement of mediation by a third party. He said that not only will these proposals be futile, but they tend to confuse the views of the public.

The amount required by the provinces and special districts for the funds for the curtailment of troops has amounted to $10,000,000. The Central Government is unable to raise the sum and has asked the provinces and districts to raise the money themselves. The proposal to reduce the army is again deadlocked.

As a result of the clash between troops and police, Mr. Lu Tsung-yuen, Civil Governor of Anhui, has tendered his resignation. The Cabinet in reply asked him to remain in his office.

Shanghai College Notes

The first number of the ninth volume of the College magazine The Voice has just appeared. Perhaps the most interesting article in it is "A Tour of Seven States" by T. C. Wu who has just returned from America. Other articles of note are, "The Growth of the College" and "The Significance of the Improvement of Housing Conditions in the Community."

* * *

President and Mrs. White went to Nanking Friday. Dr. White delivered two lectures to the students of Ginling College, one of which was on "Bolshevism in its relation to China."

* * *

The football team went to Soochow Friday to play Soochow University; the Middle School team also accompanied them to play Yates Academy.

* * *

The College was recently favored with visits by Mr. and Mrs. Black of Seattle, President and Mrs. Burt, of the Y. M. C. A. college, Chicago, Dr. Josephine Lawney who is on a Commission to China studying medical education for Chinese women, and Mr. Robert A. Wood, Director of South End House, Boston who addressed the students on social service.

* * *

In the preliminary of the 2nd series of the Intercollegiate English Debate (1919-1920) held on Dec. 11, at Shanghai College between Shanghai College and St. John's University, the latter upholding the affirmative won from Shanghai College. The debaters on the affirmative were Zung Ping-tsang, Kyi Zeh-tsing, and Koo Yong-zien and on the negative Chen Ching-hwa, Chen Yung-chih and Fan Kwang-yung.

The question debated was "Resolved that all the colleges of China should adopt co-education." The affirmative attempted to show that co-education having been successfully tried in the west, in the Philippines and to a limited extent in China has intellectual, cultural and social value and would be adequate to solve the present social problems in China. The negative tried to show that the leading educators in China rejected co-education in 1913, that co-education does not function in community co-operation and that it does not prepare girls for wifehood, motherhood nor for social duties. To adopt co-education in all the colleges would mean equipment which the colleges are not able to furnish nor are they able to introduce the courses which would be necessary in order to have the colleges be of any real service to the girls in training them to become good homemakers.

Shipping Items

The I-C. s.s. Loongwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Sinkiang left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.

The I-C. s.s. Kingsing is due in Shanghai from Tientsin and Chefoo today.

The I-C. s.s. Esang is due in Shanghai from Canton and Hongkong and Swatow today.

The I-C. s.s. Yusang is due in Shanghai from Tientsin next Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Paoting left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.M. s.s. Hwahtai left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The P. and O. s.s. Novara will sail for Hongkong and London this evening and the tender with outgoing passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 o'clock.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Talee Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Tungwah will leave Amoy for Shanghai today.

The P. and O. s.s. Dilwara will sail for Hongkong, Straits and Bombay today and the tender with outgoing passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at noon.

The C.P.O.S. s.s. Empress of Russia from Vancouver, is due at Woosung at 4 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. The tenders Alexandra and Victoria with inward bound passengers and mails is expected to reach the Customs jetty at 7 o'clock. The Russia sails for Manila and Hongkong on Tuesday and the passenger tender will leave the Customs jetty at 10 a.m.

The I-C. s.s. Luenho will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Tsan will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The I-C. s.s. Kwongsang is due to Shanghai from Canton, Hongkong and Swatow tomorrow.

The I-C. s.s. Koonshing is due in Shanghai from Tientsin and Chefoo next Tuesday.

The P. and O. s.s. Tragos Montes is expected to arrive at Vladivostok today and in Shanghai next Wednesday.

The B.I. s.s. Japan from Calcutta, is expected to leave Hongkong tomorrow and is due in Shanghai on December 18.

The Isthmian Steamship Lines s.s. Arna, from New York via Panama, left Kobe last Thursday and is expected to arrive in Shanghai next Monday.

The P. and O. s.s. Dongola is expected to leave Hongkong for Tsingtau next Tuesday.

The P. and O. s.s. Sangola is due to arrive at Singapore on December 21.

The I-C. s.s. Suiwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.K.K. s.s. Suiyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Kwangtah left Hongkong for Shanghai on Friday.

The B.L. s.s. Benvorlich left Yokohama on Thursday and is due in Shanghai next Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Irene left Wenchow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kwangchi will leave Hsinhwa for Foochow today.

The C.M. Hsinchi will leave Foochow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Shantung will leave Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Yingchow will leave Tsingtao for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung will leave Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The I-C. s.s. Waishing will leave Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Fengyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru is due in Shanghai from Dairen and Tsingtao tomorrow morning and will sail for Dairen direct at 6:30 on Tuesday. The passenger tender is to leave the Customs jetty at 9 p.m. tomorrow.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Mishima Maru will sail for London and ports tomorrow morning and the passenger tender will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. today.

The M.M. s.s. Paul Leact, which sailed from Shanghai on October 31, arrived in Marseilles at 9 a.m. on December 7.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga Maru left Moji on Friday and is due in Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Nile arrived in Shanghai from San Francisco and ports yesterday morning will sail for Hongkong at midnight tonight.

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GERMANY'S ECONOMIC CONDITION

Dr. Alonzo E. Taylor Says Country Is Depleted, And Must Have Materials Unless 20,000,000 Workers Are To Starve Or Leave

(New York Times)

Dr. Alonzo E. Taylor, former member of the War Trade Board and Chief of the Research Division of the United States Food Administration, delivered an address on "Germany's present economic conditions and immediate requirements" before the tenth annual convention of the American Manufacturers' Export Association, at the Waldorf-Astoria. Following will be found excerpts from the speech.

IN discussion of the present status of Germany naturally divides itself into a certain grouping. What are the requirements of Germany? What is her buying power? What are her costs of production? What is the policy of her Government?

When those things are directly calculated one obtains a clear picture of the conditions of this country.

As to her requirements, every now and then one reads in a paper the illuminating statement that Germany is still possessed of stores of raw materials hidden away somewhere.

Now the various blockade bodies of the Allied Associated Powers have very clear evidence of the exact internal status in Germany, and those of us who have been in Germany since, who have not only received the German official unpublished statistics on their imports since the first day of the war until the armistice, but who have looked at the stocks themselves, know that there isn't anything in this statement.

Germany entered the state of armistice a depleted country. Under the iron hand of Ludendorff, they played the war to the last trick, but for the last half-dozen tricks the cards were civilians'. The result is that after having combed Poland and Rumania and Servia, and then her Allies, especially the Czech and the Polish portions of Austria, they combed her own civilians. You can travel through Russia, you can travel through Rumania, you can travel through village after village, and there is no table cutlery, there is no glassware, there are no kitchen utensils, there are no agricultural instruments—everything went to Germany years ago. There are no clocks there, nothing. There is no telephone equipment, nothing that could possibly be used. Under the almost diabolic refinement of Walter Rathenau these things were carried from the entire country, brought to Germany, and used for the rehabilitation of their civilian equipment, or for direct war uses.

We ran across, in Poland, an illustration in a mill where the Germans desired to take the bearing materials from the machinery and the Poles were sabotaging or the job—of course, they didn't care to scrape off brass for the Germans, and as the Germans shipped these machines into Breslau, had them scraped there, returned the balance of the freight, and charged the Poles freight both ways, and charged for doing the work. This is an illustration of the point of view which Germany took—she combed the outside world.

But when the armistice was declared, Germany was empty of everything, practically speaking, in the line of materials for commercial operations. The Germans presented this year a statement of what they regarded as their immediate needs if they were to resume their place in the world as a going concern. It only amounted to about $3,000,000,000 worth of materials, at the prices at that time. A little over one-half of this was foodstuffs of one kind or another.

THEIR FOREIGN SECURITIES

There were two parties in Germany. One was in favor of requisitioning every single foreign security that a German owned anywhere in the world and putting that money into raw materials and food at once, so as to get a jump on the world, if they could do it. At the time when they passed the universal labor law in 1917 they also passed a law by which the German Government secured a list of every single foreign security held by a German in Germany, in neutral countries, sequestered in enemies' countries, or at a distance. The list is about $3,000,000,000. They had this list; they could have seized it all.

The one party wished to mobilise all of the resources; the other party said: "No, that is a dangerous procedure; in the first place, the Allies won't let us; they are not going to let us get a jump on them and begin manufacturing first. In the second place, our labor difficulties are not solved, and if we spent all of our money for materials and it shouldn't work out, we would have nothing to fall back upon." So they decided to lay as low as possible and to proceed with extreme care in the development of their return to a manufacturing and exporting nation.

Of course the Germans, every one in Germany who reasons at all, knows perfectly well that Germany existed only by means of overproduction; unless this peak of overproduction can be regained, 20,000,000 Germans have got to leave or starve. This is a simple question of calculation that can be shown very easily.

Now the German point of view regarding their replacement is the point of view of the banker; not the point of view of the consumer. Here is a story which will illustrate the situation. The nutritional authorities, when they viewed the food stocks, the dis-

These men have been absolutely sobered by their responsibility. They have even hedged on their chief platform, the socialisation of mines. They appointed in tance to the next harvest, etc., figured out that they ought to have in terms of immediate production about $1,600,000,000 worth of foodstuffs. When they finally came, under the Brussels Agreement, to purchasing, up to the recent harvest, the foodstuffs they needed, they purchased only $300,000,000 worth, and they paid for these in gold. Not a single German security was requisitioned.

In the United States we have at present $850,000,000 worth of German property. They didn't requisition it. They sent $300,000,000 in gold out of Germany, and limited their food purchases to one-half, less than one-half, of what was allocated to them by the Brussels Agreement, and one-fourth of what the nutritional authorities said they needed. This is an illustration of the way in which the financial control of Germany has been carried on.

But their requirements are enormous; they are enough, as I have said, to fill for commodities, outside of food, in copper, petroleum, and other commodities, which are only partially to be obtained from us. They are far in excess of the German ability to pay or of the present German labor ability to utilise, and for that reason they are not being pressed.

GOVERNMENT IS STABLE

Now the present German Government is not a harum-scarum, wild-eyed Government, nothing of the kind! It is about as conservative a Government in matters of trade and industry as its predecessor, and just about as clever because it has at its command the ablest men in Germany. They are practically limiting the importations of Germany to commodities procured in one of five ways: Firstly, they will not permit a mark to be offered for sale outside of the German boundary, but if marks are purchased, they will, against those marks, sell commodities. If they offer the mark for sale, they still further depreciate it. If the mark is purchased at a distance and held for a rise, as is occurring here every day, this has the double effect of tending to influence the price of exchange upward, and the very much greater value of carrying that mark out of trade and limiting the volume of German paper currency.

And if the Americans will buy $1,000,000 worth of bonds a day, nothing will please the German Government any better, and they will buy in return for that goods which will be shipped to Hamburg and paid for in German marks, and they take those German marks to the Deutsche Bank in Berlin and get a paper on a New York bank, and the money is here in the form of dollars, representing dollars paid for German marks on a speculative investment. This is the first method.

The second method is on credit, and unless a man has a credit slip attached to an import sheet, he doesn't get it signed.

The third method is by sale of foreign securities in their hands. They don't care to sell their securities now. As Melchior, who was one of the brainiest men in Germany and who guided the German Government far more than the Berlin crowd—as he puts it, Germany's future lies in the proper use of these securities, and they must not waste them, must not dissipate them now in a period of commercial relations when they cannot tell whether they are going to secure anything or not, when they cannot tell whether the venture will prove very worthy. The manufacturer is hesitating on account of the labor conditions, the cost of fuel, (which is enormous,) and the external conditions of trade are not stable, and the German prefers to wait before he sells his foreign securities and puts the money in a domestic venture.

Nevertheless there is a certain amount of this business going on, and it is one of the five methods permitted.

The fourth is by an exchange of indigenous German commodities for imported commodities. Of this, Germany has only two, practically speaking, which are coal and potash. She has no coal to export on account of the wretched condition of her production. She hasn't resumed production of any amount of potash, and at present she is not in position to offer any large amount of potash or any coal at all. Therefore, for the moment she has no glass, no porcelain, and very little of any material.

When the Germans first came to consider the question of payment for their foodstuffs, they brought a list of the materials that they had to offer, a certain amount of potash, a certain amount of aniline dyes, of chemicals. A very competent technical committee took this list, and they weren't able to make up their minds that there was $15,000,000 worth of stuff, and this was all they had to show—$15,000,000 for a nation whose exports before the war were $400,000,000. Therefore, she has today very little material available of indigenous origin.

WOULD RETURN TO BARTER

The last method is the exchange method. This is a form of trade which they are trying to press. It is a form of barter. If you will ship Germany a thousand tons of cotton, she will return to you 210 tons fabricated in a certain way, and pay you back in the finished article. She is trying to do both directly and indirectly. She is having far more success with this method in dealing with Switzerland, in dealing with Holland, Scandinavia, and Sweden.

These are the five methods of trade that the German Government at the present time really permits. And if the trade succeeds, a large volume will be absolutely prohibited, and Americans who wish to sell to Germany raw materials, must make up their minds that if they are going to do it in any reasonable volume, they will have to get in on one of these five methods.

Coal at present is expensive in Germany. At the pit it is worth, in terms of par, about $9 a ton, over three times the pre-war value. On the Rhine are these wonderful new plants for the manufacture of ammonia. You can go down the entire line, especially to Dresden and Leipsic, to the industrial areas of Northern Bavaria, and a very large percentage of the furnaces are coal, and on the streets are walking thousands and tens of thousands, and hundreds of thousands of men drawing as high as 15 or 16 marks per day.

Manufacturers will not invest. They will not take risks; they are waiting for labor to come down where they think it is going to come. They are waiting for coal to come where they know it must come. They don't know what the war taxes are. They don't know what the Reparation Commission will require of Germany each year. They have contracted to pay, on account of things committed in the air, on the water, under the water, or on land, in contravention of the terms of war, a sum which they estimate at $20,000,000,000. There was no figure placed on it at the Peace Conference, but they estimate it at $20,000,000,000.

The maximum net income of the German nation before the war would not suffice to pay in less than fourteen years, and if the present Government were to tax them all of their net income, (by which we mean the difference between the standard of life and the gross income,) it would take fourteen years for them to pay. The manufacturer says, to himself, "Until I can put that down in my book as one of the elements of my cost computation I cannot tell you where I am. My price of coal, my price of labor and my war tax must be determined before I can tackle the problem of the importation of raw materials on a large scale at the present rate of exchange."

WORLD'S CHANGED VIEW

As a matter of fact, the attitude has changed toward Germany in the last six months. Every one now realises that if Germany is ever going to pay this bill she has got to be allowed to be a going concern. She has got to be allowed to be industrially strong. If England, France, and Italy want that reparation—and they do, for they need it—they have got to help her to earn it. Under these circumstances it is idle to talk of any attempts to paralyse industry as long as we attempt and desire and need to secure what she owes us—not the United States, but our allies.

Now the general position of the German Government is important. All these questions of the restitution of Germany depend upon the type of government that is to continue there. Now the type of government at present in Germany is a supposedly socialistic government. When I was first in Germany they were having very active and very intense Bolshevist agitation. It was a great question then as to whether the Government could endure; at that time the people of Germany were to the left of their Government. When I was there in May the people of Germany were still to the left of their Government. In July the people passed their Government to the right, and now are definitely to the right of their Government.

By that I mean that the people of Germany are becoming more conservative economically every month. There isn't the slightest danger of communism, in Germany. There isn't the slightest germ of old-time socialism in Germany. It is dead as a doornail in the very houses of the men who were its chief advocates. I asked a leading Socialist in Germany in May exactly what he meant by socialism today. He said: "You mean today, not in the good old days when we read Marx and nobody had ever tried it?" I said "Yes, today." He detailed a program that no one in the world could differentiate from the platform of the Progressive Party a few years ago. In other words, a mere control of the excessive capitalistic activities of the large corporations closely identified with the public. That is all that there is left of the Socialistic Government, of the type of several men who for thirty years have been attacking the entire modern structure of capitalistic society.

These men have been absolutely sobered by their responsibility. They have even hedged on their chief platform, the socialisation of mines. They appointed in January a committee to undertake and prescribe the steps by which the socialisation of the mines was to be promptly undertaken, and this committee in two months reported that the socialisation of mines was not to be undertaken at all because they had been unable to find any evidence anywhere in German literature or experience that the nationalised mines could be operated as cheaply or produce as much coal as the privately owned mines.

So today the proposition to nationalise the mines of Germany is in about the same status as the proposition to try the Kaiser. Both promises were made and somebody has got to hedge somewhere, but neither will be executed.

FORESEES RECUPERATION

In these circumstances we must count upon a Germany in the near future, whatever her form of government, which will be a stable Germany from the standpoint of economics and industry. It is not going to be an experimental Germany. It is going to be a Germany that expresses the typical viewpoint of the engineering organisation abilities of German industry in the pre-war years. Those of us who have been in Germany are inclined to feel that there is no militaristic thing to the present control in Germany, that the dose of medicine was so bitter and so long that there probably will not be an attempt to repeat.

However, one must always question to one's self if Germany becomes strong enough to pay these huge indemnities, will she not at once again become militaristic? The British have a very keen sense in these matters and whenever one of their key industries is threatened, they look a long while at it, and that is the reason why they have refused to let the Germans replace the sunken boats. Not a single sunken British boat will be replaced by Germany, because if Germany built in her shipyards the 9,000,000 tons that were sunk there wouldn't be a British shipyard in existence.

Now, as much as the French dislike the Germans, when the Frenchman looks at a franc and realises that with that franc he can buy 3½ marks' worth of merchandise in Germany and 2 cents' worth of merchandise in the United States, no matter how great his love for us, and how great his hatred for the other fellow, he is going to spend it in Germany. We have got to face this in a perfectly clear way. Every nation will buy in the market whose currencies are depreciated more than the currencies of any other country. So you are going to see England going to France, and you are going to see Italy going to Austria, rather than to go to France, and you are going to see Germany, if possible, go to Russia rather than go anywhere else simply because that is one country whose exchange rate is lower than hers.

This is purely a commercial transaction, and when the newspaper headlines say that the Allies are trading with Germany it should give no cause for offense, because it is the only thing they can do. With the limitation in their own buying power and the possibilities of increasing this buying power by going to a country whose currencies were more greatly depreciated than their own, they are able to make both ends meet. And that is all everybody in Europe at the present time is trying to do.

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COST is below that of handcart or wheelbarrow.
CLOSED and open trucks, as desired can be furnished.
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THE CHINA EXPRESS CO., is the only transportation company specialising in Railway Transportation. Thus you may rely on us for service.

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FANCY LAMPS
your home and Tree will be
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and no danger
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1 set 14 lamps with 1 spare and cord with sockets and plug.
SPECIAL SALE
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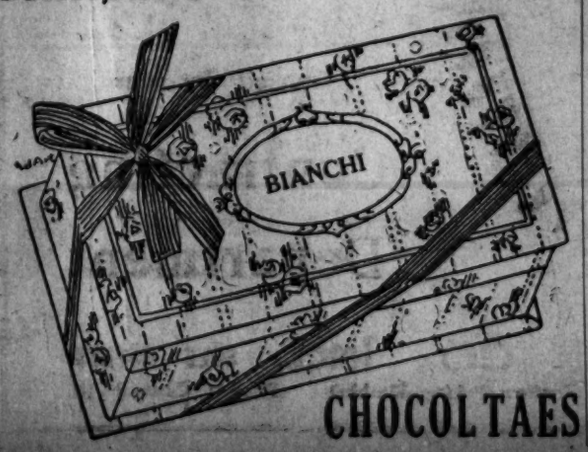
WHY SURE, AT
SILBERMAN'S DRAPERY
AND
OUTFITTING STORES
THE STORE WHERE YOU GET NO DISAPPOINTMENT
(opp Astor House).

The Chinese Benevolent Association
271-6 Boulevard des Deux Republiques
Benevolent Fund Ticket
First Prize $50,000.00
Issued under the authorisation of the Government of the Republic of China on the 8th July, 1918.
To be drawn among 40,000 successive numbers in full view of the public in Shanghai, China, on January 4th, 1920.
One tenth of each ticket will be sold at $0.50, the proceeds of which after payment of prizes, charges, etc., will be divided between the Famine Relief Fund and the Benevolent Institutions. The Association reserves to itself the right to allocate the proceeds to the above objects; if any of the tickets are unsold on date of drawing, proportional reduction in the allocation will be made.
Price for Whole Tickets: $5.00
Tickets may be obtained from all dealers.
All prizes won locally will be given at The Chinese Benevolent Association (271-6. Boulevard des Deux Republiques, Shanghai); if abroad, will be paid at the Branch Offices of The Bank of China elsewhere.
The Chinese Benevolent Association

BIANCHI'S



CHOCOLTAES

-:- Business and Official Notices (Continued from Page 36) -:-

A very good present for Book-keepers, Accounts, etc., etc.

"Tables of Taels into Dollars"

Any number of Taels may be found in the Tables.

Cost only $1.00

Obtainable from Henry Teng, experienced teacher of Abacus, Mandarin, Shanghai Dialect, English Shorthand (new system) and Expert Translator.

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Or from any foreign Book Store in Shanghai.

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FURS! FURS!

A1 Szechuen Road
(near Hopkins Butchery, Ningpo Road corner)

Dealers in all kinds of Fur Neck Pieces, Muffs and Coats.

We guarantee the fit of our garments

Prices Moderate

26785

BARBOUR'S
LINEN THREADS
TWINES AND NETS

For Prices
Apply to your Import Merchant

NOTICE

S.S. "Eldridge" From Seattle

An examination of broken and ship-damaged cargo will be held at the China Merchant's LOWER Wharf on Tuesday, 16th instant, at 2 p.m. when the Marine Surveyors Messrs. Paulsen & Bayes-Davy, will be in attendance.

THE ADMIRAL LINE,
Agents.

26913

NOTICE

S.S. "Waban" From Portland

An examination of broken and ship-damaged cargo will be held at the China Merchant's EASTERN Wharf on Tuesday, 16th instant, at 10 a.m. when the Marine Surveyors Messrs. Paulsen & Bayes-Davy, will be present.

THE ADMIRAL LINE.
Agents.

26914

LOST

Delivery Order No. 212

Trade Mark (HH) Case No. 411, for 1 case Silk Damask, per N.Y.K. Yamashiro Maru, second trip from Japan. The public are requested not to negotiate same as it has been made null and void and said order cancelled.

CHUWA CUSTOM BROKER.
中和通關所

26872

FRANCS 4 MILLIARDS OF 5% LOTTERY BONDS

Issued by the Credit National Under French Government Guarantee and Supervision Free of Income Tax.

LA BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE will receive up to December 14th only, subscriptions to the above issue of Lottery Bonds.

Issue Price Francs 495.00
Redeemable within 75 years at Francs 600.00
Non-convertible before 20 years
Drawings to take place four times a year
Prizes to be distributed: 10 millions each year
First prize amounting to Francs 1 million
Local subscriptions cabled to Paris free of charge.

26659

We will buy your KODAK or sell you one in exchange

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BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

INCREASE OF CAPITAL FROM 75 MILLIONS TO 150 MILLIONS OF FRANCS.

The Bank's shareholders, at an extraordinary meeting held at Paris on 28th of November, 1919, have authorised the Board of Directors to increase the Bank's capital from 75 millions to 150 millions of Francs by the issue of 150,000 new shares of Francs 500 face value.

A certain number of shares has been reserved for the Bank's clients in the Far East.

Face value of the fully paid up shares: Francs 500.00.
Issued at a premium of Francs 165.00, making Francs 665.00 for beefully paid up shares.
Or half paid-up shares at Francs 250.00 plus premium of Francs 165.00 making Francs 415.00 per share (half paid-up).

The new issue will carry the same rights and privileges as the old issue, and the new shares will rank for dividends equally with the old shares from 1st January, 1920.

THE BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE at Shanghai is prepared to receive subscriptions up to 31st December, 1919, and will quote special favorable rates of exchange.

26861

In the United States Court for China

In re Last Will and Testament of WILLIAM ELWYN CROCKER, *Deceased.*

Case No. 868
Special Proceeding No. 312
(Testamentary)
NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Pursuant to an order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of William Elwyn Crocker, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers, to the undersigned, at Shanghai, China, on or before May 7th, 1920, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the undersigned.

JESSIE SWAN CROCKER,
Executrix
177 North Szechuen Road,
Shanghai, China.

Shanghai, China, December 7, 1919.

26808

AIKOSHA DAIRY

is now able to receive new orders from those who require

MILK AND CREAM

89 Avenue Dubail
Phone Central 2175.

26846

CHINESE PRODUCE WANTED AND ORES FOR SALE

We want to buy for export to America large quantities of EGG PRODUCTS, ANIMAL and VEGETABLE OILS, HIDES, BRISTLES, FEATHERS, CARPETS, MINERALS, Etc.

We have large supplies of the following ores on hand: WOLFRAM, MOLYBDENUM, ARGENTITE, STANNITE, ZINC, LEAD, MANGANESE, FLUORSPAR, SPAR, Etc. We analyse Minerals and Chemicals. Inquiries solicited.

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Head Office:
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26799

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SPECIALIST for diseases and operations of eyes, ears, throat and nose.

9-11 a.m. and 1-4 p.m.
3 Kiukiang Road. Tel. C. 1801

26871

Whangpoo Conservancy Board

Notification No. 97.

POSITIONS VACANT

The following positions are at present vacant:—

One junior engineering assistant (to be a graduate civil engineer) at a monthly salary of Sh. Tls. 375 and house allowance.

One construction work overseer having full technical competence at an initial monthly salary of Sh. Tls. 200 and house allowance.

Eventual applicants are requested to hand in personally their written applications, supported by copies of certificates and testimonials, at the Engineer-in-Chief's Office, 6 Kiukiang Road, before noon on December 27th, 1919; or, if not residing at Shanghai, to send them in by registered mail before that date.

H. von HEIDENSTAM,
Engineer-in-Chief.

Shanghai, 12th December, 1919.

26915

★ ★ THE VENUS ★ ★

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Fire and Marine Policies are issued at lowest current rates. Branch offices are located in all principal cities of China.

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Dealers in all descriptions of furs and skins

Most foreigners like to have something pleasant at Xmas time. Furs are more valuable than other gifts, but they are useful and lasting. We have established branches in all districts of China and some other countries and are experts in the selection of suitable Xmas gifts. We have just received a large consignment of Sable, Ermine, Seal, Skunk, White Fox and Squirrel, etc. for this purpose.

Please call at our store at once (as there is a sale on at present) before the rush comes on.

26573

C. ISMER & COMPANY

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CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

in Watches, Clocks and Jewellery
High Class Goods at Low Prices.

26615

KINGMAN & BROS.

Dental Surgeons of the Philadelphia Dental College and Garretson's Hospital of Oral Surgery, Philadelphia, U.S.A.

Will perform all kinds of dental operation on modern scientific principles, and supply:

Teeth of Superior Workmanship in Vulcanite, Gold and Alloy Plates, Gold Crown and Bridge Work.

All work is guaranteed to entire satisfaction.

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Furs! Furs! Furs!

ERMINE, SABLE, FOX, BLACK FOX, SQUIRREL, RED FOX, REAL SKUNK,

and large assortment of other Furs at Reasonable Prices.

26767

Xmas Sale

We have white and black fox, different kinds of furs and skunks. Best quality furs. Necklets, Muffs, and all kinds of furs. Cheap sale for two weeks only.

S. MING KEE.
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26886

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SHORT BREAD
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Special Packing for Outports

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Specialities:—Rheumatism; Nervousness; Fat people reduced; etc.

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Carry a Gold Dollar Account

WITH

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY

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The Kailan Mining Administration

HOUSEHOLD COAL

On and after 17th November, the price will be $13 per ton delivered (Cash with Order). Application to 1 Jinkee Road Tel. Central 1115.

Please Try Our New Store

ARTS LACE CO.

93 Bubbling Well Road
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Xmas Gift Sale

Commencing
Tuesday, 9th December, 1919.

JUST TO HAND, NEW MADE GOODS

GEORGETTE CREPE LACE LACE BLOUSES, NEW EMBROIDERY, UNDERWEAR DRESS AND FURS MAKER.

LOWEST PRICES.

Guaranteed Fit and Special Cut

A Good Opportunity To Save Money

LATEST WINTER GOODS
JUST UNPACKED

Special Sale

for TWO WEEKS only,
COMMENCING
December 5th, 1919

Shanghai Emporium

DRAPERIES and OUTFITTINGS for Men, Women and Children

253-254 Broadway, near Boone Rd.

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Dr. James Yuking's

Office for Venereal Diseases is now removed to 73 NANKING ROAD.
Hours: 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily and by appointment.
Special consideration to men in uniform.

Dr. R. Holper M.D.

Specialist in Venereal, Skin and Internal Diseases.

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Office hours: 11-1 and 4-6.
Tel. North 1316.

25580

WHARF TARIFFS

The new Tariffs which come into force on January 1st, 1920 have been drawn up and are in course of distribution.

Any firms who have not received copies are requested to communicate with the Wharf Office concerned, when they will be at once supplied.

The new rates will apply to all goods not on Landing Accounts on December 31st, 1919.

Rioka Soko Kaisha, Ltd.
China Merchants' Wharves.
Holt's Wharf.
Kaiyosha's Pootung Wharf.
Nippon Yusen Kaisha's Wharves.
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26715

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18 RANGE ROAD

Orders taken. Prompt and punctual execution. Also hats for ladies on sale.

Lessons given in making of hats, course three months. 6-7.30 evenings.

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Four Years' Practice in New York.

Painless Extractions, Plate Crown Bridgework, Gold and Porcelain Inlays.

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Women's Diseases
Confinements, Surgery
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Made Fresh Daily.

CAKES AND PASTRY

of every description.

Everything under foreign supervision.

TEA ROOM

comfortably furnished and fitted throughout.

CAFE FEDERAL

No. 6 Broadway,
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It's made a real hit, and no wonder with such a beautiful Crepe de Chine. Hand-made, pure, in its original shade, it is offered to you in one piece, ten yards long and twenty six inches wide. Makes beautiful shirts. As a present for either sex what better article could you choose? There is sufficient Crepe in the piece to make the most beautiful dresses. For women's underwear it can't be beat. Think of the memories this Crepe brings to its owner. Think of the distance from whence it comes. Think of Marco Polo, of Kublai Kahn, of Kings, Queens and Millionaires. The richest people in the world cannot buy, any finer, more pliable, silk than this Crepe de Chine. The price of twenty dollars per piece is within reach of all. Send along your cheque or Chinese postal money order, and we will at once mail you one piece of Szechwan Crepe de Chine, postage free. If you really want to be keen, send her a piece of Crepe de Chine.

WIDLER & CO.
Chungking, West China.

SHANGHAI OIL MILL, LIMITED

Manufacturing

PEANUT OIL

Capacity
300 PICULSPER DAY
Quality—The Finest Made

FACTORY
North Side of Soochow Creek, Jessfield Road
Tel. West 898

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18B Kiangse Road Tel. Central 4187

26891

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KAMIYA, NAMHODO

NO. Z 804 MILLER ROAD SHANGHAI.

26588

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We beg to inform Exporters of China Egg Products that we are manufacturing and selling all kinds of LIQUID, DRIED AND SPRAYED WHOLE EGG, YOLK AND ALBUMEN.

Our goods are manufactured by the most up-to-date process; our machines are the newest imported from America, and our outputs are supervised by the best EXPERTS.

Any inquiry will have our immediate attention.

Address: 8b Kiangse Road, and Q489 Tientsin Road, Shanghai.

Telephone: Central Nos. 2385 and 4008.

H. C. WANG

General Manager: Tung Hsin Ziang Egg Factories, Hung Yue Chong Egg Factory, Hsin Chong.

Tel., Central 2036

Dr. FRED M. GENSBURGER

Eye-Sight Specialist

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Chen Da Yu Agent, Hankow (漢口經理大新街鄭大有)
Tsu Ziang Yun Agent, Wuhu (蕪湖經理陡門巷祖祥雲)
Hwa Sing Hou Agent, Nanking. (南京經理鮮魚巷華新號)

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DRIED FRUIT In Hermetically Sealed Lacquered Tins

You can thus obtain NATURAL FRUIT, retaining all its delicious flavor, and certain to keep perfectly in this climate.

OBTAINABLE AT ALL FIRST-CLASS STORES

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

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Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

apital £2,000,000
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Hankow	Peking	(Lower
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C. J. SCOTT.
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eserve .... Frs. 50,000,000.00

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In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN.
Manager.

The Exchange Bank of China

SHANGHAI BRANCH
41 Kiangse Road.

Telephone C. 1941.
Telegraphic Address "Knaber."

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T. G. KONG.
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital ... $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000
@ 2/- $15,000,000
Silver 21,000,000
$36,000,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

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Amoy	Ipoh	Penang
Bangkok	Johore	Rangoon
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	S. Francisco
Calcutta	London	Shanghai
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Harbin	New York	Vladivostock
Iloilo	Peking	Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid) .	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,960,000
Capital Contributed by Chinese Government	Kup. Tls. 3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head office: PETROGRAD.
Paris office: 9 Rue Boudreau.
London office: 64 Old Broad Street, E. C. 2.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Milan: Credito Italiano.

FAR EASTERN BRANCHES:

Bombay	Hailar	Nicolayewsk
Chanchun	Hankow	O/Amur
(Kwan-chendze)	Harbin	Peking
	Hongkong	Shanghai
Chefoo	Manchouli	Tientsin
Dairen	Newchwang	Vladivostock
(Dalny)		Yokohama

Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, and Dollars. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZIERSKI,
Manager for Asia.

The Bank Of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital $60,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital . $12,279,800.00
Reserve Fund ... $1,298,522.60
Special Reserve Fund $1,898,933.68

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Tientsin	Kaifong	Hankow
Chanchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dalny	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchwang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tsinan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtao	Yangchow	Chungking

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved Securities. Local Bills discounted Interests allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels or Dollars according to arrangement.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

Shanghai, 15th February, 1919.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Societe Anonyme
Filiale de la Societe Generale Beligique
(THE BELGIAN BANK)

Paid-up Capital £2,000,000
Reserves £431,800

Head Office: BRUSSELS
London: 2 Bishopsgate, E.C.2
Branches: Alexandria, Tantah, Cairo, Peking, Tientsin,
Agents:
New York: 31 Pine Street
Manchester: 31 Mosley Street

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouverneur de la Societe Generale Belgique

Bankers:
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque Nationale de Credit.
Lyons: Banque Nationale de Credit.
Marseilles: Banque Nationale de Credit.
New York: Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in gold or local currency and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

SavingsBank Office:
12 The Bund and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidental Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31, 1915.

Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
Over 60 Branches and Agencies at principal cities and commercial centers in China.

Agencies abroad: Singapore, Hongkong, Tokyo (Japan).

SHANGHAI BRANCH
35 Szechuen Road

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Y. M. CHIEN Acting Manager.

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1907.
Paid-Up Capital ...$1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund 391,347.41
Head Office: Shanghai
Peking and Kiangse Roads.
Tels: Managers' Office: Cen. 2650
General Office: Cen. 2613 & 2614
Branches:
Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.
FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS
London, New York, San Francisco, Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe and Osaka.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, Gold Dollars, Sterling and Yen according to arrangement.

Interest allowed on Deposits at Call both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Domestic and Foreign Drafts purchased and sold.

Credit granted on approved securities.

Savings accounts—4% per annum.

Every description of banking business transacted.

Modern Safe Deposit Boxes For Rent.

SHEN CHU HSU, Manager.
SHIU CHIN MIH, Sub-Manager.
C. C. YANG, Sub-Manager.

International Banking Corporation

OWNED BY
THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK.

Capital & Surplus U.S. $8,500,000
Undivided Profits U.S. $1,054,000

Head Office:
National City Bank Building,
55 WALL STREET, NEW YORK
London Office: 36 Bishopsgate E.C.
Lyons Office; 27 Place Tolozan
San Francisco Office:
232 Montgomery Street

Branches:

China	Philippines
Shanghai	Manila
Peking	Cebu
Tientsin	Straits Settlements
Tsingtau	Singapore
Hankow	Dominican Republic
Hongkong	Santo Domingo
Canton	San Pedro de Macoris
Manchuria	Sanchez
Harbin	Santiago
India	Puerto Plata
Bombay	Panama
Calcutta	Panama
Rangoon	Colon
Japan	
Yokohama	
Kobe	
Java	
Batavia	
Soerabaya	

BRANCHES OF
THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK

Argentina	Cuba
Buenos Aires	Artemiso
Once	Bayamo
(Buenos Aires)	Caibarien
Rosario	Camaguey
	Cardenas
Brazil	Ciego de Avila
Bahia	Cienfuegos
Pernambuco	Cruces
Porto Alegre	Guantanamo
Rio de Janeiro	Havana
Santos	Manzanillo
Sao Paulo	Matanzas
	Pinar del Rio
Chile	Placetas
Santiago	Remedios
Valparaiso	Sagua la Grande
Uruguay	Santa Clara
Montevideo	Santiago
	Sancti Spiritus
Venezuela	Union de Reyes
Caracas	Yaguajay
Maracaibo	Colombia
	Medellin
Siberia	Russia
Vladivostok	Moscow
	Petrograd
Italy	Spain
Genoa	Madrid
Porto Rico	Trinidad
San Juan	Port of Spain

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposits in local and foreign currencies taken at rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

H. C. GULLAND, *Manager.*
1a Kiukiang Road.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA JAPAN.

	Yen
Capital Subscribed	100,000,000
,, Paid up	61,000,000
Reserve Fund	Y.28,000,000

London Bankers:
The London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
The London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd

Branches and Agencies

Batavia	Los Angeles	S. Francisco
Bombay	London	Seattle
Buenos Ayres	Lyons	Shanghai
Calcutta	Manila	Shimonoseki
Chanchun	Mukden	Singapore
Dairy	Nagasaki	Sourabaya
Hankow	Newchwang	Sydney
Harbin	New York	Tientsin
Hongkong	Osaka	Tokio
Honolulu	Peking	Tsinanfu
Kaiyuen	Rangoon	Tsingtao
Kobe	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa, China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

	Sh. Tls.
Subscribed Capital ...	5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital	2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.

On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. G. MARSHALL.
Chief Manager.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up-Capital: Guilders 80,000,000 (about £6,666,666)
Reserve Funds: Guilders 14,590,545 (about £1,215,879)
Special Reserves: Guilders 17,000,000 (about £1,416,666)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Penang
Bandoeng	Pontianak
Cheribon	Rangoon
Djember	Semarang
Djokjakarta	Singapore
Hongkong	Soerabaya
Kota-Radja	Soerakarta
Langsa	Tebing-Tinggi
Makassar	Tegal
Medan	Telok-Beton
Padang	Tjilatjap
Palombang	Weltevreden
Pekalongan	

London Bankers
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG.

The Chekiang Industrial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1908.
Capital $1,000,000
Reserve Fund $50,000
Head Office, Branches & Agencies.
Hangchow, Shanghai, Haimon, Lanchi.
Agencies at the principal Cities throughout China.
Foreign Agencies:—London, New York, Tokio, Yokohama, Osaka, Kobe, Hakodate, Seoul and Fusan.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
U 39 Peking Road.
Tel. No. C. 3145, Manager's Office.
Tel. No. C. 2147, General Office.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, Sterling, Gold Dollars and Yen according to arrangements.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Safe Deposit Boxes for rent on application.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
4% Compound Interest allowed on Savings Current Deposits.
Interest allowed on Savings Fixed Deposits according to arrangements.

Cheque-books or Savings Pass-books at Depositor's disposal.

LI MING, *Manager.*
CHEN SIN TSENG, *Sub-manager.*
ZAI MOH ZUNG, *Sub-manager.*

THE BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

Incorporated 1912

Capital (fully paid)	H.$2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund...	H.$ 400,000.00
Investment reserve fund ...	H.$ 40,000.00

Head Office
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong

Shanghai Office
No. 2 Ningpo Road

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

Canton	Bangkok	S. Francisco
Batavia	Bombay	Colombo
New York	Manila	Samarang
London	Singapore	Calcutta
Honolulu	Rangoon	Yokohama
Sourabaya	Canada, etc.	

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Act. Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital .. £1,500,000
Paid up Capital 750,000
Reserve Fund 700,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:
London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Handy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore	

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Teal Current Accounts at 2 % per annum and Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH Manager.
18 The Bund.

ASIA BANKING CORPORATION

An American Bank

Head Office—New York City
Head Office for the Far East, Shanghai, Corner Kiukiang and Kiangse Roads.

OTHER BRANCH OFFICES
Canton-Changsha-Hankow-Hongkong
Manila-Peking-Tientsin

The Asia Banking Corporation offers an American Banking Service and respectfully solicits your patronage. It is organised especially for the purpose of fostering and developing trade between the Orient and the United States. The entire service, information and TIME of our bank, its staff and correspondents are at the disposal of our clients and their friends.

Interest allowed on current, fixed and saving accounts carried in Taels, Mexican Dollars, U.S. Gold, Sterling and Francs.

Foreign or local drafts purchased at best rates, or entered for collection.

Imports and exports financed.

Commercial credits established.

Drafts sold on, and telegraphic payments effected in, any part of the World.

PARK-UNION

FOREIGN BANKING CORPORATION

HEAD OFFICE: 56 Wall Street, New York

Fully Paid Capital and Surplus $2,250,000

OWNED AND CONTROLLED BY

The National Park Bank, New York Union Bank of Canada

DIRECTORS:

Richard Delafield	H. B. Shaw
Stuyvesant Fish	R. O. McCulloch
Gilbert G. Thorne	Stanley E. Elkin
Cornelius Vanderbilt	Stephen Haas
R. H. Williams	F. E. Kenaston
E. C. Hoyt	W. J. Dawson
A. P. Villa	F. L. Appleby
Sir Wm. Price	T. Fred Aspden

Charles A. Holder, President

BRANCHES:

SAN FRANCISCO SEATTLE
PARIS TOKYO YOKOHAMA

SHANGHAI BRANCH:

No. 1 KIUKIANG ROAD
TELEPHONE CENTRAL 1174

THE SHANGHAI COMMERCIAL & SAVINGS BANK LTD.

9 Ningpo Road

Capital (registered).....	$1,000,000.00
Capital (paid-up)	655,900.00
Deposits (June 30, 1919).....	5,242,000.00

Branches and Agents in all principal cities of China.

Corresponderts in London, Paris, New York, San Francisco, Chicago, Tokyo, Kobe and Osaka.

Your business is solicited.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

MEN OF WAR IN PORT

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating
W.T.W.			Snipe	Br. gun-boat
W.T.W.			Nightingale	Br. gun-boat
1 C.	Aug. 18		Wilmington	Am. gun-boat
S. Creek	Oct. 29		M.A.S. 226	Ital. sub-chaser
S. Creek	Oct. 29		M.A.S. 227	Ital. sub-chaser
1 C.	Nov. 15		Shirayuki	Jap. destroyer
K.N.D.	Nov. 15		Novaki	Jap. destroyer
B. N. B.	Nov. 26		Gnat	Br. gun-boat
2 C.			Yodo	Jap. gun-boat
MMB	Nov. 29		D.Estrees	Fr. gun-boat
1 C.	Dec. 4		Arare	Jap. destroyer
2 C.	Dec. 4		Matsukaze	Jap. destroyer

Provisions Prices In Local Market

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew Market compiled on December 9, 1919.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	,,	16-20
Pork	,,	25-30
Veal	,,	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	16-18
Cod	,,	16-18
Mandarin	,,	20-30
Mackerel	,,	20-25
Pomfret	,,	20-25
Salmon	,,	16-18
Samli	,,	none
Soles	,,	18-20
Whitebait	,,	20-24

Game, Poultry And Eggs		
Deer	each	$2.00-$2.50
Duck	,,	40-50
Hare	each	30-35
Eggs	per doz.	18-20
Fowl	per lb.	18-20
Geese	each	80-1.00
Partridge	,,	40-45
Pheasant	,,	50-55
Pigeons	,,	16-18
Quail	,,	14-16
Snipe	,,	14-16
Teal	,,	14-16
Turkey	per lb.	45-50
Woodcock	each	40-50
Wild Duck	,,	30-35
Wild Geese	,,	40-50
Wild Pigeons	,,	10-12
Fruit		
Apricots	per lb.	none
Apples	,,	16-20
Bananas	,,	4-5
Figs	per doz.	none

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000 one-third of the Capital, i. e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC
Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthellot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.
Branches in Marseille, Vladivostock, Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Saigon, Haiphong and Yunanfou

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generalle pour Favoriser le Developement du Commerce & de l'Industrie en France.
In London: London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank Ltd.
London City & Midland Bank Ltd.
In New-York: Redmond & Co.
In Italy: Banca Commerciale Italiana Credito Italiano

Taels, Dollars, Gold Accounts

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local Currency and fixed deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Savings accounts in Gold and Local Currency.

G. LION, Manager.

行 銀 業 華 中
Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1917.)
Statutes approved by the Government in 1916.
Head Office: Tientsin

Subscribed Capital .. $2,000,000
Paid-Up Capital $1,020,000
Reserve Fund ..... $ 20,000

Managing Director:
T. CLARENCE SUN
Deputy Managing Director:
NIEH CHI-WEI

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities and Foreign Countries:

Tientsin	Chinkiang	Ichang
Shanghai	Soochow	Changsha
Peking	Wusieh	Shansi
Hankow	Hangchow	Wuhu
Nanking	Ningpo	London
Yangchow	Shaoshing	New York
Hsuchow	Canton	S. Francisco
Pengpu	Hongkong	Boston
Changchun	Changteh	Tokio
Antung	Chengchow	Kobe
Kiukiang	TsinkiangpuOsaka	
	Yokohama	

And also other principal cities in foreign countries.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
S. 441 Ningpo Road.
Tel. Central 1929 Managers' Office.
Tel. Central 2618 General Office.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. SUN, Manager.
T. D. ZAU, Sub-Manager.

Grapes	per lb.	25-30
Lemons	each	4-5
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Oranges	per lbs.	8-10
Peaches	per lb.	none
Pears	,,	10-12
Persimmons	,,	none
Peeboes	,,	none
Plums	,,	none
Pumeloes	each	15-20
Pineapples		10-12
Strawberries	per lb.	none
Walnuts	,,	14-15
Vegetables		
Artichokes	per lb.	2-3
Asparagus	per doz.	none
Bread Beans	per lb.	8-10
Beetroot	per bunch	2-3
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Cabbage	each	3-5
Carrots	per bunch	2-3
Cauliflower	each	30-60
Celery	per bunch	8-10
Egg Plant	per lb.	6-8
French Beans	,,	8-10
Green Corn	each	1-2
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	,,	6-8
Parsnips	per bunch	3-4
Peas	per lb.	15-18
Potatoes	per picul	$2.50-$3.00
Spinach	per lb.	3-4
Tomatoes	,,	5-6
Turnips	per bunch	1-2
Grain And Flour		
Flour, American	per 50 lbs.	
Flour, Australian	,,	$3.60
Flour, Shanghai	,,	$2.40
Rice	per 200 lbs.	$7.20
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottle	20
Chinese dairies	,,	17
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 18.50
Stove Coal	,,	Tls. 22.00
Firewood	per 50 bundles	$1.00
Laundry		
Per 100 articles		$3.00-$4.00

E. KILNER,
Chief Inspector.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

Stock	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	$400 B.
Chartered	$530 S.
Russo-Asiatic	£80 CN1
Marine Insurances	
Canton	Tls. 400 Sa.
North China	$160 B.
Union of Canton	Hk. 195
Yangtsze	$220 S.
Far Eastern Ins. Co., Ltd.	Tls. 20 S.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$133
Hongkong Fire	$340 S.
Shipping	
Indo-China Def.	$247 B.
Indo-China Pref.	$20
"Shell"	220/–
Shanghai Tug ord.	Tls. 41
Shanghai Tug pref	Tls. 37
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 14 S.
Oriental Cons.	25/–
Raub	$2 S.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	$178 S.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 121 S.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 27 S.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 172½
Hongkong Wharf	Tls. 98 S.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 67½
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land	Tls. 63 B.
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 3
S'hai Hotels Ltd.	Tls. 18
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 68
China Realty (pref)	Tls. 50
Cotton Mills	
E-wo (ord.)	Tls. 650 B.
E-wo Pref	Tls. 85
Lane-kung-mow	Tls. 360
Oriental	Tls. 200
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 305
Kungyik	Tls. 55
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 30½ B.
Yangtszepoo Pref.	Tls. 88
Industrials	
Butler Tiles	Tls. 25
China Sugar	$188
Green Island	$7
Langkats	Tls. 15 S.
Major Bros	Tls. 5
S'hai Sumatra	Tls. 125
Stores	
Hall & Holtz	Tls. 12¼
Llewellyn	$30
Lane, Crawford	$88
Mentrie	$32
Watson	$5¾ B.
Weeks	Tls. 11 S.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 7
Amherst	Tls. 0.50
Anglo-Java	Tls. 7.40
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 2½ B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 21½ B.
Batu Anam 1918	Tls. 0.55
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 1½ B.
Bute	Tls. 0.40 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 0.50
Chempedak	Tls. 6
Cheng	Tls. 1½
Consolidated	Tls. 1¾ B.
Dominion	Tls. 6
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 5½
Java Consolidated	Tls. 11½
Kamunting	Tls. 3
Kapala	Tls. 0.60
Kapayang	Tls. 10
Karan	Tls. 8.10
Kota Bahroe	Tls. 3¼ S.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 9½
Padang	Tls. 8½
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 4
Permata	Tls. 2½
Repah	Tls. 0.82½
Samaganga	Tls. 0.55 B.
Seekee	Tls. 1
Semambu	Tls. 0.75
Senawang	Tls. 8
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 0.50 B.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 6
S'hai Malay pref.	Tls. 8
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1½
Sungala	Tls. 1
Sungei Duri	Tls. 4½ B.
Sua Manggis	Tls. 3¼
S'hai Kalantan	Tls. 0.50
S'hai Seremban	Tls. 0.60
Taiping	Tls. 1
Tanah Merah	Tls. 0.00
Tebong	Tls. 13¼
Slobri	Tls. 2¼
Ziangbe	Tls. 3¼
Miscellaneous	
C. I & E. Lumber	Tls. 350 S.
Culty Dairy	Tls. 13
S'hai Elec. & Asb	$2
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 62 B
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 15
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 40
Shanghai Mercury	Tls 25
S'hai Telephone	Tls. 69
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 150 S.

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Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For U.S., Canada and Europe:
*Per s.s. Javary .... Dec. 15
Per C.P.O.S. s.s. E. of Russia Dec. 27

For Europe, etc.
Per P. & O. s.s. Dilwara Dec. 14
Per P. & O. s.s. Novara Dec. 14

For Manila
Per R.M. s.s. Em. of Russia Dec. 15

For Japan
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Takeshima M. Dec. 16

MAILS DUE

From U.S. and Canada
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Russia Dec. 15
Per P.M. s.s. Ecuador Dec. 15

*Parcel posts and letters specially marked will be sent on the Javary.

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1919

Date and Destination	Per	Chl.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Reg
TODAY							
Weihaiwei and Chefoo	Fengtien	14.00	..	..	..	..	13.30
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
H'kong, Straits, S. Ports and E'pe, via Suez.	Dilwara	11.00	..	..	..	..	10.30
Hongkong & Europe	Mishima M.	..	..	..	..	16.00	15.30
H'kong, Straits, S. Ports, & Europe via Suez	Novara	16.00	..	..	..	..	15.30
Foochow	Welshun	10.00	..	..	..	..	9.30
Hongkong and Canton	Nile	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Hongkong and Canton	Mishima M.	15.30	..	..	..	..	15.00
TOMORROW							
Hongkong and Canton	Sujyang	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Hongkong	do	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Vladivostok and Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
U.S.A., Canada & Europe.	Melville D.	17.00	..	..	..	..	16.30
Japan, via Kobe	Inaba Maru	19.00	..	..	..	..	18.30
Seattle direct	†Javary	..	9.30	..	..	..	..
Manila direct	E. of Russia	..	..	13.00	..	..	17.00
Daisy	Sakaki Maru	19.00	..	..	..	..	18.30
S'tow, H'kong & C'ton	Kwongsang	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
V'stok and Siberia via Pukow & Harbin (Daily expect Sunday)	Train	..	..	..	17.00	..	17.00
Ningpo	Hsin Peking	..	15.00	..	..	..	..
Tientsin	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Hankow	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Vladivostok	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Tuesday, December 16.							
Chefoo and Tientsin	Kingsing	..	10.00	..	..	..	..
Manila and Hongkong	E. of Russia	..	9.00	..	..	..	..
Weihaiwei and Chefoo	Shuntien	14.00	..	..	..	..	13.30
W'wei, C'foo & T'tsin	do	..	14.00	..	..	..	..
Japan Ports	T'shima Maru	19.00	17.00	..	..	..	18.30
Japan & America via Moji	do	..	..	..	..	s20.00	19.30
Vladivostok and Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00	..				17.00
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Weihaiwei and Chefoo	Kingsing	10.00	..	..	..	..	9.30
Manila Direct	E. of Russia	9.00	..	..	..	..	8.30
Wednesday, December 17.							
Amoy, H'kong & C'ton	Sinkiang	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Amoy and Hongkong	do	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Manila direct	Ecuador	15.00	..	..	..	..	14.30
Thursday, December 18.							
Nagasaki, Kobe, Y'hama, Canada, U.S.A. & Europe via Canada	Fushimi M.	..	16.00	..	..	..	16.00
Japan, Canada, U.S.A. & Europe	Fushimi M.	17.00	..	..	..	..	16.30

*Correspondence marked via Suez
†Parcel mails and letters specially marked.
B Letters and boxes with declared value 7.30; parcel post 5 p.m. and money orders 4 p.m.
E Registered articles 5 p.m. on previous day.

The Chinese Post Office will close two mails daily for Tsingtao, Tientsin, Peking, etc.

a.—at 21 for S. N. R. 23 o'clock train
b.—at 7 for S. N. R. 7:55 o'clock train

Mails closed by 7:55 train should reach Tientsin only 46 minutes later than those closed for the previous night's train.

Information For Mariners

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 14

High Water at Woosung Bar

(The day tides are higher than the night tides, they are nearly equal at about 4 and 5 o'clock).

Approximate rise, at springs 4 1/4 h; at neaps, 5 h.
fall, at springs 8 1/4 h; at neaps, 7 1/2 h.

A.M. Time H	M	Range Ft.	In.	P.M. Time H	M	Range Ft.	In.
4	58	5	0	5	26	5	4

High Water at Tungsha Lightship

(The day tides are higher than the night tides).
Approximate rise, 5 1/2 h; approximate fall, 7 h.

A.M. H	M	P.M. H	M
4	2	4	38

Time of Moonrise, Moonset, Sunrise, Sunset

Moon Rises	Moon Sets	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Daylight	Dark
11 48 a.m.		6 49	4 57	6 4	5 42

Mean Barometric Pressure at Shanghai
For December 30.28 in
769.0 mm.

Passengers Arrived

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangteen from Ningpo: Mrs. Watson and child, Mr. Hawkins.

Per C.N. s.s. Woosung from River ports: Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Malcolm and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. T. Adair, Messrs. G. Adair, L. S. Hamilton, H. S. Chuck, C. Butland, H. Lamphear.

Per C.M. s.s. Hsinming from Tientsin: Miss Person.

Per C.N. s.s. Ngankin from River ports: Messrs. W. E. Hoy, J. D. Richards, Mr. and Mrs. Wilkinson.

Per C.N. s.s. Sujyang from Hongkong: Lieut. F. J. Harte, Messrs. C. M. Johnston, B. W. Munton.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Mishima Maru from Japan: Messrs. A. N. C. Maher, A. Ulia, Miss Idos Renedios, Mrs. S. Pisterman; through passengers for Hongkong: Mr. C. A. and Miss C. A. Libeiro; for Colombo: Messrs. P. F. Villiers, B. Tahiram; for Marseilles: Mr. and Mrs. E. Mercier, Mr. and Mrs. B. Muller, Mr. R. Georgi; for London: Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Fleet, Mr. O. E. N. and Miss K. Samelsen, Messrs. I. J. Nutter, O. V. Thomas.

Per C.M. s.s. Nile from San Francisco and ports: Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. T. Bodde, Mstr. D. Bodde, Mrs. J. and Miss D. Buckley, Misses M. D. Clarke, M. J. Cobbett, F. and L. Young, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Clay and infant, Capt. R. D. Coath, Capt. and Mrs. W. F. Collins, Lieut. and Mrs. H. K. Crichton, Mr. and Mrs. B. A. Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. L. R. Ferroggiaro, Miss J. and Mstr. J. Ferroggiaro, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Frankland, Dr. J. Gardner, Mrs. J. and Mstr. C. Graham, Misses M. Graham, J. and T. Graham, Dr. J. H. Ingram, Mrs. J. Inman, Mstr. W. D. Inman, Jr., Mrs. J. S. Landon, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. McGlynn, Capt. H. T. Lewens, Mrs. W. J. Palmer, Lieut. C. H. C. Pratt, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Rehnborg and infant, Mr. and Mrs. F. Sabel, Mrs. F. J. Schuhl, Mrs. O. J. Todd, Mstr. R. M. Todd, Messrs. C. C. Batchelder, H. Bucknell, Jr., Chun Too, W. M. Dempster, H. E. Dexter, H. B. Donaldson, F. P. Dormady, E. P. Gosling, W. C. Gray, S. Heller, J. H. McMillan, H. F. Merrill, A. T. Parker, G. Rapin, T. M. Wilson; through passengers for Hongkong: Misses T. J. Baade, J. Laing, Leong Bing-jing, H. Rohr, F. Seely, L. Powell, D. M. Sutherland, A. Wishart, T. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Clogstoun, Mrs. E. M. Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Davies, Mr. and Mrs. Digby, Capt. and Mrs. R. D. and Mstr. R. T. Fitzgerald, Rev. and Mrs. K. D. and Miss R. Garrison, Lieut. W. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. O. L. Kettenbach, Mstr. E. and Miss F. Kettenbach, Mr. and Mrs. Leong Sai-wing, Mstr. Leong Bing-chew, Mr. and Mrs. D. T. Lewis, Mstrs. F. W. and R. S. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Long, Mrs. M. E. and Miss F. P. McGrath, Capt. and Mrs. C. W. Marsh-Smith and infant, Miss Mendelson, Mrs. I. Nuby and infant, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. O'Sullivan, Mr. and Mrs. Ow Yung-sun, Mr. and Mrs. P. V. Pryts, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Schwarz, Mrs. W. M. and Miss J. Shewell, Rev. M. W. Shewell, Major and Mrs. N. B. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Thompson, Mstrs. F. and D. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Thornhill, Mrs. Wong Jung-shee, Messrs. G. E. Ackerman, G. Baade, W. P. Broeder, A. E. Burns, Chan Yin-cheung, Chinn Dogg, W. L. Clarke, D. D. Condit, E. L. Crockett, J. L. Digby, R. W. Howell, F. T. Hutchison, Jo Chong, Sau Leung, E. M. McGrath, W. H. McGrath; F. H. Nesmith, E. F. and W. T. Nolting, A. Ossario, J. J. Ossario, H. N. Smitch, F. C. Smith, L. A. Weller, J. C. White.

Passengers Departed

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano Maru for Japan: Prince and Princess Tokukawa, Vice-Count Matsudaira, Messrs. Ericksen, J. Moors, W. E. Nevmost, W. A. Cairson, Takahashi, Noguchi, Toda, Miyajima, Yanagihara, Yoshikawa, Takeda, Terada, Nomura, Watanabe, Kawano, Kobyashi, Tojo, Okanishi, Nakajiam, Hitomi, Okada, Nakazawa, Omo, Fujimoto, Kimura, Kasuda, Takaoka, Mr. and Mrs. States, Mr. and Mrs. Umezawa, Mr. and Mrs. Okano.

Per C.N. s.s. Tungchow for Weihaiwei: Dr. Barnes; for Chefoo: Messrs. C. H. Carver, Bernhard, Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Pateman, Miss Ruscap.

Per C.N. s.s. Yingchow for Tsingtau: Mr. and Mrs. Alexander.

Siccawei Weather Report

12.—Two centres of very high pressures, the one (30.78 in N. Manchuria, the other (above 30.83) to the W. of Lake Baikal. The depression of Hokkaido goes back to the Pacific. Local low between the coast of Chekiang and the Goto Is. Rainy morning here, improvement in the evening.

13.—The weather has cleared up; sharp cold. The pressure begins to rise. Fresh N. N. W. breezes.

Amusements

The World Famous Star

MARY PICKFORD

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On December 14th and 15th in

THE HISTORIC ROMANTIC DRAMA

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Matinee Today Showing

"MISTRESS NELL"

and

"THE BRASS BULLET"

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182nd Production

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Friday and Saturday, 2nd and 3rd January, 1920

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LOVELY MUSIC

A portion of the proceeds will be devoted to the Funds of the United Services Association.

Booking for the above three performances will open at Messrs. MOUTRIE & CO., LTD., Nanking Road on Friday, 19th December, 1919 for Members only, and on Saturday, 20th December, 1919, for the Public.

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PROGRAMME for December 14th

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Episodes 19 and 20

And two Comedies

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PROGRAMME for Sunday, 14th December. MATINEE & EVENING

"THE HIDDEN HAND"

7th and 8th Episodes

and

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"THE ACQUITTED"

Five Parts.

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Programme for MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY & THURSDAY
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VARIETY ENTERTAMENT
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GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Ngankin**, Captain Meathrel, will leave from the French Bund on **Sunday, December 14**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. **Hsinfung**, Captain W. S. Ross, will leave on **Sunday night**. For Freight or Passage, apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Steamer **Tachang Maru**, Captain H. Asai, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on **Monday, December 15**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA** No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Woosung**, Captain Newcomb, will leave from the French Bund on **Monday, December 15**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. **Hwah Lee**, (Chartered) 1,151 Tons, Captain Lee, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunts Wharf on **Monday, December 15**, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Telephone Central 241, Extension for Freight and Passage. Outside office Hours. Central 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. **Kianghsin**, Captain J. R. Milligan, will leave on **Monday night**. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Shengking**, Captain K. E. Tuebben, will leave from the French Bund on **Tuesday, December 16**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tungting**, Captain Torrible, will leave from the French Bund on **Tuesday, December 16**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. **Loongwo**, 3,925 Tons, Captain Findeison, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on **Tuesday, December 16**, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Telephone Central 241, Extension for Freight and Passage. Outside office Hours. Central 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Steamer **Tafoo Maru**, Capt. J. Taniguchi, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on Tuesday, Dec. 16, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA.** No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Wuchang**, Captain Pickard, will leave on **Wednesday, December 17** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Steamer **Nanyang Maru**, Captain K. Takesita, will be despatched from N. Y. K. Mail Wharf on **Wednesday Dec. 17**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA**, No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Steamer **Talee Maru**, Capt. H. Yamasaki, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on **Thursday, Dec. 18**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA.** No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. **Luenho**, 2,868 Tons, Captain Jackson, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on **Thursday, December 18**, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Manager. Telephone Central 241, Extension for Freight and Passage. Outside office Hours. Central 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Luenyi**, Captain Frazier,, will leave from the French Bund on **Friday, December 19**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Southern Ports

AMOY, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The Str. **Yushun**, Captain J. H. Davis, will leave on Sunday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

FOOCHOW.—The Str. **Hacan**, Captain F. H. Wallace, will leave on **Sunday morning**. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Hsin Peking**, Captain Roberts, will leave from the French Bund on **Monday, December 15**, at 4:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

NINGPO.—The Str. **Kiangteen**, Captain D. D. Ross, will leave on Tuesday afternoon at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOOCHOW & KEELUNG.—The Str. **Kohoku Maru**, Captain M. Tsubaki, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **Dec. 16**. For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 4**, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Suiyang**, Captain J. Gibbs, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Tuesday, December 16**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

AMOY, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. **Sinkiang**, Capt. W. J. Barkus, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Thursday, Dec. 18**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents Freight Tel. No. 77 Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW AND HONGKONG, CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. **Yingchow**, Captain E. B. Simons, will leave from the French Bund on **Saturday, Dec. 20**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG.—The Str. **Chicago Maru**, Captain S. Yamane will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **December 23**. For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 4**, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

Vessels Loading For Northern Ports And Foreign Ports Will Be Found On Page 35

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S.S. "TRAY-OS-MONTES" 16th December
S.S. "DONGOLA" 23rd December
S.S. "KASHGAR" 28th December

FOR BOMBAY via STRAITS AND COLOMBO
S.S. "DILWARA" leaves December 14

FOR CALCUTTA via JAPAN
S.S. "JAPAN" 20th December

FOR SYDNEY from HONGKONG
S.S. "ST. ALBANS" about 28th January 1926

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Monteagle	Jan. 7	Monteagle†	Dec. 18
		Em. of Japan†	Jan. 7
Emp. Japan	Jan. 17	*Via Manila	
Emp. Asia	Jan. 24	†To Hongkong direct	

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The steamers Wuchang and Chungking are specially fitted to handle heavy lifts, etc., but have no accommodation for Foreign passengers.
Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday and every third Monday and Thursday.

For **WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN (and Peking via TIENTSIN).**—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shuntien and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund.
Regular sailings every Tuesday and Saturday and every alternate Thursday.

For **AMOY, SWATOW, HONGKONG and CANTON.**—S.S. Suiyang, Sunning, Sinkiang, Yingchow, Singan and Kaifong.—Sailing from the French Bund. Weekly service every Thursday to Amoy and every Sunday to Swatow. Connections at Hongkong with service to Phillippines and Australian ports will be advised upon application.
Regular sailings every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday mornings.

For **NINGPO.**—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund.
Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4.30 p.m.

The above steamers have Electric Light throughout and are fitted with Electric Fans and Steam Heaters in State Rooms and Dining Saloons, and are otherwise completely equipped for the comfort and convenience of passengers.
For further particulars regarding Sailings, Passage Rates, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE" obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car and Express Trains Co. (Astor House), or from Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son. Russo-Asiatic Bank Buildings, 15 The Bund.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
Agents, 21-22 French Bund.
Freight: Telephone Central 77.
Passage: Telephone Central 401.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(Osaka Mercantile Steamship Co.)
Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
(Subject to Alteration)

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

FOR HAMBURG and LONDON (Via Hongkong, Singapore, Colombo, Portsaid, Antwerp and Rotterdam.

	Tons	Capt.	Arrive	Leave.
*BORNEO MARU ...	18,000	K. Tahido,	Dec. 29	Dec. 31
HIMALAYA	15,000	S. Yamaga,	Beg. of Jan.	
*AMUR MARU	18,000	I. Hamada,	February	

FOR MARSEILLES Via Singapore, Colombo and Portsaid.

FOR NORTH AMERICA (Tacoma, Seattle and Vancouver) via Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama.
In connection with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Ry.

MEXICO MARU ...	12,000	K. Kamiya,	Dec. 27	Dec. 29
ARABIA MARU	12,000	T. Saito,	Jan. 21	Jan. 22

FOR HONGKONG

CHICAGO MARU	12,00	S. Yamane,	Dec. 22	Dec. 23

FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS (Dairen direct).

KEELUNG MARU	3,000	Y. Fukami,	Dec. 22	Dec. 24

FOR SOUTH CHINA PORTS and FORMOSA (Foochow, Keelung and Takao).

KOHOKU MARU	5,000	M. Tsubaki,	Dec. 14	Dec. 16

*Fully booked for passage.
The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to South America, New Orleans, South Africa, Austria, India, Java, China, Korea, Vladivostok and also between the principal ports in Japan. Through freight booked from Shanghai.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. Yangtszepoo Wharf, Wayside
Tel. Nos. East 208 and 209 Union Building, 4 The Bund
Tel. Address: SHOSEN, Shanghai. Tel. Nos. C. 4233, 4234 and 4235.

THE ADMIRAL LINE

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE

FOR SEATTLE

S.S. "ENDICOTT"	Sails About	DEC. 16
S.S. "ELKTON"	Sails About	DEC. 21
S.S. "ELDRIDGE"	Sails About	DEC. 30
S.S. "EDMORE"	Sails About	JAN. 19
S.S. "CITY OF SPOKANE"	Sails About	JAN. 29

FOR PORTLAND

S.S. "WAWALONA"	Sails About	JAN. 20

Through Bills of Lading issued to all United States and Canadian Overland Points.
FOR FREIGHT AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO
THE ADMIRAL LINE
53 SZECHUEN ROAD.
JOHN J. GORMAN, GENERAL AGENT
FRED C. CHARMAN AGENT.
Telegraphic Address—ADMIRALINE.
Telephone. Central 1471

JAMES MAGILL & Co.

Cargo delivered at any Address in Shanghai.
Furniture and Curios Packed for Shipment by Expert Packers
SHIPPING AND FORWARDING AGENTS.
Telephone 1848 83, Szechuen Road

PACIFIC MAIL S.S.CO

AMERICAN STEAMERS
TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (subject to Change)

For San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu		For Hongkong via Manila	
S.S. Ecuador	Jan. 3	S.S. Ecuador	Dec. 10
S.S. Colombia	Jan. 31	S.S. Colombia	Jan. 10
S.S. Venezuela	Feb. 28	S.S. Venezuela	Feb. 7

Steamers equipped with most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two bed staterooms only. No Upper Berths. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

CARGO STEAMERS
"West Conob" "West Vaca" "West Sequana"
"Archer" "West Inskip" "West Caddoa"
"West Selene" "West Neris"

EAST INDIA SERVICE
SAILINGS FROM MANILA (subject to Change)

For Saigon, Singapore, Calcutta and Colombo	For San Francisco via Honolulu
S.S. Santa Cruz ...Dec. 15	S.S. Colusa.. about Jan. 10

PANAMA SERVICE
Regular Sailings from San Francisco
MEXICO—CENTRAL AMERICA—PANAMA
BALTIMORE SERVICE
Sailings from San Francisco via Central America, Panama Canal, Puerto Colombia and Havana
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
1-B Nanking Road, Palace Hotel Building.
Telephone Central 5056 Cable Address "Solano"

T. K. K.

SHANGHAI BRANCH OFFICE
TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP CO.)

Imperial Japanese and U.S.M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai, via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.
SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI.
FOR SAN FRANCISCO

TENYO MARU	December 21
SHINYO MARU	January 18 1920
KOREA MARU	February 26 "
TENYO MARU	March 14 "

All steamers of this Company are thoroughly modern and up to-date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Laundry, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performance, Deck Dances. Service and Cuisine unexcelled.
Lay-Over privileges allowed to all ports of call. Interchangeable with steamers of the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, and CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LD.
Railway transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama may be had on application to the purser.
T. N. ALEXANDER, Manager.
North China Insurance Co.'s Buildings
Telephone No. 3229. Entrance 71 Szechuen Road.

STRUTHERS AND DIXON

INCORPORATED
Operating Far Eastern Service for account of United States Shipping Board.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO:		FOR SAN FRANCISCO:	
S.S. West Cajoot	*Dec. 29	S.S. West Cajoot	Jan. 22
S.S. Hathaway	Dec. 26	S.S. Hathaway	Jan. 28
		FOR SEATTLE:	
		S.S. Brave Coeur	Jan. 1

FLEET
"West Cactus," "West Cajoot," "West Helix," "West Henshaw," "West Ison," "West Segovia," "West Islip," "Western Glen," "Bakersfield," "Devolente," "Editor," "Stanley," "Vinita," "Brave Couer," "Hathaway," Elkhorn."
Through bills of lading issued to all overland points in United States and Canada.
Shanghai Office, No. 7 Jinkee Road, Telephone Central 2557
L. EVERETT, Vice Pres. J. S. EMENS, Agent.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

Passengers and Freight
S.S. "NANKING" (15,000 TONS)
S.S. "CHINA" (10,200 TONS) S.S. "NILE" (11,000 TONS)
(SUBJECT TO CHANGE)
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI FOR
SAN FRANCISCO
VIA NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU

S.S. "NILE"	DEC.	23rd
S.S. "NANKING"	JAN.	16th
S.S. "CHINA"	FEB.	3rd

*S.S. "NANKING" does not call at NAGASAKI

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT

S.S. "NILE"	DEC.	14th
S.S. "NANKING"	JAN.	3rd
S.S. "CHINA"	JAN.	21st

For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, freight rates, etc., apply to
J. P. WILLIAMS, AGENT.
CORNER SZECHUEN & KIUKIANG ROADS
PHONE CENTRAL 4773 Cable Address: "CHIMAIL"

SHIPPING

N.Y.K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

(Subject to Alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE MAIL SERVICE.

For Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles and England:

	Tons	Capt.	
MISHIMA MARU	16,000	S. Takano,	Dec. 15
SADO MARU	12,500	T. Hori,	Dec. 22

EUROPEAN LINE AUXILIARY CARGO SERVICE.

For Portsaid, Marseilles, Liverpool via ports.

PENANG MARU	11,500	G. Shinomiya,	Dec. 30
AWA MARU	12,500	S. Hirata,	Jan. 18

For Portsaid, London, Antwerp and Hamburg via ports:

DURBAN MARU		E. Takahashi,	Dec. 24
TOYAMA MARU	15,000	K. Yasuhara,	Jan. 10

AMERICAN LINE

For Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B. C., and Seattle, Washington, Shanghai, Kobe and Osaka Line (Via Moji).

	Tons	Capt.	
FUSHIMI MARU	21,000	T. Irisawa,	Dec. 19
KATORI MARU	19,000	E. Tozawa,	Jan. 25

NEW YORK LINE Via PANAMA.

TOKUSHIMA MARU	15,000	Y. Okuno,	about Dec. 28

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

	Tons	Capt.	
KASUGA MARU	7,000	K. Inatsu,	Dec. 15
YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000	T. Terada,	Dec. 26
CHIKUGO MARU	5,500	Y. Yoshida,	Dec. 29

SHANGHAI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji).

	Tons	Capt.	
TAKESHIMA MARU	4,500	D. Awoshima,	Dec. 17
YAWATA MARU	7,000	H. Nojiri,	Dec. 20
OMI MARU	7,000	M. Yamamaki,	Dec. 24
KUMANO MARU	7,000	M. Yamasaki,	Dec. 27

FOR JAPAN

	Tons	Capt.	
INABA MARU	12,500	T. Kusano,	Dec. 16

FOR HONGKONG

	Tons	Capt.	
KASHIMA MARU	19,000	M. Machida,	Feb. 7

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

	Tons	Capt.	
KATORI MARU	19,000	E. Tozawa,	Dec. 31

AUSTRALIAN LINE (Sailing From Hongkong).

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila).

	Tons	Capt.	
TANGO MARU	14,000	M. Nishimura,	Dec. 24
NIKKO MARU	10,000	G. Yamazaki,	Middle of Jan.
AKI MARU	12,500	S. Shibata,	middle of Feb.

CALCUTTA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).

BOMBAY LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information apply to

T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

November 1, 1919, and until further notice

Mail 101.	Mail 3.		Miles	Peking-Mukden Line		Mail 4.	
20.35	8.35		0	dep.	Peking arr.	19.50	
23.45	11.12			arr.	Tientsin-Central dep.	17.00	
23.50	11.17		84	dep.	Tientsin-Central arr.	16.53	
24.00	11.25			arr.	Tientsin-East dep.	16.45	
19.35			524	arr.	Mukden dep.		

Local 5.	Mail 3.	Exp. 1.		Tientsin-Pukow Line		Exp. 2.	Mail 4.	Local 6.
13.50	10.10	11.30	0	dep.	Tientsin-East arr.	16.40	15.05	7.21
20.00	10.20	11.40	2.71	arr.	Tientsin-Central dep.	16.30	14.55	7.11
20.15	10.40	11.55		dep.	Tientsin-Central arr.	16.15	14.39	6.45
0.07	14.13	15.10	78	dep.	Tsangchow dep.	13.21	11.21	3.16
3.35	17.15	17.56	148	dep.	Techow dep.	10.45	8.39	23.55
6.50	20.05	20.21	220	arr.	Tsinanfu dep.	8.06	5.50	20.25
7.								8.
8.00	20.55	20.31	—	dep.	Tsinanfu arr.	7.56	5.30	18.40
11.14	23.20	22.31	266	dep.	Tsinanfu dep.	6.01	3.15	15.54
14.17	1.22	0.34	318	arr.	Yenchowfu dep.	3.49	0.35	12.23
14.42	1.52	0.49	—	dep.	Yenchowfu arr.	3.39	0.02	11.58
18.33	4.54	3.16	377	dep.	Taichow dep.	1.20	21.24	8.26
21.27	6.39	4.50	420	arr.	Hsuchowfu dep.	23.36	19.20	5.20
9.								10.
7.25	7.00	4.57	—	dep.	Hsuchowfu arr.	23.29	19.00	19.56
18.10	11.03	8.33	523	arr.	Pengpu dep.	19.53	14.55	13.36
18.25	11.18	8.40	—	dep.	Pengpu arr.	19.46	14.37	13.16
18.26	15.15	11.52	600	dep.	Chuchow dep.	16.48	10.50	8.27
20.05	16.48	13.00	631	arr.	Pukow dep.	15.30	9.20	6.40

N. Exp.	Exp.			Shanghai-Nanking Line		Exp.	N. Exp.	
23.00	14.20	0	dep.	Nanking-Ferry	arr.	14.15	6.50	
7.00	21.00	193	arr.	Shanghai-North	dep.	7.55	23.00	

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line					Lincheng-Tsochwang Branch Line					
3.55	14.50	d. Yenchowfu a.	11.15	23.40	4.50	9.20	21.25	d. Lincheng a.	7.55	17.55	0.40
4.50	15.45	a. Tsiningchow d.	10.20	22.45	6.00	10.30	22.35	a. Tsochwang d.	6.45	16.45	23.30

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

The T. P. L. Express Trains are provided with 1st and 2nd class Sleeping, Dining accommodations and 3rd class cars only for 3rd class Through Passengers and servants accompanying 1st and 2nd class passengers.

Passengers travelling on the T. P. L. Express Trains must hold Express Extra Tickets in addition to passenger tickets. Application for Sleeping Accommodation should be made at the earliest possible moment to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, November, 1919.

Large Display Advertisements

intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press should be sent in before 5 p.m. on Friday

Financial And Commercial News

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, December 13, 1919.

Money and Bullion

Sovereigns: buying rate, @ 7/7 = Tls. 2.6374
@ exch. 73.3 = Mex. $3.5981
Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate, @ 144¾ = Tls. 99.08
@ exch. 73.3 = Mex. $94.24
Mex. Dollars: Market Rate: 73.0125
Shanghai Gold Bars: 978 touch: Tls. 157
Copper Cash .. per tael 185.800
Native Interest ..... Tls. 18

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	76⅛ d.
Bank Rate of Discount	6%
Ex., Paris on London	Fr. 44.5
Ex., New York on London	T.T. G.$3.77½

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T. 7/7
London	Demand 7/7⅛
India	T.T. 329½
Paris	T.T. 1670
Paris	Demand 1673
New York	T.T. 144½
New York	Demand 144¾
Hongkong	T.T. 61½
Japan	T.T. 34.
Batavia	T.T. 371½
Singapore	T.T. 31⅛

Bank's Buying Rates

	Nominal
London	Demand 7/7⅛
London	4 m/s. Cdts. 7/11⅛
London	4 m/s. Docy. 7/11½
London	6 m/s. Cdts. 8/0⅛
London	6 m/s. Docy. 8/0½
Paris	4 m/s. 1790
New York	o/d. Docy. 148½
New York	4 m/s. 159¾

ROUBLES EXCHANGE

Today's Bank Buying Rate

For Roubles

Roubles 23.00	= Tls. 100
Roubles 100	= Mex. $.59

CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE RATES FOR DECEMBER

Hk. Tls. 2.44	@	7/4⅛	£1
" 1	@	1433	Fr. 15.96
" 0.60	@	149¾	Gold $1
" 1	@	33⅝	Yen 3.30
" 1	@	15	Rupees 6.15
" 1	@	1.50	Mex. $1.50
" 1	@	—	Roubles —

FRENCH MARKET

(*French Wireless Service*)

Paris, December 12 (via Lyons and Koukaza).—Market quotations:

Marseilles, December 12:

Potato Starch	165

Havre, December 11:

Cotton, First quality	589
Cotton, Second quality	578
Cotton, Third quality	574

Lyons, December 12.—Raw Silks: (same as yesterday).

The China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

A PEACE RISK.

Who is carrying your death risk?

Is it your family,

or

A Life Assurance Office?

Why not let the China Mutual carry it?

HEAD OFFICE:
10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL

TIENTSIN

Cable Address

ASTOR

The leading Hotel in Tientsin. Delightfully situated, facing Victoria Park, and located in the Centre of the Town's Life and Business.

Spacious and Luxurious Dining and Reception Rooms.

Fifty Bedrooms with private Baths and Toilets.

First Class Cuisine and Selected Cellar, under Foreign supervision.

Central Heating, Electric Light, Modern Sanitary Arrangements.

Hotel Motor-Omnibus and Porters meet all Trains and Boats.

THE MANAGEMENT.

Stock Exchange

Transactions

Shanghai, December 13, 1919.

Official

Ewo Cotton (ord.) Tls. 650.00
Y'poo (ord.) Tls. 41.25
Tls. 41.00 March
New Eng. Tls. 26.00 Dec.
Tls. 31.50 March

Unofficial

Ewo Cotton (Ord.) Tls. 650.00 March
Kungyik Cotton Tls. 49.50 Dec.
Tls. 68.00 March
Y'poo (ord.) Tls. 41.00
Tls. 41.50 March
Tls. 31.00 December
S'hai Cotton Tls. 385.00 Mar.
Butes Tls. 0.40

Shanghai Produce & Stock Exchange

Transactions

Shanghai, December 13, 1919.

Japanese Bond: 5%
Tls. 27.00 December

Shanghai P. & S. Exchange
Tls. 70.00 December
Tls. 76.00 January
Tls. 93.50 February

Japan-China S. & W. Co.
Tls. 44.00 December
Tls. 46.00 January
Tls. 53.70 February

Yangtszepoo Cotton Mill
Tls. 35.00 January
Tls. 38.50 February

Local Yarn

Water Moon 16-20's
Tls. 197.00 December
Tls. 206.50 January
Tls. 213.70 February
Tls. 220.00 March
Tls. 222.50 April
Tls. 221.80 May

Local Yarn for Standard
Tls. 194.50 December
Tls. 199.00 January
Tls. 209.30 March
Tls. 210.00 April

Shanghai Cotton
Tls. 30.30 December
Tls. 31.00 January
Tls. 31.50 February
Tls. 31.10 March
Tls. 31.60 April
Tls. 31.50 May

Tung Chow Cotton
Tls. 31.40 December
Tls. 31.50 Janukry
Tls. 31.50 February
Tls. 32.30 March
Tls. 32.80 April
Tls. 33.50 May

Share Market

In their report dated December 12, Messrs. J. P. Bisset and Co. write as follows:

Very little business has been transacted on the Exchange during the past week. The adjustments of accounts for the December Settlement, which takes place on Tuesday, the 23rd instant, have chiefly occupied the attention of both brokers and clients. The present tightness of money and high exchange are additional factors in the curtailment of business. After being somewhat easier forward quotations for Cottons generally strengthened towards the close of the week. Docks declined to Taels 120 December. Rubbers are practically neglected.

Silk Market

Messrs. William Little and Co. write as follows in their report dated December 12:

White Silk.—At the close of last week some interest was displayed for America in Crack chops New Style at Tls. 5 advance; but the further advance in buying rates for paper prevented further developments.

Tsatlee New Style.—Gold Eagle and Bell Ex. 1, 2, Tls. 810 av. Gold and Silver Swan Ex. 1, 2, Tls. 805 av. M.H.Y. Blue Dragon and Feima Ex. 1, 2, Tls. 790 av. Blue Monster and Race Horse Ex. 1, 2, Tls. 785 av. Lion and Scale, Sheep and Flag 1, 2, 3, Tls. 770 av. Gold Stork 1, 2, Tls. 730 av.

Tsatlee Filatures 8 coc.—A small business has been done in Best grades at Tls. 515 av. Medium Tls. 490.

Rubber Auctions

Messrs. Meyer and Measor, Singapore report that the Auctions this week showed prices of Cts. 97 to Cts. 100 for both Pale Crepe and Smoked Sheet, the tendency of the market being steady.

Piece Goods And Yarn

Messrs. Ilbert & Co. write as follows in their report dated December 12:—

Piece Goods

The market is dull, clearances show owing to lack of silver, auctions lower and trade languishing.

Grey Shirtings, 8¼ lbs.—We have little or no change to report, demand being still sluggish, and emanating only from some of the smaller River Ports, Sales made public are:—Blue Two Fish at Tls. 5.75, Two Boys at Tls. 5.75, Soldier C.C.C. at Tls. 5.75, Black Two Joss at Tls. 5.50, Red Two Joss at Tls. 5.15, Blue and Gold Globe at Tls. 4.90, Blue and Gold Elephant at Tls. 4.70, Blue Two Horses at Tls. 4.55, Blue Two Bells at Tls. 4.45.

Prices at auction were lower on the whole.

9-lbs. to 11-lbs.—Market continues steady, but very quiet, with a small business to report in:—Stags head at Tls. 7.60, Colored dat at Tls. 7.60, Man and Umbrella at Tls. 6.75, Man and Lion at Tls. 6.30, and Eagle and Arrow at Tls. 6.30.

12-lbs. 36-inches.—No private sales have come to our notice, and the auction chops went at rather easier prices.

Jeans.—Prices for a few favorite English chops continue unchanged, but the market otherwise is inclined to a lower level, sales being reported in:—40 yds. Three Stags heads at Tls. 9.90, Three Boys at Tls. 8.75, 30 yds. Three Stags heads at Tls. 7.70, Three Eagles at Tls. 7.50. Auctions easier.

White Shirtings.—Trade has been on very much the same lines as last week, sales being insignificant in quantity, with prices unaffected either way. Transactions coming to our notice are:—Gold Nine Horses at Tls. 10.75, Large Red Dog at Tls. 10.60, Mountain Flower No. 1 at Tls. 9.40, Mountain Flower No. 2 at Tls. 8.40, Vase & flowers at Tls. 8.25.

Dyed and Fancy Cottons.—The tone of the market is easier all round especially for the auction qualities of Venetians, for which prices continue to decline steadily.

Cotton.—The general tone of our market for the local staple continues dull and stagnant with but a minimum of enquiry. The tendency is one of weakness in spite of meager supplies arriving from the country. Quotations are nominally Tungchow at Tls. 32.00, to Tls. 31.00. Tachong at Tls. 29.00, Steam Ginned at Tls 29.00 to Tls. 28.00 and Ordinary Shanghai at Tls. 28.00 to Tls. 27.50. Hankow grades are quoted at Tls. 27.50 to Tls. 26.50 and Shensi No. 1 at Tls. 32.50 to 32.00.

Reuter's recent telegrams give the following quotations on the Liverpool market:—Good Middling American at 26.02d, Egyptian Sakellaridis at 49.50d, after touching 50.50d and M. G. Bengals at 17.50d.

Local Yarn.—A dull tone prevails, and spot prices are all easier, clearances have improved somewhat, weak holders in view of the difficulties of financing their stocks prefer to realise at a reduction. We hear of no fresh sales by the local Mills.

Indian Yarn.—A further fall in prices ranging between five and seven taels per bale has to be recorded this week, with still only an unimportant business to report, details of sales being:—

No. 10's.—150 Bales Connaught at Tls. 151.00, 150 Bales Swadeshi Kose at Tls. 161.00, and 50 Bales Tricumdas at Tls. 160.00.

No. 12's.—150 Bales China at Tls. 170.00, and 100 Bales Currimbhoy at Tls. 171.00.

Alma Estates, Limited

At a Meeting of Directors of the Alma Estates, Limited, held on Friday last, it was decided to recommend to the Shareholders at the next Annual General Meeting to be held on 29th instant, that the balance Tls. 60,437.93 at Credit of Profit and Loss Account be disposed of as follows:

	Tls.
To pay a final dividend of 5 percent equal to 45 taels cents per share	31,500.00
To write off development account	3,859.78
To write off Buildings and furniture account	3,250.00
To write off plant and machinery account	3,500.00
To place to investment exchange account	6,634.85
To carry forward to next year's account	11,693.30
	Tls. 60,437.93

PARIS EXCHANGE

(*French Wireless Service*)

Paris, December 12 (via Lyons and Koukaza).—Exchange quotations:

London	Mutilated
New York	11.35
Berlin	22¾
Geneva	201¼ ?
French War Loans:	
4 percent 1917	70.90
4 percent 1918	71.55

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the P. and O. s.s. Dilwara will leave the Customs jetty at 12 noon.

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the P. and O. s.s. Novara will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m.

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the N.Y.K. s.s. Mishima Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m.

Monday, December 15, 1919.

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 9 p.m.

Tuesday, December 16, 1919.

The tender Alexandra conveying passengers and mails on board the C.P.O.S. s.s. Empress of Russia will leave the Customs jetty at 10 a.m.

Friday, December 19, 1919.

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the R.Y.F. s.s. Penza will leave the Customs jetty at 2 p.m.

Vessels Loading

For Northern Ports

WEIHAIWEI & CHINWANGTAO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Shansi, Capt. J. A. McCulloch, will leave on **Sunday, December 14**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO AND TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Fengtien**, Capt. McIntosh, will leave from the French Bund on **Sunday, Decemeber 14**, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

CHINWANGTAO direct, taking through cargo for transportation by railway to **TIENTSIN.**—S.S. Kwangping, on **December 14**, For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, 1 Jinkee Road. Tel. Central 319.

CHINWANGTAO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Chekiang, Captain H. A. Walker, will leave on **Tuesday, December 16**, at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO AND TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Shuntien, Captain Northcombe, will leave from the French Bund on **Tuesday, December 16**, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TSINGTAO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. **Tean**, Captain Wm. McDonald, will leave from the Watung Wharf on **Saturday, December 20**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

DAIREN.—The Str. **Keelung** M. Capt. Y. Fukami, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yang'poo Wharf on **December 24**, at ——. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ——. For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

For Foreign Ports

TACOMA AND SEATTLE CALLING AT VICTORIA B. C. VIA NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU, & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Str. **Mexico Maru**, Captain K. Komiya, 29. Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. For Freight please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

HAMBURG & LONDON Via Hongkong, Singapore, Colombo, Portsaid, Antwerp and Rotterdam.—The Steamer **Borneo Maru**, Captain K. Tahido, will be despatched from the Co.'s No. 9 Buoy on **December 31**. For Freight please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central 4234 & 4235.

HAMBURG & LONDON Via Hongkong, Singapore, Colombo, Portsaid, Antwerp and Rotterdam.—The Steamer **Himalaya Maru**, Captain S. Yamaga, will be despatched from Shanghai on beginning of **JANUARY 1920**. For Freight please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

TACOMA & SEATTLE CALLING at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer **Arabia Maru**, Captain T. Saito, will be despatched on **January 22**. Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. For Freight, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

HAMBURG & LONDON, via HONGKONG, SINGAPORE COLOMBO, PORT SAID, MARSEILLES, ANTWERP & ROTTERDAM.—The Steamer **Amur Maru**, Captain H. Hamada, will be despatched from the Shanghai Wharf about **FEBRUARY 1920**. For Freight, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSON KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

PHILIPPINE NATIONAL BANK

SOLE OFFICIAL DEPOSITORY OF THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT

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HEAD OFFICES MANILA

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AT
PRINCIPAL CITIES
IN THE ORIENT
UNITED STATES
AND EUROPE

1, The Bund, Shanghai; Tel. C. 2741

J. W. MILLER
Manager

The Ewo Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.

NOTICE

The Twenty Fourth Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders in the above Company will be held within the Offices of the General Managers, No. 3a Peking Road, on Monday, 22nd December, 1919, at 11 a.m. to receive the Report and Accounts of the Company for year ended 31st October, 1919.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 15th December, 1919, to 6th January, 1920, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
General Managers.

Shanghai, 2nd December, 1919.

The Ewo Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.,

Notice is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of The Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd. will be held at the offices of the General Managers, 3a Peking Road, Shanghai, on Monday, the 22nd day of December, 1919, at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon when the subjoined resolutions will be proposed as extraordinary resolutions, namely:—

RESOLUTION 1.

That the words "or auditors" shall be inserted in the first line of subarticle 4 of Article XIV of the Company's Articles of Association immediately after the word Auditor.

RESOLUTION 2.

That the following subarticle be inserted after subarticle 4 of Article XIV of the Company's Articles of Association and be numbered 5, namely:—

(5) "The General Managers with the approval of the Consulting Committee may fill any casual vacancy in the office of auditor, but while any such vacancy continues the surviving or continuing auditor or auditors (if any) may act.

RESOLUTION 3.

That the following subarticle be substituted for subarticle 5 of Article XIV of the Company's Articles of Association and be renumbered 6, namely:—

"(6) The remuneration of the auditor(s) shall be fixed by the Company in General Meeting except that the remuneration of any auditors appointed to fill any casual vacancy may be fixed by the Committee."

RESOLUTION 4.

That the first subarticle of Article XV of the Company's Articles of Association be cancelled and that in lieu thereof the following subarticles be inserted:—

"XV (1) Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. and its successors in business (being a British Firm or Company) so long as that Company or its successors shall be willing to act (subject as provided by the next ensuing subarticle herein) and shall possess the requisite share qualification namely at least two thousand (2,000) Ordinary Shares of the Company shall be the General Managers of the Company: and so long as that Company or its successors shall be such General Managers, the Senior representative for the time being in Shanghai of that Company or of its successors shall be the Chairman of the Company. The Company shall forthwith enter into an agreement in writing to employ the said Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. and its successors in business as such General Managers upon the terms above set forth.

"XV (2) The General Managers shall not resign their office without giving to the Consulting Committee six calendar months previous notice in writing to take effect on the last day of the financial year of the Company which expires next after such six months notice shall have expired, or at the same time as the expiration of such six months notice.

"XV (3) In the event of the said Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. or its successors in business (being a British Firm or Company) ceasing to be the General Managers another British Firm or Company shall be appointed in their place by shareholders at a General Meeting to be convened by the Consulting Committee or by Shareholders for that purpose, upon such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon."

RESOLUTION 5.

That subarticle No. 8 of Article No. XV of the Company's Articles of Association be cancelled.

RESOLUTION 6.

That subarticles Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, and 10 of Article No. XV of the Company's Articles of Association be renumbered 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 respectively.

RESOLUTION 7.

That the paid-up Ordinary Share Capital of the Company be increased from Sh. Tls. 750,000 to Sh. Tls. 1,000,000 by the issue of the 5,000 Ordinary unissued shares of the Company of Tls. 50 each at a premium of Tls. 145 per share making altogether Tls. 195 per share, subject to the following terms and conditions, but otherwise upon such terms as the Consulting Committee shall think fit:—

(a) One new share shall be offered at a premium of Tls. 145 per share to the holder on the 15th December, 1919 of every three old Ordinary shares, but so that no fractional part of a share shall be issued.

(b) The full amount of each share taken up plus the premium (making altogether Tls. 195 per share) shall be paid to the Company on acceptance of the offer and that such offer be made by notice specifying the number of shares to which the member is entitled, and limiting a time within which the offer if not accepted by payment will be deemed to be declined.

(c) Any shares not taken up under the preceding clause shall be disposed of by the General Managers with the approval of the Consulting Committee on such terms as they may think proper.

(d) The new shares shall not rank for dividend as regards the financial year ended on the 31st October, 1919, but shall rank for dividend in respect of the financial year of the Company commencing as on the 1st day of November 1919 pari passu with the existing shares.

Should the above resolutions be passed by the requisite majority they will be submitted for confirmation as special resolutions, to a second Extraordinary Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

By order of the Consulting Committee,

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
General Managers

EWO COTTON SPINNING & WEAVING CO., LTD.

Dated: Shanghai, 2nd December, 1919.

Business and Official Notices

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

ESTABLISHED 1874

L. MOORE & Co. LIMITED

AUCTIONEERS : VALUERS : LAND BROKERS
45 KIANGSE ROAD SHANGHAI

AUCTION INDEX

TUESDAY, December 16th.—Stock in Trade of Cheap Jack, Broadway 10 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, December 17th.—Sundry sound and damaged cargo at 2.30 p.m.

THURSDAY, December 18th.—Household Furniture and Sundries in Salesroom 10 a.m.

SATURDAY, December 20th.—A special collection of rare Postage Stamps in Salesroom 2.30 p.m.

CHRISTMAS SALE

$2.50 ..	Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pen ..	$2.50
$2.50 ..	Houbigant's Coeur de Jeannette ..	$2.50
$3.50 ..	Roger & Gallet's Fleur d'Amour ..	$3.50
$1.80 ..	Genuine American ICY-HOT Flask ..	$1.80
$2.00 ..	STERNO Stove or Tea-Kettle Set ..	$2.00
$1.50 ..	CUTEX Travelling Manicure Set ..	$1.50

$1.00 AND FOR $1.00

5 tubes—Colgate's Dental Ribbon or
6 tins —Colgate's Dental Powder or
5 tins —Colgate's Talcum Powders or

A pile of other Toilet Articles of reputable makers.

J. D. CHANG & CO., LTD.
83 NANKING ROAD.
26918

Dr. M. H. Katzen

of the Paris University, Physician and Surgeon.

WOMEN'S, CHILDREN'S AND INTERNAL DISEASES.

Consulting hours:
11.00 a.m.—1.00 p.m.
4.00 p.m.—6.00 p.m.

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(near Quinsan Gardens)
Telephone North 3114.
26931

THE NATURAL MILK FOOD

LACTOGEN

FOR Children and Invalids

For Infants.—Lactogen is the safest and most satisfactory substitute for Mothers' Milk with which it is identical in composition, nutrition and digestibility.

For Invalids.—Lactogen is so pure, so nourishing, and so easily digested that it always gives satisfaction.

For Growing Boys and Girls.—Lactogen is an invaluable food.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS AND STOREKEEPERS.

In ½lb., 1 lb. and 3 lbs. tins.

Geddes & Co., Ltd.
Agents.
Tel. C. 346 5 Peking Road.

AMONG THE RIVERS

draining the interior of Manchuria, the most important are the Sungari, the Nonne, and the Liao-ho. The Sungari and Noone form one system, as they mingle their waters at Petuna (above Harbin); the latter coming from the north parts of the Khingan Range in the northwest, while the former flows from the mountains in the neighbourhood of Kirin. The Sungari, after thus receiving the waters of the Nonne, flows on through North Manchuria till it empties itself into the Amur.

Hunt's Ports & Sherries
Gordon's Dry Cocktail Gin
Resch's Australian Beer
Foster's Bugle Brand Stout

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.
Phone 2021

ALMA ESTATES, LIMITED

NOTICE is hereby given that the Tenth Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of the above named Company will be held at the Head Office, No. 71 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, on Monday the 29th day of December, 1919, at 4 p.m., for presentation of the Report of the Directors and Accounts to the 30th September, 1919, and the transaction of the ordinary business of the Company.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 22nd to 29th December, both days inclusive.

By Order of the
Board of Directors,
HUGO REISS & CO.,
Secretaries & General Managers.
Shanghai, 15th December, 1919.
26941

Harbour Notification

No. 10 of 1919.

The Kiangsu River Police report that on the 24th ultimo the following gear was picked up at 南通界中心港 and landed at 駐譙瀆港四所駐巡官 (Yangtse River).

2 buoys.
2 anchors (10 piculs and 2 piculs)
1 length of wire about 400 feet.
1 length of rope about 200 feet.

It is believed that this belongs to a steamer which was aground in that vicinity on the previous day. The owners are requested to communicate with the Harbour Master.

H. G. MYHRE,
Harbour Master.

Approved:
L. A. LYALL,
Commissioner.

Customs House,
Shanghai, 12th December, 1919.
26927

NOTICE

We beg to notify our customers and Public General, that from the December 15th to 25th inclusive, a discount of 5% to 25% will be given.

TABAQUERIA FILIPINA.
26948

XMAS FESTIVAL

CHORUS OF 300 VOICES

Directed by Mr. C. D. Giauque; Assited by

THE MUNICIPAL ORCHESTRA

Miss Myra B. Olive
Miss Elizabeth Spencer (Anking)
Mr. Charles S. Keen (Nanking)
Dr. Samuel E. Chiu

TOWN HALL
FRIDAY, DECEMBER 19, 8:15 p.m.

TICKETS:

Reserved Section ..... One Dollar
General Admission ..... Fifty Cents

On Sale at the Chinese Y.M.C.A. 120 Szechuen Road.
26949

Chinese Government Railways, Tientsin-Pukow Line

Notification No. 291.

Additional Train Service Between Tientsin and Tsinanfu (194/36).

The public is hereby notified that the present mixed trains Nos. 5 and 6 running between Tientsin East and Tsinanfu will be altered as Local Trains and, in addition, daily mixed trains Nos. 11 and 12 will be put into operation, all commencing on and from 11th December, 1919, according to the following schedule:

No. 5.	Tientsin-East	dep.	19.50
	Tsinanfu	arr.	6.50
No. 6.	Tsinanfu	dep.	20.25
	Tientsin-East	arr.	7.21
No. 11.	Tientsin-East	dep.	6.45
	Tsinanfu	arr.	22.28
No. 12.	Tsinanfu	dep.	8.20
	Tientsin-East	arr.	22.16

By Order
Tientsin, 9th December, 1919. TRAFFIC MANAGER.

FOR BRITISH AND AMERICAN

METALS, HARDWARE & SUNDRIES

PHONE OR WRITE TO

W. Z. ZEE & SONS

BROADWAY-SHANGHAI PHONE: NORTH 1668

SEE THE BABY FOX

The latest and most compact Portable Typewriter on the market. Will do the work of a standard-size machine. A combination typewriter for home, office and travel.

Specifications: Weight 7 lbs., backspacer, two-color ribbon, variable line spacer, writes 84 characters, stencil device, movable page fingers, handsome leather carrying case, outside measurements of case 12-ins. by 12-ins. by 4½-ins.

PRICE $70.00

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.

Phone: Central 4778 SPECIALISTS IN OFFICE EQUIPMENT 22 Nanking Road, Shanghai Cable Add.: Mackbauck

The Prest-O-Lite Battery

offers the most for the money—more power to operate your starter and lights—more service to insure your complete satisfaction in its use.

Distributors and Service Station for China of Stewart Products

The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

We have this day moved to our new offices at No. 122 Szechuen Road.

WHITE & COMPANY,
Bill & Bullion Brokers.
26928

CARD OF THANKS

Mrs. T. Ibukiyama and Mr. Taro Ibukiyama thank all friends for their kind expressions of sympathy in their recent sad bereavement.
26945

HOUSES TO LET

FOR SALE, excellent furniture for fully equipped six-roomed house, kitchen and bathrooms. House must be taken over. Western district. Apply to Box 51, THE CHINA PRESS.
26924 D.16

TO LET, 20 Robinson Road, excellent ten-roomed residence with garage, facing Park. Rent only Taels 90. Apply premises or J. T. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road.
26699

MISCELLANEOUS

HAPPINESS. Everyone ought to be happy, if you are not happy consult Prof. Carlo Alberti, 73 Range Road.
26921 D.19

WANTED to rent, for one month, a baby carriage. Apply to Box 85, THE CHINA PRESS.
26923 D.14

TO LET, stable suitable for riding pony, reliable mafoo in charge. Terms $5.00 monthly. Apply to Box 98, THE CHINA PRESS.
24943 D.14

PROFESSIONAL

BACK TO THE FARM: Everywhere men of the city are being attracted by big possibilities in scientific farming. Provides healthful, interesting and profitable vocation with prospects of early financial independence. The I.C.S. teaches Soil Improvement, Farm Crops, Livestock, Dairying, Fruit Growing, Vegetable Growing, Poultry Farming, etc., etc. Request interesting catalog. Office 15A, International Correspondence Schools, 11c Nanking Road.

DANCING LESSONS given by an experienced teacher. Terms $3 per lesson, or five lessons for $12. Apply to Box 94, THE CHINA PRESS.
26938

GENTLEMAN requires a few lessons on the Ukulele. Apply to Box 89, THE CHINA PRESS.
26929 D.14

FRENCH lessons given by experienced young French lady. Best references. Easy method. Apply to Box 88, THE CHINA PRESS.
26925 D.16

TWO gentlemen desire dancing lessons, preferably private lessons. Reply to Box 78, THE CHINA PRESS.
26905 D.16

SELECT dancing class formed, Mondays and Wednesdays, at the Burlington Hotel (also private lessons). Those wishing to join, please apply to Box 54, THE CHINA PRESS.
26851 D.16

DRIVING and repairing lessons given by an expert motor car mechanic. Apply to Box 447, THE CHINA PRESS.
26617 D.16

SITUATIONS VACANT

COTTON TEXTILES MANUFACTURING: This important, growing industry in China needs trained men. You can secure complete training at home in your spare time. Only necessary to be able to read simple English to begin. We teach you the rest. Write for catalog. Office 15A, International Correspondence Schools, 11c Nanking Road.

WANTED by an established American hong, one competent Eurasian book-keeper thoroughly familiar with double entry and import and export books. Must have references. Apply to Box 93, THE CHINA PRESS.
26936 D.17

OLD AMERICAN BRITISH House desires services of competent import manager, capable promoting sales and judging credits. Compensation salary and commission—drawing account up to Tls. 400.00 monthly. Position offers every chance further advancement. Applicant must have irreproachable references. State in first letters age, country of birth, nature of experience, and products with which familiar. Apply to Box 95, THE CHINA PRESS.
26939 D. 18

WANTED, a good woman who understands the Bakery and Confectionery, and Restaurant Business. For Peking. Address The Emporium, Hatamen Street, Peking.
26907 D.26

EXPERIENCED steno-typist wanted by American firm. Apply to Box 80, THE CHINA PRESS.
26910 D.16

WANTED, stenographer and typist for an import and export house. No objection to beginner provided they can transcribe their notes after dictation, understand grammar, orthography and usual business terms. Apply to Box 77, THE CHINA PRESS.
26903 D.16

WANTED, nurse (or lady's companion) to accompany elderly lady leaving for Europe, via Canada, on Empress steamer, December 27th, in return for first-class passage to any European port. Please communicate with Mrs. E. Park, 12 Henri Riviers, Phone West 696.
26887 D.19

AN efficient and high-class stenographer wanted for permanent position by a reliable American company. Reply stating qualifications to Box 70, THE CHINA PRESS.
26892 D.14

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

GODOWN space to rent, for a period of six months from January 1st. Location in Central district. Low insurance rate. Apply to Box 73, THE CHINA PRESS.
26895

TO LET, from December 15th, two large offices in Central district. Apply for particulars to Box 75, THE CHINA PRESS.
26901 D.18

OFFICES for rent, two sets of offices on ground floor, with or without godown, or godown separately. Central location. Apply to Box 76, THE CHINA PRESS.
26903 D.16

OFFICES to lease, single, or suites of two to three rooms, on ground and first-floors. Central district, close to Bund. Apply J. T. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road.
26876

TO LET, with possession from 1st January, 1920, one large and most conveniently located godown (two minutes from the Garden Jetty). For further particulars, apply to Persian Commercial Company, 8B Peking Road.
26826 D.14

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED by married couple, large room and bath, furnished or unfurnished in Northern or Central district. United States Naval Purchasing Officer, 23 Whangpoo Road.
26944 D.16

MATRIMONY

GENTLEMAN wishes to correspond with foreign or Eurasian young lady; object matrimony. All replies held strictly confidential, to Box 90, THE CHINA PRESS.
26932 D.17

APARTMENTS

Connaught House
8 Quinsan Gardens.
VACANT—One large front room furnished with bathroom and verandah attached, suitable for a couple. Terms apply to
Mrs. G. POLLOCK.

TO LET, with board, large comfortable newly furnished room facing south, with verandah and private bathroom attached, suitable for married couple or two bachelors. All modern comforts, telephone, garage and stabling, apply to Box 101, THE CHINA PRESS.

LARGE nice furnished rooms to let with board, verandah and bathroom attached (hot and cold water) use of telephone. Please apply to No. 49, Bubbling Well Road, just opposite the Race Course.
26937 D. 17

TO LET, one furnished room with bathroom attached, 304 Avenue Joffre.
26934

TO LET, from December 15, one room with board, phone, lift. 103 Szechuen Road, 3rd floor.
26930 D.14

TO LET, furnished room with board, facing south, with verandah, in private family, 90 Carter Road.
26904 D.18

TO LET, two small furnished back rooms in private family, 1B Quinsan Road.
26896 D.14

TO LET, nicely furnished front rooms with board, in private family. Apply to 36 Quinsan Road.
26897 D.17

TO LET, one nicely furnished room with verandah, with or without board. Apply 8 Wayside Road.
26902 D.14

NICELY furnished rooms to let with board, or board alone. Use of telephone, etc. Apply 78 Bubbling Well Road, or 'phone West 1473.
26916 D.20

SITUATIONS WANTED

EXPERT mailing and filing clerk, foreigner, 25 years of age is open for engagement, holds best references. Please reply to Box 82, THE CHINA PRESS.
26922 D.19

ENERGETIC salesman, commercially educated, with eight years experience, is open for engagement. Excellent references. Address to Box 84, THE CHINA PRESS.
26922 D.14

SECRETARIAL post required by lady with good education. Moderate salary. Apply to Box 67, THE CHINA PRESS.
26885 D.14

POSITION WANTED: Expert male stenographer, private secretary and office assistant, open for position immediately. Apply to Box 66, THE CHINA PRESS.
26884 D.14

EXPERIENCED young man, 24 years of age, is open for engagement from January, 1920. Speaks the local as well as the Mandarin and several other dialects fluently, and has travelled extensively through China, with knowledge of Chinese produce. A good inspector and general supervisor, with knowledge of office work; willing to travel and work hard, and will accept any reasonable salary for the start; no objection to outports. With A1 references. For particulars please apply to Box No. 81, THE CHINA PRESS.
26911 D.16

YOUNG LADY is open for position as secretary and general office assistant. Has four years' experience. Can take charge of filing and cabling department. Apply to Box 63, THE CHINA PRESS.
26879 D.14

IMPORT man with executive ability, having charge of several departments in large local firm, will consider change of position. Replies will be treated confidentially. Apply to Box 68, THE CHINA PRESS.
26890

POSITION WANTED by American mechanical engineer, at present employed in the Philippines. Will be open for engagement on or after January 1st, 1919. Competent to superintend steel construction, steam plant, and general machinery installation. Apply to Box 361, THE CHINA PRESS.
26355 D. 14

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED, small house, four-five rooms, furnished or unfurnished, long or short lease, in Western district or French Concession, by elderly couple, no children, excellent care assured. Apply to Box 99, THE CHINA PRESS.
26946 D.14

WANTED at once or for January 1, by American couple, without children, small house or flat, in Western district or French concession. Apply to Box 83, THE CHINA PRESS.
26920 D.14

WANTED, small house in Frenchtown or Western district, furnished or unfurnished. Advertiser will buy furniture if necessary. Apply to Box 69, THE CHINA PRESS.

Exchange and Mart

CORONA typewriter wanted, new or second-hand. State price to Box 102, THE CHINA PRESS.
26947 D.16

FOR SALE, Maxwell five-seater touring car, in good mechanical condition, four practically new tyres. Apply to Box 100, THE CHINA PRESS.
26946 D.14

FOR SALE, child's motor-car, practically new, wire wheels, rubber tires, $12.00. Apply to Box 97, THE CHINA PRESS.
26940 D. 17

FOR SALE, one fox terrier (dog) three years old. Good watch dog and rat cather $20. Apply to Box 91, THE CHINA PRESS.
26933 D. 14

WANTED, a good home for a fox terrier dog. Apply to Box 92, THE CHINA PRESS.
26933 D. 14

MOTOR CAR for sale, seven-passenger Buick, latest model, like new. Owner leaving Shanghai. Apply to Box 74, THE CHINA PRESS.
26899

FOR SALE, three wicker chairs, one ice box, one wooden baby bed, one wicker baby wardrobe. Apply to Box 86, THE CHINA PRESS.
26923 D.14

FOR SALE, full set golf sticks, dozen new golf balls, travelling golf bag. Apply to Box 87, THE CHINA PRESS.
26923 L.14

HEMATINE CRYSTALS, 86%, and Logwood Extract, both American make, sold cheap, possibly for re-export. E. Lammin-Koskinen, Shanghai, 6 Foochow Road, telephone C. 4788, Telegr. "Koskiren."
26893 D.14

A SILVER-PLATED Winchester repeating rifle, in mahogany case. Presentation gun, never used. To be sold at Messrs. Moore's Auction Room, today.
26909 D.18

FOR SALE, very handsome riding pony, fast and strong. Apply Mafoo, 20 Robinson Road.
26725

FOR SALE: Fine French violin. Reasonable. Inquire Room 159, Astor House.

FOR SALE, an antique Korean Sword with tortoise-shell scabbard and decorated with jade and amber. Used by a Korean Emperor about 500 years ago. Apply to Box 72, THE CHINA PRESS.
26895 D.14

CADILLAC CAR for sale, four cylinder, four speeds forward, electric gear shift, new tyres all around, extra summer seat-covers. Car mechanically perfect and recently painted. A bargain at Tls. 1,800.00, near offer. Apply to Box 71, THE CHINA PRESS.
26893 D.14

HAIR CAPNETS for sale: sixty thousand gross of the following sizes: 10/38, 12/38 and 12/38, also 38/40, twenty thousand of each kind. Immediate acceptance, $3.00 per gross for lots not less than twenty thousand gross. Address letter "CAPNETS," to Box 64, THE CHINA PRESS.
26881 D.14

FOR SALE, two young sporting dogs, eight months old, half trained. Owner leaving for home. Apply to Box 65, THE CHINA PRESS.
26883 D.14

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The China Press

SPORT SECTION

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1919

COLLEGE GAME ENDS IN DRAW

Nanyang And St. John's Battle To 1-1 Tie In First Of Series

THOUSANDS SEE MATCH

Xaviers Win In Two Leagues; Police Beaten; Customs Have Easy Time

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS

INTERCOLLEGIATE SERIES

St. John's 1 — Nanyang 1

FIRST DIVISION

Football Club 2 — Police 0
St. Xavier's 2 — Recs 0

SECOND DIVISION

St. Xavier's 3 — Football Club 2
Recs 6 — Jewish R. C. 2
Customs 8 — Rangers 0

EXHIBITION

Railway 3 — Cathedral School 1

BY DOMINO

I have been all sorts of football matches ranging from the village struggle to the English Cup Tie Final at the Crystal Palace but I doubt if I have ever seen a game that has interested me more than the contest between St. John's University and Nanyang College in the Eastern Inter-Collegiate Football Championship at the former's grounds yesterday afternoon.

Ninety minutes play, and as fast as the two elevens could travel, resulted in a draw of one goal all, but if every one had their due, I should say that the verdict was slightly in favor of the St. John's University.

I arrived at the St. John's University soon after two o'clock and could see no sign of football or footballers, but soon espied crowds of folk traveling in the region of the creek. I followed and with score of others boarded an overgrown sampan and got 'Over There,' and well in reach o' the ground. What a motley! Here you found a fellow in a coat of many colors persuading you to indulge in a few peanuts; there was a lass clad in the Lord-knows-what, demanding a couple of coppers for an orange and still again you were accosted by the merchant who tempted you with superannuated apples at next to nothing apiece.

BIG CROWD OUT

The scene of the encounter was packed with people of every size and description: How many? Well work it out. Every available inch of the ropes on all sides occupied, and at least four deep. And the crowd presented a wonderful display. First you met the dainty little ladies from St. Mary's Hall arrayed in their modest garments and keeping themselves warm with furs, jerseys and grandmother shawls.

The boys, young and old, wore any old thing, whether it was blue, grey, yellow, white, black or pink but as a relief to the scheme was the flag of Bolsheviki design that 'GeeGee' Gerrard, the official linesman, wagged about when necessary. Opposite to him was Sergt. Major Fairbairn, and standing in the center of the field, holding in one hand a whistle, and in the other a watch, was Captain Barrett, the referee.

They are off on the tick of time. Nanyang wins the toss and has both slope and wind in their favor. They immediately press the Saints back into their own territory and here they keep them most of the opening half.

Now and again Mung Chung-tseng leads the Johns into the other territory but the defense always sends them away to defend their own citadel. Twice little Mung gives the Nanyang players a certain amount of anxiety, but he doesn't get enough support from his colleagues to take advantage of the opening.

NANYANG SCORES

Tang Shao-yi turns up at the right moment to see a regular bombardment of the St. John's goal, and he sees them forced to concede a corner and he sees the corner kick put well into the mouth of the goal, great scramble taking place there, and at last the goal being penetrated by the leather, and the Nanyang supporters yelling their heads off because they have drawn first blood.

The whistle blows, and the first part is over. It has passed as fast as the play. Five minutes rest and Barrett calls both teams to order again, and away they go to glory. It is now that the fun begins. Nanyang fancies it can travel up hill as fast as it did down, but nothing doing.

Back to your kennels again gentlemen; back to your kennels.

(Continued on Page 3)

SPORT AND STAGE

BY DOMINO

RHYMES OF THE TIMES

Home life has gone to Pottery
Since wife took to dancing.
And marriage is a lottery—
But hubby does the chancing.
He's got to smile and pay the bill
And put up no palaver.
With jabs and digs,
And Mrs. Jiggs,
We're bringing up poor father.

* * *

Oh! Mr. Jap you fail to please
The students with your rotting;
And soon your trade will get no squeeze
For everyone's boycotting;
Another wallop's coming too,
You're really going to get it,
Oh! Eastern Hun,
It's like the one
Carpentier gave Beckett.

* * *

The papers may at Wilson swear
Because he isn't better;
I fancy that he doesn't care
For paragraph or letter;
His stand is for a U. S. A.
United States And—Nation.
He isn't made
To spoil the trade
By selfish isolation.

* * *

America with Mexico
Still does a little jawing;
Instead of saying "Let 'er go
And do a little warring";
But I've a scheme to rid the States
Of trouble—it's a corker—
The brigands' 'unt—
Let rear and front
Be led by Johnny Walker.

* * *

Christmas is coming. It doesn't matter whether you are walking along the Nanking Road; or reading your newspapers; or wandering around the hotels; you are reminded at every turn that Christmas is coming. Its a great season. I have no patience with your Scrooges, with their bahs! and their humbugs! its a grand time, and even if the world is giving the lie to the first Christmas message of "Peace on Earth Goodwill towards men" we can still say "Peace on Earth to men of goodwill." So a merry Christmas to everybody, and I shall repeat the message again next week.

* * *

By the way, let me remind you of a passage from the great Christmas novelist, Charles Dickens. Here it is:

"I have always thought of Christmas time, when it has come round—apart from the veneration due to its sacred name and origin, as a good time; a kind, forgiving, charitable, pleasant time; the only time I know of in the long calendar of the year, when men and women seem by one consent to open their shut-up hearts freely; and to think of people below them as if they were really fellow passengers to the grave, and not another race of creatures bound on other journeys. And therefore, though it has never put a scrap of gold or silver in my pocket, I believe it has done me good and will do me good, and so I say God Bless It and a merry Christmas to everybody."

* * *

The A.D.C.'s great vaudeville show opens on Tuesday the 30th of this month. All the stars will make merry, and they will lead you into the "Land of Mirth," where laughter and song banishes tears and moans.

* * *

There are amateurs *and* amateurs, and the story I am going to tell is about the *'and amateurs,'* not the Shanghai ones. On a certain amateur night at one of the East-End theaters the manager appeared before the curtain and announced, "Miss Violet Cummings will now do us an original sketch of her own, by herself."

Out upon the stage lightly pranced Miss Violet Cummings, aged nay, forty-seven, tall, spare, smiling, smirking, with spit-curls and such. She started to sing with a raucous tone when from the gallery came a foghorn voice: "This isn't Miss Cummings; this is Miss Goings! Back to the garden, Violet, back to the garden!

* * *

Edgar Warwick wrote me this past week telling me that both at Peking and Tientsin his Vanity Fair Company played to big houses. So the genial manager is smiling again, and hopes to persuade the local playgoers to turn out in force on the twentieth of this month, when he will make his last appearance.

I hear that at Hongkong, where the company are booked for a short season, the clever band of artists will disband. Edgar Warwick intends to go home and bring something else out in the not too distant future.

* * *

Papers from London tell day after day that the Princes Theater is being packed regularly with lovers of Gilbert and Sullivan. The D'Oyly Carte Company is playing there and it looks from the amount of advance bookings, that there is another year's run in front of the company. Apropo of this, a particularly interesting bit of news was imparted to me from one of our local players, whose brother is in close touch with things theatrical. It is quite on the boards that Mr. D'Oyly Carte will bring his company through the East when his London engagements are over. The tour will be in the nature of propaganda, and money is forthcoming to guard against loss. Well, they won't be here before we put on the Pirates of Penzeance, so there will be no clashing or jealousies, No.

* * *

The annual Charity Match in soccer will take place on Boxing Day, when the Shanghai Football Club will face the Rest of the Settlement. There should be a tremendous crowd turn out to see the struggle. With hundreds of our boys back from "Over There," and two fine teams to watch, it ought to draw all sportsmen. I hope so. It is the Spirit of Christmas to give, and for years past these matches have been played, and practically all the proceeds have been given to local hospitals.

There could not be a better cause, and I know that expenses are kept down to the absolute minimum. M. B. Anderson is the genii who works like a nigger to arrange a fine game and gather in the dollars. "Aye mon Anderson, ye may be a Scot, but ye gie all yer dollars awaaaay, and its grond mon the waaaay ye do it." (This is rotten Scotch, but it is the only Scotch that is rotten, so help yer sel.)

I don't know just what kind of a team the rest will present, but I have more than a good idea what the club will choose for their line-out. McLean is pretty sure to be in goal, and I doubt if there is a better custodian in the place. Isherwood will be one of the backs and that position will be safe. Tonkin has gone, he will always be missed, but Loonis qualifies for the place. He usually plays half back, but he has a strong kick, and there isn't a better tackler to be found anywhere. David Campbell ought to be the star of the halves. He generally is. A worker from the word go, he keeps up the pace until the final whistle shrills out 'No play.' Brown is another in the line, and can always be relied upon, while Craigie Ross, although his modesty keeps him in the background very often when the teams are chosen, should be the third of the halves. He always appears to take things easy, but his long legs are there just when they are wanted, but I am sorry to say he does not wear those yellow topped socks that used not only to lighten up the sombreness of the field, but also to delight my artistic (?) eye.

The advance guard will probably line out like this: Laurie-Smith, Johnny Robertson, Drake, Forshaw and Alex Leslie. A line like this ought to score as powerfully as the historic Thin Red Line. But a good game is in store, and a good cause is to be the result, so roll up on Boxing Day and bring Dollars Mex galore, for they are worth a lot now-a-days, but they will be worth more to the hospital than to you.

* * *

Berne and the Black Masked one ought to know each other pretty well by this time. After a preliminary go of twenty minutes, they hugged and slapped each other for a whole evening without result, then they met again, and Berne pulled the toe of the Black Mask, evidently also pulled his leg. And during the past week, yet another meeting took place, in which the wrestlers were allowed to do any old thing to each other.

Berne won with a Dutch Windmill, or a Shanghai swing. I saw the World's Champion Zbyszko use this same hold at the London Pavilion when he was in the very height of his career. He pinned a clever Indian to the mat with it, but the whole house went into an uproar about it, and did not consider it sportsmanlike. Although Zbyzko's manager explained that the hold was perfectly degitimate he had to cut it out. Captain Davies allowed it, and he knows the game, so I suppose it was all right, but it did not appeal to me as being on the square. To swing a man around until he doesn't know whether he is in this world or the next, and then to gently place him on the mat and claim a fall,

(Continued on Page 4)

INDOOR SPORTS By Tad

At The Theaters.

With Norma Talmadge starring in a crook play that was popular in the United States, "De Luxe Annie," the first of the "Select" pictures will be screened at the Apollo Theater Thursday night. The Apollo management will screen "Select" films from time to time, it is announced.

"De Luxe Annie" will be remembered by readers of the Saturday Evening Post and also by theater goers. The play was a tremendous success on the legitimate stage. Booking will start at Robinson's tomorrow.

The first two episodes of "The Vampires," a serial that is sure to prove popular here, will be screened at the Apollo Theater this afternoon and the third and fourth episodes are to head the bill for the first part of the week. Tonight the feature picture is "The Yellow Ticket," which has drawn crowded houses to the Apollo.

"Polly of the Circus," Margaret Mayo's play with Mae Marsh as the star, is the attraction at the Olympic Theater tonight and tomorrow night. The film is in eight parts and is a Goldwyn production.

Mary Pickford will appear in "Mistress Nell" at the Victoria tonight and tomorrow night. "The Brass Bullet" and "Mistress Nell" are to be screened at the matinee today.

The seventh and the eighth episodes of "The Hidden Hand" and the Triangle Super-feature "The Acquitted" will feature the matinee and evening program of Isis Theater today.

Beginning tomorrow night the Isis will screen "The Triumph of Venus" and the "Hidden Hand." The "Triumph of Venus" is a spectacular film tells an entertaining and enthralling story. The program will be repeated up to and including Thursday.

The Towa Cinema will screen the popular serial, of "The Girl From Frisco" and two comedies.

Prayers For Baseballers

(Public Opinion, London)

"The enthusiasm with which Americans follow the fortunes of their favorite baseball teams during the summer months culminates in fanaticism at the present time, when the leading teams of the two rival leagues contest for the championship," says the New York correspondent of the Telegraph.

"This spirit has extended even to the Church, and the Rev. Mr. McMillan, of the Presbyterian Church in Cincinnati, Ohio, asked all loyal supporters of the City National League team to join him in prayer for the success of their favorites. He asked the Lord to grant 'Speed, control, and deceptive curves to pitchers, frequent and timely hits to batters, blessings to Pat Moran, the manager, and good health and safety to all the players.'"

Shanghai Inter-Club Billiards League

Matches week ending December 13, 1919.

POWHATTAN		V.	THIRTY	
H. F. Brewer	267		E. F. Fastings	300
H. Langley	277		J. V. Jensen	300
R. Bailey	231		H. B. Ollerdessen	300
H. Lane	205		T. E. Poignand	300
P. H. Cobb	230		S. Chilver	300
	1210			1500

E. F. Fasting made a break of 62.

PORTUGUEZ		V.	MUNICIPAL	
P. P. da Silva	300		L. F. Todd	129
C. B. Remedios	300		R. W. Yorke	246
J. Webster	300		G. Sadler	216
C. Pereira	234		C. W. Higgs	300
R. Remedios	299		G. O. Jackson	300
	1433			1191

F. P. da Silva made a break of 61.

LUSITANO		V.	CUSTOMS	
J. P. Campos	300		Capt. Gowing	153
J. M. C. Lopes	300		H. Singer	257
C. M. P. Remedios	284		T. Mellows	300
G. M. P. Remedios	300		H. Eriksen	101
F. D. Bush	300		G. B. Stormes	140
	1484			951

J. P. Campos made a break of 52.
J. M. C. Lopes made a break of 54.

MASONIC		V.	M. P. INSTITUTE	
J. W. Prince	252		J. E. Grant	300
F. B. Green	300		G. M. Boyes	241
R. Phillips	300		J. R. Wilson	197
J. F. W. Milne	223		W. S. Campbell	300
F. Jones	300		A. Sharp	293
	1375			1331

POLICE		V.	AMERICAN	
Capt. E. I. M. Barrett	300		C. Komaroff	292
P. W. Reeves	291		H. F. Gibson	300
G. Holt	300		H. L. Corbin	264
J. F. Gabbutt	300		W. Hoffman	204
E. W. Everson	228		E. Taylor	300
	1419			1360

Capt. E. I. M. Barrett made a break of 50.

S.R.A. 'All-Comers' Rifle Championship

OPEN SHOOTING EVENT

Entries for the all comers rifle championship was closed yesterday when 53 entries were received comprising of the following Nationalities, British, 23; Americans, 15; Scandinavian, 3; Japanese, 5; Portuguese, Italian, and Swiss, 2 each, and Chinese, 1. British 23, 9 are entries from the British gunboat Gnat.

Following are the competitors: J. W. Baldwin, H. T. Bradley, F. Bonichi, C. Bedoni, T. C. Britton, W. Bolter, A. Clarke, K. D. Chen, A. M. Collaco, A. C. Davis, G. Dunlop, B. Dawson, H. W. Dawson, A. F. Diniz, A. Ellingworth, E. Fasting, F. Gates, F. G. Green, A. S. Goldsmith, Y. Hori, R. K. Hykes, R. I. Ito, O. L. Ilbert, G. V. Jensen, C. E. Kliene, H. W. Lambert, W. D. Lancaster, J. Lasker, J. Lowerson, G. Lyns, H. Lane, C. Luthy, K. McKelvie, H. Mildenhall, A. L. Mottu, H. Noisshiki, H. Priestley, S. A. Ransom, W. T. Rose, G. H. Rendall, G. Richardson, B. Salter, F. W. Snape, G. H. A. Snow, W. E. Sauer, W. J. Terrill, K. Tsunoda, C. E. M. Thomson, F. J. Twogood, W. H. Ward, A. V. White, R. F. Wilmer, T. Watanabe.

Ammunition.—The Association has a limited number in stock (176) members are requested to provide their own ammunition, if possible.

INTERNATIONAL TEAM MATCH

Entries for this important competition closed yesterday at 5 p.m. Nine nationalities entered.

The competition will begin today at 1:30 p.m. sharp. Captains of the team are requested to be at the firing point (200 yds. but) at 1:15 p.m. to draw for the mounds.

Following are the teams entered:

American: S. A. Ransom, R. K. Hykes and W. E. Sauer. (Captain), J. W. Baldwin.

Chinese: K. D. Chen (Captain), Y. S. Fong and Y. Loh.

English: W. J. Terrill, O. L. Ilbert and H. W. Lambert (Captain), W. T. Rose.

Japanese: R. I. Ito (Captain), T. Watanabe and H. Noisshiki.

Portuguese: A. M. Collaca, A. F. Diniz (Captain), and J. M. Campos.

Scandinavian: J. Johansson (Captain), G. V. Jensen and E. Fasting.

Scotch: C. E. M. Thomson (Captain), K. McKelvie and J. Macbeth.

Swiss: C. Luthy (Captain), G. Heusser and J. Rebsamen.

Welsh: F. W. Snape (Captain), J. J. Evans and T. J. Evans.

Harriers Run

E. C. Hawley, the American distance runner beat M. Seredkin yesterday in a training run over a seven mile course held under the auspices of the Shanghai Harrier's Club. G. Rose was third. The club is arranging a series of handicaps over various distances during the season.

Several new members turned out for the run. There was a slow pack and a fast pack, which gave the slow runners a five minute lead. However, all the three men placed were members of the fast pack.

The start was from the pavilion in Hongkew Park, alongside the railway line and round the country at the back of the Kiangwan Race Course.

Football Postponed

The American football game scheduled for Saturday between the Navy and Shanghai Athletic Club elevens has been postponed. Negotiations have been opened to bring a team of Army officers from Tientsin to play the Shanghai civilians and possibly an eleven from the U.S.S. South Dakota on New Year's Day.

Basketball

The Yellow Sox of the Y.M.C.A. humbled the Shanghai Baptist College five last night at the Y.M.C.A. Gymnasium by a score of 25 to 7. Tom Chang and C. G. Hoh, who played only half the game, starred for the home team, while T. T. Shu and S. D. Loo played well for the visitors.

S'hai Baptist College (7)		Y.M.C.A. Yellow Sox (25)
T. T. Shu	lf	Tom Chang
K. Y. Va	rf	C. G. Hoh (Seymour Woo)
S. D. Loo	c	M. C. Liu
K. T. Zee	lg	Rawling Yee
P. K. Chu	rg	P. L. Koo

Goals from floor: Tom Chang 5, C. G. Hoh 2, Seymour 1, M. C. Liu 2, Rawling Yee 2, T. T. Shu 1, P. K. Chu 2. Goals from fouls: M. C. Liu 1, S. D. Loo 1. Time: two 15-minute periods. Referee: Yao. Timer: Wong. Scorer: Jui.

Extra Race Meeting On New Year's Day

The Shanghai Race Club will hold an extra race meeting on New Year's Day at the Shanghai Course. The first saddling bell will be rung at 10:45 o'clock in the morning. There will be no charge for admission into the enclosure.

Entries will close at the Grand Stand at 6 o'clock Saturday, December 27. Entry forms can be procured at the Grand Stand and at the International Recreation Club. There will be a win pari-mutuel, a place pari-mutuel and members' cash sweeps. The total net proceeds will be donated to local charities.

PINK AND CUP TO DALGARNO

Short Head Victory Also Means War Veteran's Trophy; 80 Start 'Unt

LINDSAY GETS THE H. W.

Mr. Gulland, Doyen Of Pack, And Billy Hill Are Injured

BY JOHNNY WALKER

Oh, keep a twinkle in your eye
Although the day's a soaker
'Twill spread a gleam across the sky
And cheer some poor old croaker.

This prescription is for the benefit of Dismal Jerry who writes DOWN the 'Unts in a contemporary.

The winners of the second 'Unt who were yesterday's foxes decided on a Rubicon run, thus the Scribe's hopes of Kiangwan were dashed to the ground. And when the word got round the young fellers felt reprieved from being likewise. A small but select party of thrusters explored the wilds of Kiangwan last Sunday, confining their itenerary to the country east of the railway line. They were suffering from reaction of The Chasm Jump but were experienced enough to absorb a fair idea of Kiangwan, which summed up was, the jumps are mostly naturals and can be laid either too big or just big enough to be negotiated by all riders. Indeed the lepping is tophole, the best of any country the Scribe knows. The great disadvantage is the horrid short furrow every third being cut out square, very hard on man and beast, and during the ride of some 3½ hours, the furrows seemed against the grain all the way.

THOSE WASH OUTS

Also to lay a successful enjoyable 'Unt the Fox would have to know every inch for there are awful double grips and wash outs on the high lands, unseen till you are in them. Added to this is the nasty approach to Kiangwan itself although this is a minor objection. Some excellent 'Unts have been laid there and will continue to be laid; but to get the best of the country, it should be ridden early in the season. The country to the west of the railway line is said to be better and will form the subject of further explorations in due course. Another good point is the absence of cabbage, of which very little is cultivated.

There is a little story of the Second 'Unt, too good to suppress, told by a young son of a gun. He was riding at the first jump when his pony stopped dead, for a face suddenly appeared above the edge then slowly rose inch by inch and yard by yard. It was G. H. Wright; he had been truffle hunting. The young son of a gun then says, his pony then ran away and could not be stopped for two miles.

Apparently the spectators took a wrong lead for the finish of the second 'Unt. One member has written in certain suggestions which are cheerfully received, and to show he was writing in no carping spirit offered to put up Cups for the Xmas 'Unt. Hats off you bloodhounds to Mr. and Mrs. Ayscough.

Thursday and Friday were very wet depressing days but the country, bone dry, was crying out for rain and although everybody groused at the wet dark days, when the sun put out his happy countenance on Saturday morning everybody felt very pleased at the previous days' rain and all looked forward to a glorious 'Unt, free of dust and full of joy. But joy and grief as is well known are closely akin, and the afternoon's run was destined to see them so mixed up, you couldn't tell one from the other.

AT LONG VILLAGE

The start was on the board as Long Village, a place notorious for a Marchioness who as a rule welcomes the 'Unt with cold water in a long, long scoop. The dear old soul was however not in evidence yesterday, bless her.

A cheery crowd of riders, perhaps 80 strong, lined up before the Steward in Charge, who handed out instructions to ride straight and where old paper was encountered to follow red and white. At this juncture Earl B. begged two minutes to let the Movie Man get to a certain spot, and then the owner of Tiga, who had gone away for a 'Unt on his own, begged for five minutes but hounds could not be held and away they went over the rather distressing flats towards No. 1 Trees. Several saddles were emptied, even so early in the game.

The field made a self imposed check here but without losing time nosed round a lagoon and struck scent lying over another Platform. From here left, over well known country and a few jumps to Moleskin Wade. After this came the

(Continued on Page 4)

The Christmas Gift Store

WHITEAWAYS

THE GREATEST SHOW IN OUR HISTORY

TEN WINDOWS OF XMAS GIFTS — THREE WINDOWS OF TOYS

AND THIS PAGE FOR SPORTSMEN

SPALDING'S GOLF CLUBS

Hand-forged heads, shafts of best quality hickory, supplied in Drivers, Brassies, Irons, Cleeks, etc. $4.00

The Wood Milne "Kiddy" Golf Ball

Gold Dot. $1.25

The "Chemico" Popular Golf Ball

Supplied in Sinkers and Floaters. 85 cts.

TERRY'S NEW COMBINATION
Exerciser and Chest Expander
Includes five distinct exercises also two different charts and two wall hooks.
Price $3.50 each

BADMINTION SETS
Complete with instruction in strong box. $20.00

TENNIS BALLS
Slazenger's 1919 Tennis Balls, late shipment; the popular make always to hand.
Price $3.00 dozen

IRON DUMB BELLS
Black enamelled 5 springs $2.75
Black enamelled 7 springs $3.50

FOOTBALLS!! FOOTBALLS!!
The "Match" Full size.
Price $4.75
The "Clinker." Full size. . .
Price $9.00

The "Bulldog." Full size ..... Price $9.75
The "McGregor." Full size ..... Price 11.75

BOY'S STRONG LEATHER FOOTBALLS

The "Star." Size 2 ..... Price $3.00
The "Special." Size 3 ..... Price $3.50

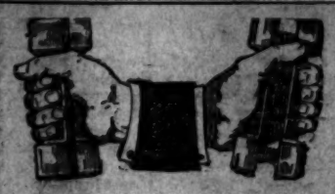
HOCKEY STICKS AND BALLS

The "College" Weights 19, 20, 21 and 22 oz. $4.50
The "Match" Weights 19, 20, 21 and 22 oz. 7.50
The "Bulgar" Weights 19, 20, 21 and 22 oz. 7.50
The "Player" Weights 19, 20, 21 and 22 oz. 3.50

The "Practice" Composition Hockey Ball.
White Enamelled: $1.00

Terry's Strand Exercisers
Similar to sketch. In two sizes.
No. 3 with 3 strands.
Price $10.50 each
No. 5 with 4 strands.
Price $15.00 each

ROLLER SKATES
Our new stock has just been unpacked. These are fine model skates and wear splendidly. Ball bearings, adjustable. Price $7.50



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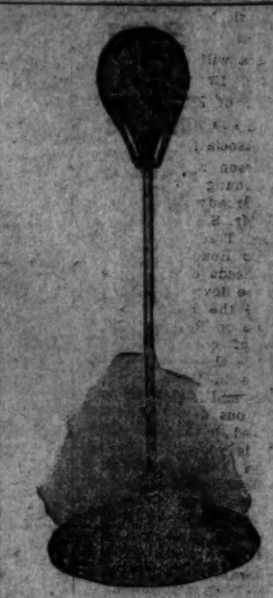
For increasing the strength, flexibility and agility of the muscular system. Complete with charts. Men's best polished Enamel, 7 springs.
Price $5.75



PUNCH BALL
As sketch, extra strong leather bag, adjustable, on iron stand.
Price $35.00

SPALDING'S BASKET BALLS
Made of best English leather, best quality bladder.
$9.50 each

BASKET BALL
Posts With Nets
Regulation height posts with iron bases and nets. Suitable for in door or outdoor use. Set Complete.
Price $20.00

Spalding's "Home Run" Bats

A large batting surface, good solid grip, splendidly balanced. Here's a bat to please you.
Price $3.00 each

CHILDREN'S GOLF SETS

Containing Iron, Cleek, Mashie, Driver and Putter, complete in canvas bag.

Price $6.00

THE "DERBY" COAT SWEATER
A special value line in a heavy quality fleece knit all wool coat sweater, in a plain Dark Grey shade only, two pockets. Men's size. Price $10.00 each

THE "ALEXANDRA" COAT SWEATER
A heavy quality fleece knit all wool coat sweater, in a plain Fawn shade only, two pockets, specially soft finish, and extraordinary good value today.
Price $12.50 each

"JAEGER" COAT SWEATERS
A few only of these exceptional quality Sweaters, in plain White only, two pockets, heavy grade and all wool.
Price $17.50 each

"JAEGER" COAT SWEATERS
Soft fleecy knit, two pockets, heavy quality and fine finish, in a plain Grey. Price $17.50 each

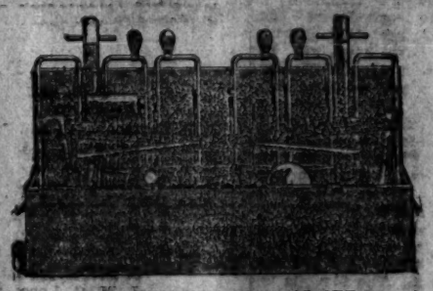
FANCY SILK HANDKERCHIEFS
Superior quality Twill Silk, with a very soft finish, well printed in fast colors, in a variety of floral and sporting designs. Extra size 25 ins. square.
Price $2.50 and $3.00 each

FOOTBALL ANKLE GUARDS
Made out of stout leather. thorough prolection to the ankle, very light. $1.00

INDIAN CLUBS
Made from well seasoned timber.
3 lbs. $2.00 | 4 lbs. $2.50

INDOOR BASEBALLS
Spalding's "Official" $2.25

VOLLEY BALL
Full size, best English hide, handsewn.
Price $9.50



THE "UBIQUE" CROQUET SET
For 4 persons. Consisting of 4 seasoned Mallets, 4 seasoned Beech Balls, 6 Hoops, good Ashwood Pegs, Driving Mallet, Drill, Book of Rules all complete in strong box. Price $25.00

IRON SHOT FOR GYMNASIUMS
In two weights.
Price $2.75
In two weights.
Price $3.75

SPALDING'S BODY PROTECTORS
Thoroughly well made, same model as supplied to our leading leagues.
Price $15.00 each

Baseman's Mitts $7.50
Fielder's Mitts, ... 4.50

SPALDING'S MEDICINE BALLS
Leather cases, well stuffed. A most valuable addition to home or gymnasium.
$12.50

GOLF BAGS
Prices
$2.00, $3.00 and $3.75

TERRY'S PATENT GRIP
As sketch. Neat and strong, combines cheapness with efficiency. Complete with chart of exercises.
Price $2.00 each

TENNIS REQUISITES
RACQUETS
Assorted weights.

The "Alert" $3.50
The "Alpha" 3.50
The "Player" 5.00
The "Greenwood" ... 4.75
The "Continental" .. 11.75

THE "OTWAY" TIE
Special quality silks are used for this tie, beautiful rich colourings in mid and dark pattern, with floral designs. A full length well-made tie.
Price $2.25 each

THE "WELMAR" WIDE END TIE
Made from Foulard Silk Handkerchiefs, in the newest designs and charming soft color effects, in the ever popular "Paisley" designs of Reds, Greens, Brown, etc.
Price $2.00 each

THE "PORTLAND" TIE
Superior quality, American made, 48 inches long, neat color designs, dark patterns, made with patent slip band, extra full shape, specially good value.
Price $1.50 each

HE WILL VALUE THE COSY GIFT

THE "MORRIE" MUFFLER
Elastic knit fibre silk, very rich appearance and is special value to day. Smart stripe designs, in Black and White. Size 42 by 17 inches.
Price $9.50 each

THE "MILFORD" MUFFLER
A tubular knitted English silk muffler of the highest quality, new and effective stripe designs, in beautiful colourings. Size 46 by 15 inches.
Price $12.50 each

THE "CARLOW" MUFFLERS
Mercerised knitted cotton, excellent washing quality and soft finish. Purple, Saxe, Blue, Brown, and Navy. Size 48 by 10 inches.
Price $3.75 each

Plain White with striped ends. Size 52 by 9 inches.
Price $5.75 each

WHITE MERCERISED KNITTED MUFFLER
With striped ends. Size 54 by 11 inches.
Price $1.50 each

THE "MERRITUS" MUFFLER
Fleecy knit, all pure wool, splendid value today. In "New Heather" shades only. Size 56 by 10 inches.
Price $3.75

THE "CORTLAND" MUFFLER
Knitted from a superior quality mercerised cotton that washes well and retains the lustre. We have this muffler in Plain White. Size 48 by 8 inches.
Price $4.75 each

FANCY SILK HANDKERCHIEFS

Special quality Twill Silk, well assorted colors in Green, etc. with floral designs, size 22 inches square.

Price $2.50 each

SPORTSMEN WILL FIND OUR STORE STOCKED WITH USEFUL GIFTS

Christmas Greetings

WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.

SHANGHAI

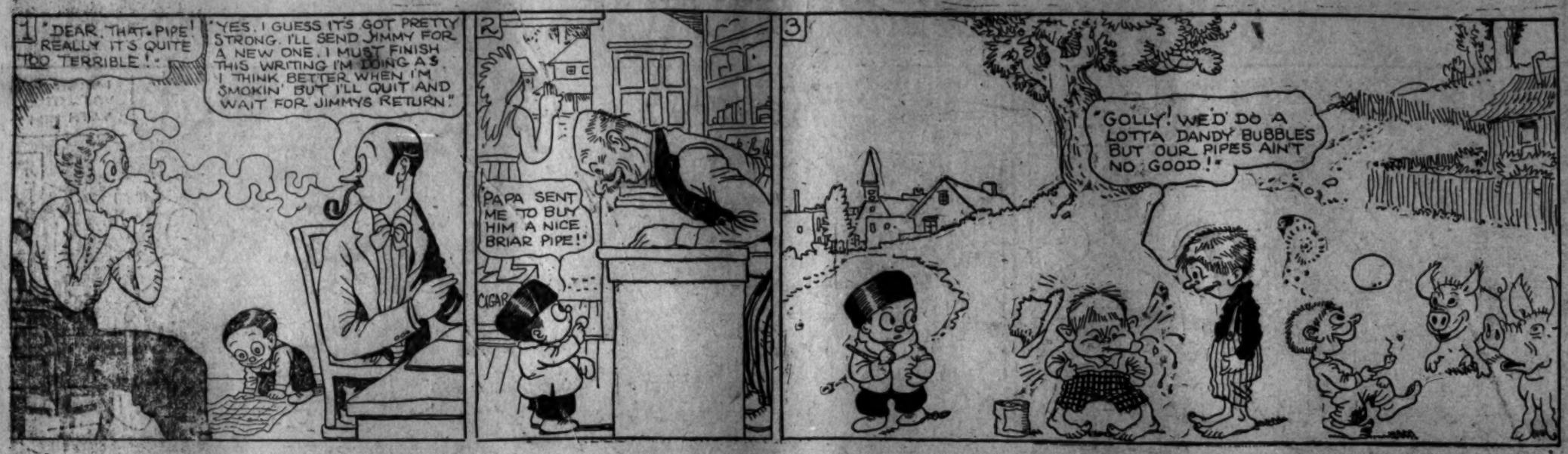
Christmas Greetings

Comic Picture Section

Sunday, December 14th, 1919

Bringing Up Father

Little Jimmy



The Spirit Of Christ, And Santa Claus

By E. P. GRAHAM BARROW.

If in these days, these sad, dark days, when the world's half mad and reeling
We should turn once more to Jesus Christ our weight of woe revealing,
And take Him in the Simple Faith that a child takes Santa Claus
We would end this hideous turmoil—in The One Good Cause!

So the same old Christmas greeting,
"Peace on Earth, Goodwill," repeating,
Is a Christlike wish that nothing can defile.
It's a time when friends are meeting,
Cheering on Life's Journey fleeting,
It's the giving makes the living worth the while.

★ ★ ★

It's the children's special season,
And they know nought of the treason
Or the selfishness and crime of man-made laws;
For to them there comes no lesion,
They believe with child-like reason,
In that Bountiful Creation SANTA CLAUS.

★ ★ ★

Though the world is in eruption.
And there's sorrow and destruction,
Yet the children's Saint still wears his gracious smile,
For he knows nought of corruption,
And no greed brings interruption:
It's the giving makes the living worth the while.

Santa Claus still brings his treasures,
Always pouring out full measures,
And his children see in him no trace of guile,
For he doesn't ask for leisure,
He just wants to give real pleasure.
It's the giving makes the living worth the while.

★ ★ ★

While the Bolshevik's complaining,
While in anarchy he's reigning,
And it's only *Self* he'll ruin and defile;
Santa Claus with Love is gaining
Kingdoms bound by his own training,
It's the giving makes the living worth the while.

★ ★ ★

So the hungry—let us feed them,
And the wicked—let us lead them,
To the needy, let us ope our purse and pause;
If in sorrow—let us heed them,
Try in happiness to breed them.
Then we'll have a world that's ruled by Santa Claus.

If in these days, these sad, dark days, when the world's half mad and reeling
We should turn once more to Jesus Christ our weight of woe revealing,
And take Him in the Simple Faith that a child takes Santa Claus
We would end this hideous turmoil—in The One Good Cause!

First Glimpses At Christmas Offerings Of Shanghai Shops

BY HELEN WILLIAMS

OLD Saint Nicholas, a kindly soul whose heart was torn by the horrors of war—has emerged from the retirement he sought when men with anger flew at the throats of one another, and today is busy with his myriads of aides in seeking to restore Joy to the World. Tirelessly he is working, his shops are the busiest in the land of mythology, and the coming Yuletide promises gaiety unsurpassed.

Christmas, the day when a beautiful spirit of "oneness" prevails throughout the world, is eleven days away, and Santa Claus, the idol of the children, and the thought of whom brings a glow of tender memories to the heart of the grown-ups, is due at midnight of the 24th.

At this time thoughts of business begin to take a secondary place and Christmas thoughts are the nucleus around which the entire world is centering. Everybody is planning and thinking of the gifts for their loved ones; and I am happy to say that all the good things that are usually brought by Saint Nicholas are now to be found in the Shanghai stores and I know, because I have just come in from visiting them, one and all, and in my mind have bought more gifts than St. Nick could carry, or I could settle for.

Unusual displays, unlimited choice of gifts, and an extensive variety of tasty and usual remembrances for Christmas are in all the shops, and tomorrow shoppers will have their first real opportunity to view what is being offered.

Lane and Crawford

There are many attractive accessories for the traveler being shown at Lane and Crawford's and they all make splendid Christmas gifts. One article, particularly, a lady's silver fitted dressing case, is in such good taste and so rich that anybody would love to possess it. The Cozy traveling rugs are just what the name indicates and added to the fact that they are so cozy, they are made up in soft, harmonious colors.

For the household there are innumerable articles. Community plate is always a welcome addition to the home and the designs being shown are unusually artistic and graceful. The bedroom can be made a great deal "more home like" by one of the beautiful silk-covered eiderdown quilts or by a few of the satin covered embroidered or plain cushions.

One thinks of mince pie and puddings and other delicacies at Christmas time. Lane and Crawford's have a grocery department in which one can purchase delectable mince pies, plum puddings, choice hams and bacon and mince meat with which to make the pies for the big Christmas dinner.

The ladies' department has some wonderful furs on display—fur coats in all styles and fur sets. Ladies' silk sports coats and sweaters in all the new shades have just arrived. Now that short sleeves are fashionable for afternoon dress, long, as well as short gloves are greatly in demand and the long gloves being shown here are of the softest, finest quality.

The silk stockings are in all shades popular for evening wear and the gold stockings particularly are a splendid match with gold slippers.

Lau Kiu Chwang.

A wealth of colors and varieties awaits anybody in quest of silks and satins at Lau Kiu Chwangs. There is a bewildering array of materials to be found here and surely the taste of everybody can be satisfied.

Taffetas and special petticoat silks in every known color and combination are available. There are some wonderful changeable taffetas and the color combinations are exquisite. Others are plain, while some are checked or striped. There is one particular piece that would make a stunning sport skirt. But I am thinking about landing it for myself—so I wont describe it.

The brocaded satins are being used constantly for evening gowns and wraps. They are showing many different designs and colors. The red and gold brocade makes a wonderful evening frock as does the black and gold or the black and silver. A wonderful frock recently seen in Shanghai was made of white and gold, with a torquise blue beaded belt! Pick your own colors, I say!

Washable silks are offered in unlimited patterns and colors, and satins for linings or for upholstery purposes are also shown in great variety.

Crepe-de-chine for all purposes is shown here. There is the wonderful, lustrous Jersey crepe for fine underwear, and the light weight crepe-de-chine. Then there is the satin crepe-de-chine that makes such beautiful and attractive dresses. Royal crepe-de-chine is a heavy, soft crepe in beautiful old-rose, light blue, pearl grey and many other shades. It would be just the thing for smart sports wear.

The fur department at Lau Kiu Chwang's is almost as fascinating as the silk department. There are soft, lustrous Russian sables in two skin pieces and in entire coats, and there are the ever royal ermines in capes, coats and scarves. Silver fox, which has been one of the most popular furs of the season, is rich and lively in color and texture. The white and red foxes are of unusual length.

Whiteaway and Laidlaw.

Toyland, the dream of every kiddie, is to be found at the establishment of Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co., where the cunning devices of fur and cloth that suggest Kipling's "Jungle Book" attract the eye and add holiday interest. The more serious minded may find substantial gifts such as silver, electric and thermos sets and many other suitable gifts.

Then, too, at this establishment are travelers' equipment, such as trunks, the Belber line leading bags and incidentals that are all-important to one on a journey.

The men are not overlooked in the holiday preparations of this firm. In spite of the age-old libel of "father" being "left at the post" with a box of fancifully decorated cigars, Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co., have laid the ghost of this scandal by preparing a special display of attractive gifts that appeal to men.

But the one great exhibit—particularly in view of the agitation that has aroused Shanghai recently with regard to traffic conditions—is that of the tricycles. They're both fast and safe and the idol of every red-blooded youth.

But it should not be overlooked that the male members of the family must present a proper appearance before the public each day and so the firm has laid in an extensive supply of Gillette and Auto-Strop and other safety razors and auxilliary supplies.

Arts and Crafts

As its name indicates, this shop deals in things that are both artistic and practical and this combination is always very appealing to the purchaser. They are showing some lovely lamp shades made of silk, with hand painted borders of dragons or other equally fantastic designs. There is another type of shade, with birds painted on the silk, and on each section of the shade a different type of bird is shown.

The new Pansy-ware has just arrived from London, and when seen at a little distance, the pansies look so natural that one has an inclination to go over and pick them off. There are large and small vases, and some have been made so that they can be used as ash trays. This is the only store in Shanghai that carries this Pansy-ware. For plant pots, large and small, the Farnham-ware is most attractive and the Murena-ware shown here is pretty and something entirely new.

Liberty chiffon velvets are so well-known and are such favorites that it is not necessary to say much about them. A new shipment has just arrived in blue, black, brown, green, wine color and gray, and as this silk is being sold in dress lengths only, it would make a beautiful and appropriate gift.

The woolen jumpers, sweater coats and scarves are lovely. The color combinations are most unusual. There is a slip-on sweater in lavender with a light green border and green buttons and pockets, and there is a very pretty old rose jumper with pockets edged with grey, and a gray edging on the collar and grey buttons. The scarves are nearly all combinations of the pastel shades and are just the thing when playing golf or indulging in any outdoor sports.

Silbermans

The men's department at Silberman's is remarkably well stocked for Christmas purchases. There is a new line of neckwear in stripes, dotted ties, evening ties and elaborately brocaded ties. For evening wear the Tuxedo vests being shown here are unusually rich. They are made of a soft, heavy silk in black and in white, and there are some in a pearl grey. There is a wonderful stock of men's gloves for all occasions, and a new shipment of silk socks has just arrived.

Then there are the Arrow collars and shirts. The Arrow evening shirt is extremely attractive, especially the pleated, soft-bosomed shirt. Everything for the young or old man can be found here, pyjamas, dressing gowns, Holeproof hose and all the other accessories that are necessary to attain that well-grooned appearance that is the pride of every man—a least in the pictures.

A shipment of Gartner and Matterns silk and woolen sweaters is now in stock. There are coat sweaters and slip-on sweaters in all colors. For the really cold weather there are heavily knitted slip-on sweaters in olive drab.

The pearl-handled manicure sets make a lovely gift and they are extremely attractive. There are so many pretty things that can be purchased here that it is only possible to mention a few. For evening wear the long rhinestone comb is more popular than ever, and it is a decided addition to the well-coifed head.

Is there anything more reminiscent of childhood days than the thought of blocks? They have some really fascinating blocks here for the kiddies and roller skates, dolls, engines and toy animals.

Hirsbrunner and Co.

Artistry in metal work and clever handling of precious gems are features in the Yuletide showing of Hirsbrunner who has an amazing collection of platinum-mounted gems, diamonds, pearls, rubies and emeralds on display for the patron who wishes to make a present of lasting memory and unquestionable value.

The ladies of the community will be indeed fortunate if they receive a gift that comes from Hirsbrunner's. Diamond-bar brooches, rings, pendants, necklaces, bracelets, lockets, earrings, cigarette cases, watches and a hundred and one other things are there to charm the shopper.

And for those of commercial and ambitious mind the Multiplex Hammond Typewriter will have irrestible attraction. This ingenious device will write in any language that has a written word and is interchangable so readily that it has won fame as a household necessity in the Far East.

In tune with the spirit of the season the special wine hampers have always proved to be a popular gift. With a wide diversity of liquid joy-bringers, bundled together in an attractive package, they have never failed to create a demand.

Edward Evans and Sons

There is no gift more acceptable than an interesting book, either of fiction, philosophy, history, or autobiography, and any of these aforementioned types of literature may be found at Edward Evans and Sons. Many novelties in stationery also are shown.

In the book department there are some splendid French books for the advanced pupil with good illustrations. For the music lover there are musical books of every type including the "Musicians Library." All of the new novels from both England and America are in stock, and many of them are bound in a most attractive manner. The children's Xmas book are a delight and their gaudy colors—pictures and little stories are bound to bring back happy memories, when a picture book on the Christmas tree was one of the gifts we all loved old Santa for.

Leather writing sets in bronze leather, shot with a dull green are very artistic, and for the consistent letter writer, just the thing. There are many leather novelties, including small books bound in a soft, dull finish, and purses in this same velvety type of leather. Photograph albums, scraps books, sealing wax outfits and large and small candles are among the many attractive offerings here.

Walk-Over Shoe Co.

Colored boots, solidly made and artistic in appearance, with buckles and laces general appearance in the latest accepted vogues, are the Christmas holiday offerings of the Walk-Over Shoe Company in Shanghai.

There are many new styles, more than the layman would or could imagine, among the newest dictates of Fashion. And each and every one of them is to be found in the Autumn Walk-Over stock.

And "spats," too, are not overlooked in the make-up of the supplies offered by this painstaking company. They've hunted far and wide and have sought to find those accessories that fit best and give the smartest appearance, with the result that the "Tweedies" have been selected as the standard make.

With buckles of cut steel, bronze and other effects, such as Rhinestone, the pumps produced by the American shoe manufacturers for evening wear are unsurpassed.

Shoes are an important item among the residents of the Far East. Good shoes are essential to good health. And it has come to be accepted by the public here that Walk-Over Shoes are really good shoes. Which means a great deal in the local markets.

That many Walk-Overs, whether they be boots, pumps or slippers go out as Christmas gifts is a foregone conclusion.

Sullivan's Fine Candies

Can you explain the mystery? I can't, so I will explain the reason for the question. Sullivan's have two Santa Clauses and, to my knowledge, there is supposed to be only one Santa. Take your kiddie into Sullivan's and the Santa Claus who is in there will give the wee lad a little bag of candy and perhaps a few minutes later, while walking down the street, you will meet the other jovial Santa in a great, red, touring car, also giving a bon-bon to a youngster.

American candies made in Shanghai by American candy makers is the slogan at Sullivans. The candies made here are made by experts from the United States and as the candies that are made for distant countries are sometimes delayed, it is probably best to eat those made right here.

The new Parisian liquer candies are fine for after dinner, as they contain creme-de-menthe and creme-de-cocoa. The Victoria chocolates are very rich and succulent. I know.

For the Xmas tree there are candy canes, and hard candies of all kinds and all colors.

Lives there an American so far removed from home that the thought of a big, juicy pie doesn't make his mouth water? I do not think so, for I know that if I were in Timbuctoo or some other wierd place the mention of a home-made pie would make me either happy or miserable. It would just be a question as to whether or not I could lay my hands on one right away. So all the pie-lovers in Shanghai may satisfy their hunger, for at Sullivan's the finest kind of pumpkin pie, mince pie and squash pie may be had for the wonderful Christmas dinner.

Squires-Bingham

Realising the importance of displaying dainty Christmas gifts to the best advantage, Squires Bingham have opened a most attractive new room expressly for this purpose. The artistic and beautiful leather novelties being offered here will make gifts much appreciated by the recipient. There are book covers in hunter's green, red and brown, with a design cut out on one side, and peacock feathers or gold embroidery worked in. Card cases, and cases containing an entire bridge set are also gotten up in this way, and for the busy man or women the little engagement books are not only practical but they are also a decidedly attractive addition to a desk.

Even in these days, the old-fashioned lavender still maintains its popularity as a sachet. Very unusual sachets of new grown lavender in cases of woven ribbon are being shown, and there are same coat hangers made in this way, stuffed with the lavender.

Embroidered pillows, either for baby or as a dainty decoration on a chaise lounge are always a welcome gift. For those who are fond of embroidered articles there are handkerchief cases, tea covers, and handkerchiefs.

The Chinese baby Christmas cards, while quaint and unusual, are very suitable for this purpose, as the message of happiness and hope that is on each one is particularly appropriate to the season.

There are many things for the kiddies. Books of all kinds, books with little stories, and books with only pictures. Then there are many dolls, big and little, and myriads of other toys, chief among them being a marvelous doll-house.

Why is nearly everybody buying a

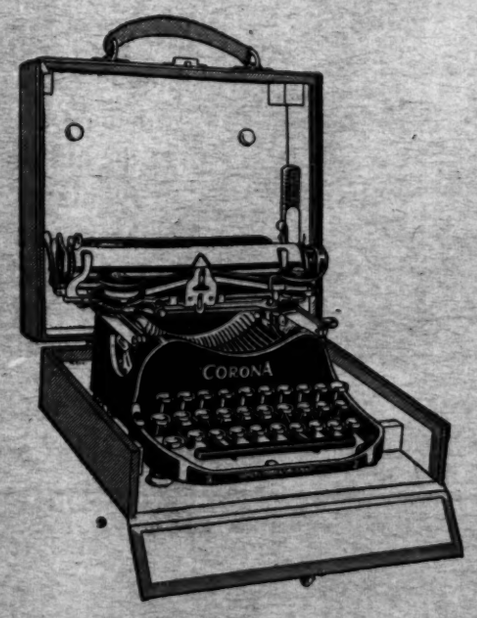
CORONA

The Personal Writing Machine?

BECAUSE the Corona is a simple, sturdy, portable typewriter, designed to meet the needs of the writing public, and sold at a moderate cost

It is the machine for you!

$70 A XMAS PRESENT that will delight anybody $70



It has a positive ribbon shift, a line lock and release, adjustable carriage tension, back-spacer—in fact, more labor-saving devices than it would seem possible to incorporate in a six-pound machine.

DODGE & SEYMOUR (China), Ltd.

AGENTS FOR CORONA

89-91 Rue Montauban

Phone : Central 322

HALL AND HOLTZ, LTD.

SPECIAL DISPLAY IN OUR LADIES' DRAPERY - - DEPARTMEMTS OF - -

SUITABLE GOODS FOR CHRISTMAS GIFTS

LADIES' HANDKERCHIEFS

Tootall's "Lissue" Handkerchiefs

"One of the Tootal Guaranteed Lines"
Sold in Fancy Boxes, 1 doz. box **$3.50** per doz.

Single Fancy Handkerchiefs each Handkerchief on Card.
Wholesale Lot. Manufacturer's Samples.
Each Different Design . Exceptional Opportunity.
Price from **50 cents** each.

Plain Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs - - - - - - - - - at **$4.95 $5.25 $7.50 $10.50 $12.95** per dozen

Plain Lawn Handkerchiefs, Hemstitched - - - - - - - - - at **$1.10 $2.25 $3.50 $4.50** per dozen

Good Quality Fancy Handkerchiefs, in Pretty, Artistic Fancy Boxes. One Dozen, and Half Dozen Handkerchiefs per Box.
Price from $4.50 to $25.00 per box.

CHILDREN'S COLOURED HANDKERCHIEFS.

"Zoo" Handkerchiefs for Little Folks. Designed by Miss Nina Brisley so well known for her child and animal studies. Miss Brisley has been very happy in these designs—the seals gambolling—the Tiger cubs at play—the antics of the monkeys—the solemn Camel—and so on, prove such an attraction to children as has seldom been offered. These Handkerchiefs are printed on an exquisite mullcloth made from the finest yarns, with a new special finish. The colour scheme is very pleasing and the printing is fast. Price per Fancy box **$1.75.**

"Peter Pan" Hankies. Fast colours, from designs by Adrienne Beryl Corry. - - - - - - **$1.75** per box

NEW DELIVERY OF LATEST STYLE LADIES HAND BAGS

Black and Brown Leather Bags Fitted from **$6.95** each.

NEWEST VELVET BAGS

in

Different Colours, untarnishable Fittings. from **$14.75** to **$25.50** each.

White Washing Doeskin Gloves
Two Button **$3.50** per pair

White and Natural Washing Chamois Gloves
Two Buttons **$3.50 $4.50** per pair

Ladies Lined Fur Gauntlet Gloves.

Boys' Tan Cape Gloves
Two Buttons $3 50 per pair

Black and White Kid Gloves, Two spring button **$2.95 $3.50** per pair

Light and Dark Shades of Grey and Brown Kid Gloves, Two spring button **$2.95** per pair

Black and White Kid Gloves
Three pearl button **$3.50** per pair

A big stock of these serviceable goods have just come forward. Best quality. Latest styles Moderate Price.

Bright colour knitted wool coats, with contrast collar and pockets.

from **$8.50** each

Knitted Silk Coats, from $15.50 each

Girls' "Kiltie" Dresses, White, Tan, Saxe, and Navy.

A splendid selection of warm scarves, including the brushed wool scarf, which is taking the place of furs at home.

Ladies Warm Coats and Dressing Gowns

Ladies' Dressing Gowns, in Splendid
Variety, From Cotton Molleton at **$8.50** each
To the all Wool, Double Lambs Wool at **$35.00** each

Ladies' Warm Dressing Jackets
Assorted Styles and Colours From **$5.50** each

Ladies' and Children's Latest Style Over-coats
Black & White, Fancy Tweeds etc. etc. From **$21.50** each

Ladies' Fur and Mohair Coats
Natural Musquah Coats **$350.00 $675.00** each
Black Coney Seal Coat **$175.00** each
Newest Style and Colour Mohair **$125.00 $145.00** each

WE ARE SHOWING HUNDREDS OF GOODS, WHICH WOULD BE VERY ACCEPTABLE AS PRESENTS

INSPECTION INVITED

THE BEST ADVERTISEMENT

we have is the number of customers constantly coming to us for everything that is best to eat, drink and smoke. Orders for our imported table delicacies come to us all the way from Harbin in the North to Saigon in the South, from Hankow in the West to Yokohama in the East. For over twelve years, we have been successful in

Pleasing the Palates of Particular People

in this part of the globe; and if you will spend a half-hour looking over our displays of choice, delectable food offerings, it will go a long way towards suggesting just the right things to add in

Making a Real Winner of Your Christmas Dinner!

I. SHAININ & CO.

"The Home of Delicacies"

100 Szechuen Road—Corner Jinkee Road *'Phone Central 1483*

Who Santy-Claus Wuz By James Whitcomb Riley

Jes' a little bit o' feller—I remember still—
Ust to almost cry fer Christmas, like a youngster will.
Fourth o' July's nothin' to it!—New Year's ain't a smell!
Easter-Sunday—Circus-day—jes' all dead in the shell!
Lawzy, though! at night, you know, to set around an' hear
The old folks work the story off about the sledge an' deer,
An' "Santy" skootin' round the roof, all wrapt in fur an' fuzz—
Long afore
I knowed who
"Santy-Claus" wuz!

Ust to wait, an' set up late, a week er two ahead;
Couldn't hardly keep awake, ner wouldn't go to bed;
Kittle stewin' on the fire, an' Mother settin' here
Darnin' socks, an' rockin' in the skreeky rockin'-cheer;
Pap gap,' an' wonder where it wuz the money went,
An' quar'l with his frosted heels, an' spill his liniment;
An' me a-dreamin' sleigh-bells when the clock 'ud whir an' buzz,
Long afore
I knowed who
"Santy-Claus" wuz!

Size the fire-place up an' figger how "Ole Santy" could
Manage to come down the chumbly, like they said he would;
Wisht 'at I could hide an' see him—wundered what he'd say
Ef he ketched a feller layin' fer him thataway!
But I, *bet* on him, an' *liked* him, same as ef he had
Turned to pat me on the back an' say, "Look here, my lad,
Here's my pack—jes' he'p yourse'f, like all good boys does!"
Long afore
I knowed who
"Santy-Claus" wuz!

Wisht that yarn was true about him, as it 'peared to be—
Truth made out o' lies like that-un's good enough fer me!—
Wisht I still wuz so confidin' I could jes' go wild
Over hangin' up my stockin's, like the little child
Climbin' in my lap tonight, an' beggin' me to tell
'Bout them reindeers, and "Old Santy" that she loves so well
I'm half sorry fer this little girl-sweetheart of his—
Long afore
She knows who
"Santy-Claus" is!

The Enchanted Apple-Tree

(*Christmas Tales From Flanders*)

Once upon a time there lived an old woman whose name was Misery.

Her one and only possession was an apple-tree, and even this caused her more pain than pleasure. When the apples were ripe, the village urchins came and stole them off the tree.

This went on year after year, when one day an old man, with a long white beard, knocked at Misery's door. "Old woman," he begged, "give me a crust of bread."

"You, too, are a poor miserable creature," said Misery, who, although she had nothing herself, was full of compassion for others. "Here is half a loaf, take it; it is all I have, eat it in peace, and may it refresh you."

"As you have been so kind," said the old fellow, "I will grant you a wish."

"Oh!" sighed the old woman, "I have only one desire, that is, that any one who touches my apple-tree may stick to it until I set them free. The way my apples are stolen from me is past all bearing."

"Your wish is granted," said the old fellow, and he went away.

Two days later Misery went to look at her tree; she found hanging and sticking to the branches a crowd of children, servants, mothers who had come to rescue their children, fathers who had tried to save their wives, two parrots who had escaped from their cage, a cock, a goose, an owl, and other birds, not to mention a goat. When she saw this extraordinary sight, she burst out laughing, and rubbed her hands with delight. She let them all remain hanging on the tree some time before she released them.

The thieves had learnt their lesson, and never stole the apples again.

Some time passed by, when one day some one again knocked at old Misery's door.

"Come in," she cried.

"Guess who I am," said a voice. "I am old Father Death himself. Listen, little mother," he continued. "I think that you and your old dog have lived long enough; I have come to fetch you both."

"You are all-powerful," said Misery. "I do not oppose your will, but before I pack up, grant me one favor. On the tree yonder there grow the most delicious apples you have ever tasted. Don't you think it would be a pity to leave them, without gathering one?"

"As you ask me so graciously, I will take one," said Death, whose mouth was watering as he walked towards the tree. He climbed up to the topmost branches to gather a large rosy apple, but directly he touched it, the wretch remained glued to the tree by his long bony hand. Nothing could tear him off, in spite of his struggles.

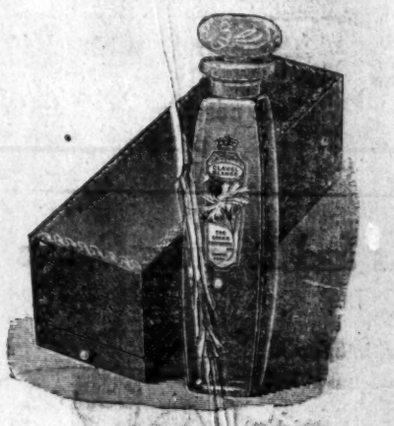
"There you are, old tyrant, hanging high and dry," said Misery.

As a result of Death hanging on the tree, no one died. If persons fell into the water they were not drowned; if a cart ran over them they did not even notice it; they did not die even if their heads were cut off.

After Death had hung, winter and summer, for ten long years on the tree, through all weathers, the old woman had pity on him and allowed him to come down on condition that she should live as long as she liked.

This, Father Death agreed to, and that is why men live longer than the sparrows, and why Misery is always to be found in the world, and will doubtless remain until the end of time.

WATSON'S XMAS GIFT SUGGESTIONS



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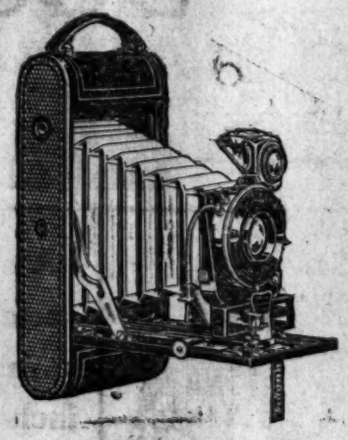

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All written communications should be addressed to the Secretary, T. P. Yang

THE OLD CHRISTMAS DINNER

By Washington Irving

I HAD finished my toilet, and was loitering with Frank Bracebridge in the library, when we heard a distinct thwacking sound, which he informed me was a signal for the serving up of the dinner. The squire kept up old customs in kitchen as well as hall; and the rolling-pin, struck upon the dresser by the cook, summoned the servants to carry in the meats.

Just in this nick the cook knock'd thrice
And all the waiters in a trice
His summons did obey;
Each serving man, with dish in hand,
March'd boldly up, like our train band,
Presented and away.

The dinner was served up in the great hall, where the squire always held his Christmas banquet. A blazing, crackling fire of logs had been heaped on to warm the spacious apartment, and the flame went sparkling and wreathing up the wide-mouthed chimney. The great picture of the crusader and his white horse had been profusely decorated with greens for the occasion; and holly and ivy had likewise been wreathed round the helmet and weapons on the opposite wall, which I understood were the arms of the same warrior. I must own, by-the-by, I had strong doubts about the authenticity of the painting and armour as having belonged to the crusader, they certainly having the stamp of more recent days; but I was told that the painting had been so considered time out of mind; and that, as to the armour, it had been found in the lumber-room, and elevated to its present situation by the squire, who at once determined it to be the armour of the family hero; and as he was absolute authority on all such subjects in his own household, the matter had passed into current acceptation. A sideboard was set out just under this chivalric trophy, on which was a display of plate that might have vied (at least in variety) with Belshazzar's parade of the vessels of the temple; "flagons, cans, cups, beakers, goblets, basins, and ewers"; the gorgeous utensils of good companionship that had gradually accumulated through many generations of jovial housekeepers. Before these stood the two Yule candles, beaming like two stars of the first magnitude; other lights were distributed in branches, and the whole array glittered like a firmament of silver.

We were ushered into this banquesting scene with the sound of minstrelsy, the old harper being seated on a stool beside the fire place, and twanging his instrument with a vast deal more power than melody. Never did Christmas board display a more goodly and gracious assemblage of countenances; those who were not handsome were, at least, happy; and happiness is a rare improver of your hard-favoured visage. I always consider an old English family as well worth studying as a collection of Holbein's portraits or Albert Durer's prints. There is much antiquarian lore to be acquired; much knowledge of the physiognomies of former times. Perhaps it may be from having continually before their eyes those rows of old family portraits with which the mansions of this country are stocked; certain it is, that the quaint features of antiquity are often most faithfully perpetuated in these ancient lines; and I have traced an old family nose through a whole picture-gallery, legitimately handed down from generation to generation, almost from the time of the Conquest. Something of the kind was to be observed in the worthy company around me. Many of their faces had evidently originated in a gothic age, and been merely copied by succeeding generations; and there was one little girl in particular, of staid demeanour, with a high Roman nose, and an antique vinegar aspect, who was a great favourite of the squire's, being, as he said, a Bracebridge all over, and the very counterpart of one of his ancestors who figured in the court of Henry VIII. The parson said grace, which was not a short, familiar one, such as is commonly addressed to the Deity in these unceremonious days; but a long, courtly, well-worded one of the ancient school. There was now a pause, as if something was expected; when suddenly the butler entered the hall with some degree of bustle: he was attended by a servant on each side with a large waxlight, and bore a silver dish, on which was an enormous pig's head, decorated with rosemary, with a lemon in its mouth, which was placed with great formality at the head of the table. The moment this pageant made its appearance, the harper struck up a flourish; at the conclusion of which the young Oxonian, on receiving a hint from the squire, gave, with an air of the most comic gravity, an old carol, the first verse of which was as follows:

Gaput apri defero,
Reddens laudes Domino.
The boar's head in hand bring I,
With garlands gay and rosemary.
I pray you all synge merily
Qui estis in convivio.

Though prepared to witness many of these little eccentricities, from being apprised of the peculiar hobby of mine host; yet, I confess, the parade with which so odd a dish was introduced somewhat perplexed me, until I gathered from the conversation of the squire and the parson that it was meant to represent the bringing in of the boar's head; a dish formerly served up with much ceremony and the sound of minstrelsy and song, at great tables, on Christmas day. "I like the old custom," said the squire, "not merely because it is stately and pleasing in itself, but because it was observed at the college at Oxford at, which I was educated. When I hear the old song chanted it brings to mind the time when I was young and gamesome—and the noble old college hall—and my fellow students loitering about in their black gowns; many of whom, poor lads, are now in their graves!"

The parson, however, whose mind was not haunted by such associations, and who was always more taken up with the text than the sentiment, objected to the Oxonian's version of the carol, which, he affirmed, was different from that sung at college. He went on, with the dry perseverance of a commentator, to give the college reading, accompanied by sundry annotations; addressing himself at first to the company at large; but finding their attention gradually diverted to other talk and other objects, he lowered his tone as his number of auditors diminished, until he concluded his remarks in an under-voice to a fat-headed old gentleman next him, who was silently engaged in the discussion of a huge plateful of turkey.

The table was literally loaded with good cheer, and presented an epitome of country abundance, in this season of overflowing larders. A distinguished post was allotted to "ancient sirloin," as mine host termed it; being, as he added, "the standard of old English hospitality, and a joint of goodly presence, and full of expectation." There were several dishes quaintly decorated, and which had evidently something traditional in their embellishments; but about which, as I did not like to appear over-curious, I asked no questions.

I could not, however, but notice a pie, magnificently decorated with peacock's feathers, in imitation of the tail of that bird, which overshadowed a considerable tract of the table. This, the squire confessed, with some little hesitation, was a pheasant pie, though a peacock pie was certainly the most authentical; but there had been such a mortality among the peacocks this season, that he could not prevail upon himself to have one killed.

It would be tedious, perhaps, to my wiser readers, who may not have that foolish fondness for old and obsolete things, to which I am a little given, were I to mention the other makeshifts of this worthy old humorist, by which he was endeavouring to follow up though at a humble distance, the quaint customs of antiquity. I was pleased, however, to see the respect shown to his whims by his children and relatives; who, indeed entered readily into the full spirit of them, and seemed all well versed in their parts; having doubtless been present at many a rehearsal. I was amused, too, at the air of profound gravity with which the butler and other servants executed the duties assigned them, however eccentric. They had an old-fashioned look; having for the most part, been brought up in the household, and grown into keeping with the antiquated mansion, and the humours of its lord; and most probably looked upon all his whimsical regulations as the established laws of honourable housekeeping.

When the cloth was removed the butler brought in a huge silver vessel of rare and curious workmanship, which he placed before the squire. Its appearance was hailed with acclamation; being the Wassail Bowl, so renowned in Christmas festivity. The contents had been prepared by the squire himself; for it was a beverage in the skilful mixture of which he particularly prided himself; alleging that it was too abstruse and complex for the comprehension of an ordinary servant. It was a potation, indeed, that might well make the heart of a toper leap within him; being composed of the richest and raciest wines, highly spiced and sweetened, with roasted apples bobbling about the surface.

The old gentleman's whole countenance beamed with a serene look of indwelling delight, as he stirred this mighty bowl. Having raised it to his lips, with a hearty wish of a merry Christmas to all present, he sent it brimming round the board, for every one to follow his example, according to the primitive style; pronouncing it "the ancient fountain of good-feeling, where all hearts met together."

There was much laughing and rallying as the honest emblem of Christmas joviality circulated, and was kissed rather coyly by the ladies. When it reached Master Simon, he raised it in both hands, and with the air of a boon companion struck up an old Wassail chanson:

The brown bowle,
The merry brown bowle,
As it goes round-about-a,
Fill
Still,
Let the world say what it will,
And drink your fill all out-a.
The deep canne,
The merry deep canne,
As thau dost freely quaff-a,
Sing,
Fling,
Be as merry as a king,
And sound a lusty laugh-a.

Much of the conversation during dinner turned upon family topics, to which I was a stranger. There was, however, a great deal of Master Simon about some gay widow, with whom he was accused of having a flirtation. This attack was commenced by the ladies; but it was continued throughout the dinner by the fatheaded old gentleman next the parson, with the perseverance of a slow-hound; being one of those long-winded jokers, who, though rather dull at starting game, are unrivalled for their talent in hunting it down. At every pause in the general conversation he renewed his bantering in pretty much the same terms; winking hard at me with both eyes, whenever he gave Master Simon what he considered a homethrust. The latter, indeed, seemed fond of being teased on the subject, as old bachelors are apt to be; and he took occasion to inform me, in an under-tone, that the lady in question was a prodigiously fine woman, and drove her own curricle.

The dinner-time passed away in this flow of innocent hilarity; and, though the old hall may have resounded in its time with many a scene of broader rout and revel, yet I doubt whether it ever witnessed more honest and genuine enjoyment. How easy it is for one benevolent being to diffuse pleasure around him; and how truly is a kind heart a fountain of gladness, making everything in its vicinity freshen into smiles! The joyous disposition of the worthy squire was perfectly contagious; he was happy himself, and disposed to make all the world happy! and the little eccentricities of his humour did but season, in a manner, the sweetness of his philanthropy.

When the ladies had retired, the conversation, as usual, became still more animated; many good things were broached which had been thought of during dinner, but which would not exactly do for a lady's ear; and though I cannot positively affirm that there was much wit uttered, yet I have certainly heard many contests of wit produce much less laughter. Wit, after all, is a mighty, tart, pungent ingredient, and much too acid for some stomachs; but honest good humour is the oil and wine of a merry meeting, and there is no jovial companionship equal to that where the jokes are rather small, and the laughter abundant.

The squire told several long stories of early college pranks and adventures, in some of which the parson had been a sharer; though in looking at the latter, it required some effort of imagination to figure such a little dark anatomy of a man into the perpetrator of a madcap gambol. Indeed, the two college chums presented pictures of what men may be made by their different lots in life. The squire had left the university to live lustily on his paternal domains, in the vigorous enjoyment of prosperity and sunshine, and had flourished on to a hearty and florid old age; whilst the poor parson, on the contrary, had dried and withered away, among dusty tomes, in the silence and shadows of his study. Still there seemed to be a spark of almost extinguished fire, feebly glimmering in the bottom of his soul; and as the squire hinted at a sly story of the parson and a pretty milkmaid, whom they once met on the banks of the Isis, the old gentleman made an "alphabet of faces," which, as far as I could decipher his physiognomy, I verily believe was indicative of laughter; indeed, I have rarely met with an old gentleman that took absolute offence at the imputed gallantries of his youth.

I found the tide of wine and wassail fast gaining on the dry land of sober judgment. The company grew merrier and louder as their jokes grew duller. Master Simon was in as chirping a humor as a grasshopper filled with dew; his old songs grew of a warmer complexion, and he began to talk maudlin about the widow. He even gave a long song about the wooing of a widow, which he informed me he had gathered from an excellent black-letter work, entitled Cupid's Solicitor for Love, containing store of good advice for bachelors, and which he promised to lend me; the first verse was to this effect:

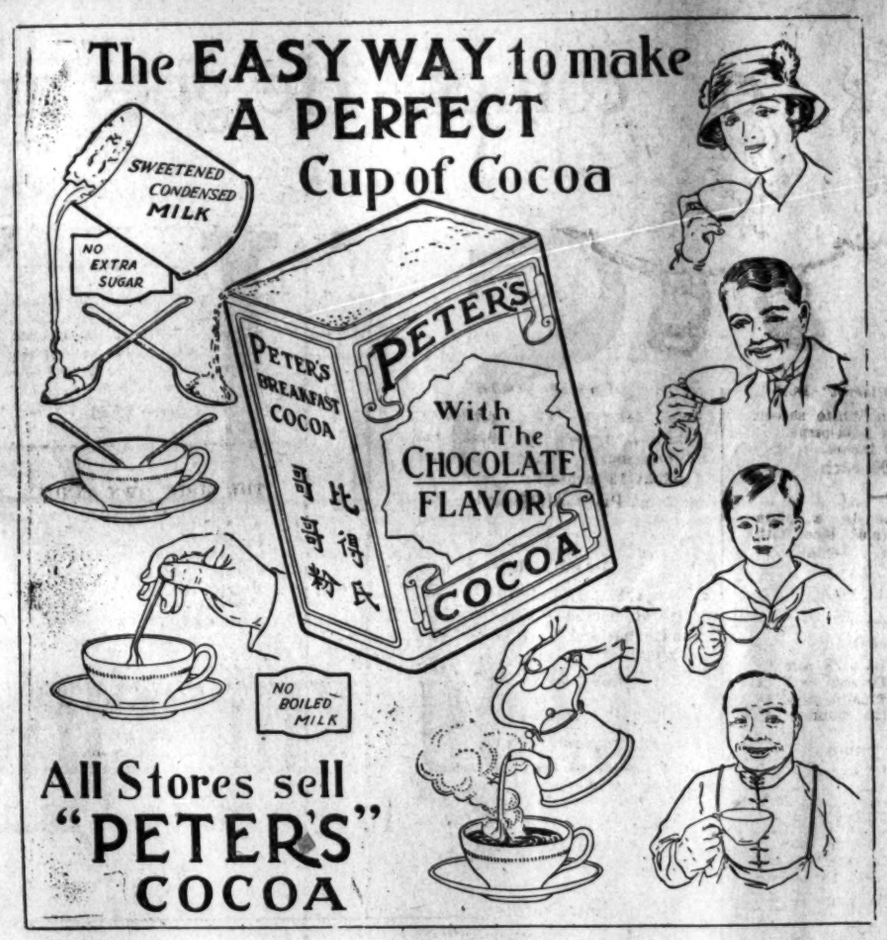
He that will woo a widow must
not dally,
He must make hay while the sun
doth shine;
He must not stand with her—
shall I, shall I?
But boldly say, Widow, thou
must be mine.

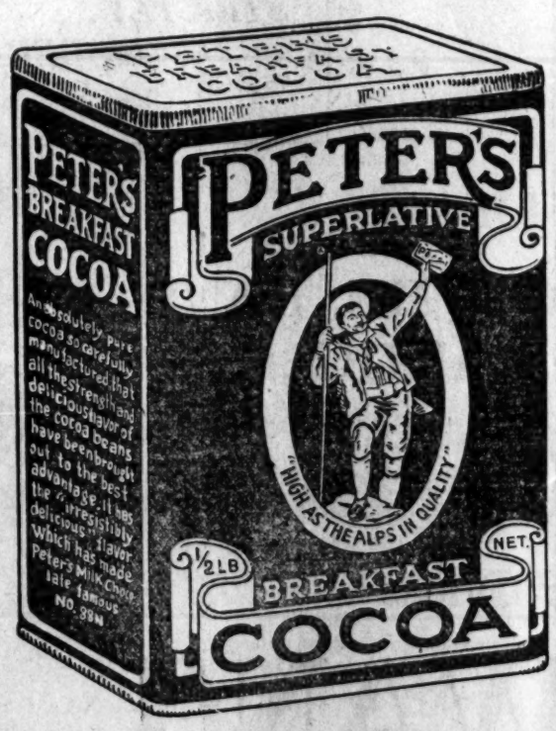
This song inspired the fat-headed old gentleman, who made several attempts to tell a rather broad story out of Joe Miller, that was pat to the purpose, but he always stuck in the middle, everybody recollecting the latter part excepting himself. The parson, too, began to show the effects of good cheer, having gradually settled down into a doze, and his wig sitting most suspiciously on one side. Just at this juncture we were summoned to the drawing-room, and I suspect, at the private instigation of mine host, whose joviality seemed always tempered with a proper love of decorum.

After the dinner-table was removed, the hall was given up to the younger members of the family, who, prompted to all kinds of noisy mirth by the Oxonian and Master Simon, made its old walls ring with their merriment, as they played at romping games. I delight in witnessing the gambols of children, and particularly at this happy holiday season, and could not help stealing out of the drawing-room on hearing one of their peals of laughter. I found them at the game of blind-man's-buff. Master Simon, who was the leader of their revels, and seemed on all occasions to fulfil the office of that ancient potentate, the Lord of Misrule, was blinded in the midst of the hall. The little beings were as busy about him as the mock fairies about Falstaff; pinching him, plucking at the skirts of his coat, and tickling him with straws. One fine blue-eyed girl of about thirteen, with her flaxen hair all in beautiful confusion, her frolic face in a glow, her frock half torn off her shoulders, a complete picture of a romp, was the chief tormentor; and, from the slyness with which Master Simon avoided the smaller game, and hemmed this wild little nymph in corners, and obliged her to jump shrieking over chairs, I suspected the rogue of being not a whit more blinded than was convenient.

When I returned to the drawing-room I found the company seated round the fire listening to the parson, who was deeply ensconced in a high-backed oaken chair, the work of some cunning artificer of yore, which had been brought from the library for his particular accommodation. From this venerable piece of furniture, with which his shadowy figure and dark weazen face so admirably accorded, he was dealing out strange accounts of the popular superstitions and legends of the surrounding country with which he had become acquainted in the course of his antiquarian researches. I am half inclined to think that the old gentleman was himself somewhat tinctured with superstition, as men are very apt to be who live a recluse and studious life in a sequestered part of the country, and pore over black-letter tracts, so often filled with the marvellous and supernatural. He gave us several anecdotes of the fancies of the neighboring peasantry, concerning the effigy of the crusader, which lay on the tomb by the church altar. As it was the only monument of the kind in that part of the country, it had always been regarded with feelings of superstition by

(Continued on Page 8)





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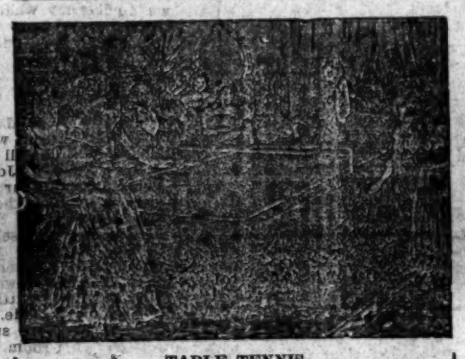

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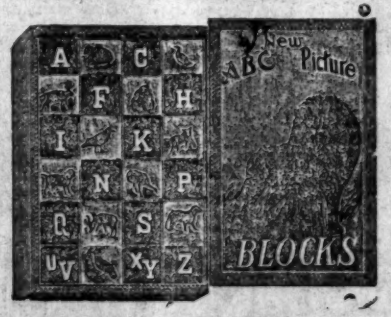

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The Old Christmas Dinner

(Continued from Page 6)

the good wives of the village. It was said to get up from the tomb and walk the rounds of the churchyard in stormy nights, particularly when it thundered; and one old woman, whose cottage bordered on the churchyard, had seen it through the windows of the church when the moon shone, slowly pacing up and down the aisles. It was the belief that some wrong had been left unredressed by the deceased, or some treasure hidden, which kept the spirit in a state of trouble and restlessness. Some talked of gold and jewels buried in the tomb, over which the specter kept watch; and there was a story current of a sexton in old times who endeavored to break his way to the coffin at night, but, just as he reached it, received a violent blow from the marble hand of the effigy, which stretched him senseless on the pavement. These tales were often laughed at by some of the sturdier among the rustics; yet when night came on, there were many of the stoutest unbelievers that were shy of venturing alone in the footpath that led across the churchyard.

From these and other anecdotes that followed, the crusader appeared to be the favorite hero of ghost stories throughout the vicinity. His picture, which hung up in the hall, was thought by the servants to have something supernatural about it; for they remarked that, in whatever part of the hall you went, the eyes of the warrior were still fixed on you. The old porter's wife, too, at the lodge, who had been born and brought up in the family, and was a great gossip among the maidservants, affirmed, that in her young days she had often heard say, that on Midsummer eve, when it was well known all kinds of ghosts, gobins, and fairies become visible and walk abroad the crusader used to mount his horse, come down from his picture, ride about the house, down the avenue, and so to the church to visit the tomb, on which occasion the church door most civilly swung open of itself; not that he needed it; for he rode through closed gates and even stone walls, and had been seen by one of the dairymaids to pass between two bars of the great park gate, making himself as thin as a sheet of paper.

All these superstitions I found had been very much countenanced by he squire, who, though not superstitious himself, was very fond of seeing others so. He listened to every goblin tale of the neighboring gossips with infinite gravity, and held the porter's wife in high favor on account of her talent for the marvellous. He was himself a great reader of old legends and romances, and often lamented that he could not believe in them; for a superstitious person, he thought, must live in a kind of fairyland.

Whilst we were all attention to the parson's stories, our ears were suddenly assailed by a burst of heterogeneous sounds from the hall, in which were mingled something like the clang of rude minstrelsy, with the uproar of many small voices and girlish laughter. The door suddenly flew open, and a train came trooping into the room, that might almost have been mistaken for the breaking-up of the court of Fairy. That indefatigable spirit, Master Simon, in the faithful discharge of his duties as Lord of Misrule, had conceived the idea of a Christmas mummery or masking; and having called in to his assistance the Oxonian and the young officer, who were equally ripe for anything that should occasion romping and merriment, they had carried it into instant effect. The old housekeeper had been consulted, the antique clothes presses and wardrobes rummaged, and made to yield up the relics of finery that had not seen the light for several generations; the younger part of the company had been privately convened from the parlour and hall, and the whole had been bedizened out, into a burlesque imitation of an antique mask.

Master Simon led the van, as "Ancient Christmas," quaintly apparelled in a ruff, a short cloak, which had very much the aspect of one of the old housekeeper's petticoats, and a hat that might have served for a village steeple, and must indubitably have figured in the days of the Covenanters. From under this his nose curved boldly forth, flushed with a frostbitten bloom, that seemed the very trophy of a December blast. He was accompanied by the blue-eyed romp, dished up as "Dame Mince Pie," in the venerable magnificence of a faded brocade, hat, and high-heeled shoes. The young officer appeared as Robin Hood, in a sporting dress of Kendal green, and a foraging cap with a gold tassel.

The costume, to be sure, did not bear testimony to deep research, and there was an evident eye to the picturesque, natural to a young gallant in the presence of his mistress. The fair Julia hung on his arm in a pretty rustic dress, as "Maid Marian." The rest of the train had been metamorphosed in various ways; the girls trussed up in the finery of the ancient belles of the Bracebridge line, and the striplings bewhiskered with burnt cork, and gravely clad in broad skirts, hanging sleeves, and fullbottomed wigs to represent the character of Roast Beef, Plum Pudding, and other worthies celebrated in ancient maskings. The whole was under the control of the Oxonian, in the appropriate character of Misrule; and I observed that he exercised rather a mischievous sway with his wand over the smaller personages of the pageant.

The irruption of this motley crew, with beat of drum, according to ancient custom, was the consummation of uproar and merriment. Master Simon covered himself with glory by the stateliness with which, as Ancient Christmas, he walked a minuet with the peerless, though giggling, Dame Mince Pie. It was followed by a dance of all the characters, which, from its medley of costumes, seemed as though the old family portraits had skipped down from their frames to join in the sport. Different centuries were figuring at cross hands and right and left; the dark ages were cutting pirouettes and rigadoons; and the days of Queen Bess jigging merrily down the middle, through a line of succeeding generations.

The worthy squire contemplated these fantastic sports, and this resurrection of his old wardrobe, with the simple relish of childish delight. He stood chuckling and rubbing his hands, and scarcely hearing a word the parson said, notwithstanding that the latter was discoursing most authentically on the ancient and stately dance at the Paon, or peacock, from which he conceived the minuet to be derived. For my part I was in a continual excitement, from the varied scenes of whim and innocent gaiety passing before me. It was inspiring to me to see wild-eyed frolic and warm-hearted hospitality creaking out from among the chills and glooms of winter, and old age throwing off his apathy, and catching once more the freshness of youthful enjoyment. I felt also an interest in the scene, from the consideration that these fleeting customs were posting fast into oblivion, and that this was, perhaps, the only family in England in which the whole of them were still punctiliously observed. There was a quaintness, too, mingled with all this revelry, that gave it a peculiar zest: it was suited to the time and place; and as the old manor-house almost reeled with mirth and wassail, it seemed echoing back the joviality of long departed years.

But enough of Christmas and its gambols; it is time for me to pause in this garrulity. Methinks I hear the questions asked by my grave readers, "To what purpose is all this—how is the world to be made wiser by this talk? Alas! is there not wisdom enough extent for the instruction of the world? And if not, are there not thousands of abler pens labouring for its improvement? —It is so much pleasanter to please than to instruct—to play the companion rather than the preceptor.

What, after all, is the mite of wisdom that I could throw into the mass of knowledge; or how am I sure that my surest deductions may be safe guides for the opinion of others? But in writing to amuse, if I fail, the only evil is in my own disappointment. If, however, I can by any lucky chance, in these days of evil, rub out one wrinkle from the brow of care, or beguile the heavy heart of one moment of sorrow; if I can now and then penetrate through the gathering film of misanthropy, prompt a benevolent view of human nature, and make my reader more in good humor with his fellow beings and himself, surely, surely, I shall not then have written entirely in vain.

A YULE-TIDE SONG

Now Christmas is come, Let us beat up the drum
And call all our neighbors together,
And when they appear,
Let us make them good cheer,
As will keep out the wind and the weather.

Anonymous.

* * *

"Joy, joy to earth! Behold the hallowed morn!
In David's city Christ the Lord is born!
'Glory to God!' Let angels shout on high,—
'Good-will to men!' the listening Earth reply!"

—Holmes.

THE NATIVITY

I sing the birth was born tonight,
The author of life and light;
The angels so did sound it.
And like the ravished shepherds said,
Who saw the light, and were afraid,
Yet searched, and true they found it.

The Son of God, th' Eternal King,
That did us all salvation bring,
And freed the soul from danger;
He whom the whole world could not take,
The Word, which heaven and earth did make,
Was now laid in a manger.

The Father's wisdom willed it so,
The Son's obedience knew no No,
Both wills were in one stature;
And as that wisdom had decreed,
The Word was now made Flesh indeed,
And took on him our nature.

What comfort by Him do we win,
Who made Himself the price of sin,
To make us heirs of Glory!
To see this babe, all innocence,
A martyr born in our defense:
Can man forget this story?

—Ben Jonson.

* * *

If ye would hear the angels sing
"Peace on earth and mercy mild,"
Think of Him who was once a child,
On Christmas Day in the morning.

—Dora Greenwell.

CHRISTMAS CAROLS EVERYWHERE

It chanced upon the merry, merry Christmas Eve
I went sighing past the church, across the moorland dreary—
"Oh! never sin and want and woe this earth will leave,
And the bells but mock the wailing round they sing so cheery.
How long, O Lord! how long before Thou come again?
Still in cellar, and in garret, and on moorland dreary,
The orphans moan, and widows weep, and poor men toil in vain,
Till earth is sick of hope deferred, though Christmas bells be cheery."
Then arose a joyous clamor, from the wildfowl on the mere,
Beneath the stars, across the snow, like clear bells ringing.
And a voice within cried, "Listen! Christmas carols even here!
Though thou be dumb, yet o'er their work the stars and snows are singing.
Blind! I live, I love, I reign; and all the nations through
With the thunder of My judgments even now are ringing.
Do thou fulfill thy work but as you wildfowl do!
Thou wilt hear no less the wailing, yet hear through it angels singing."

—Charles Kingsley.

* * *

Ring in the valiant man and free,
The larger heart, the kindlier hand;
Ring out the darkness of the land,
Ring in the Christ that is to be.

—Tennyson.

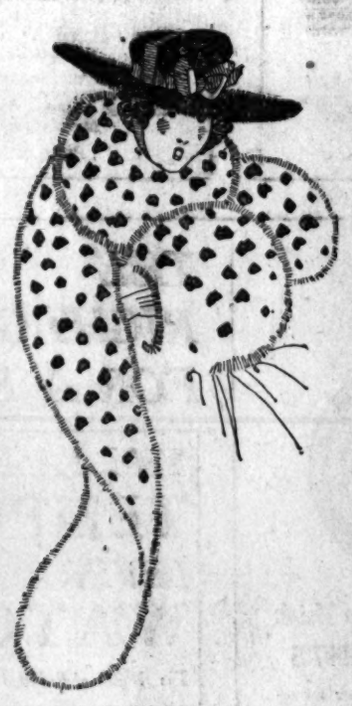
At Christmas be merry and thankful withal,
And feast thy poor neighbors, the great with the small.
Yea, all the year long, to the poor let us give;
God's blessing to follow us while we do live.

—Thomas Tusser.

* * *

I fain would wish that as a petal falls,
And falling, wafts a sense of fragrance sweet,
So every day that passes from thy life.
May leave its fragrance 'neath thy happy feet.

—Anonymous.



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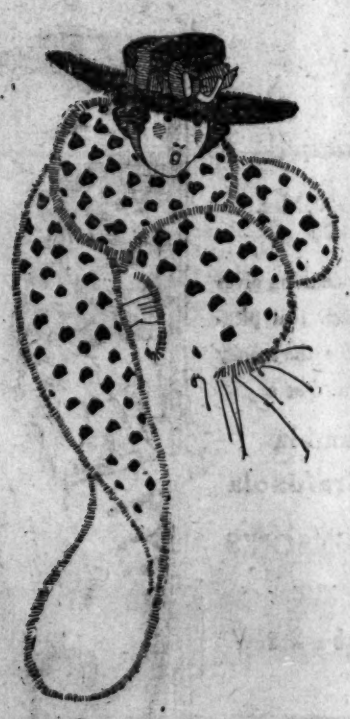

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A Christmas Story By O. Henry 🎁 The Gift Of The Magi

(Note: To our mind this is one of the greatest Christmas stories ever written)

One dollar and eighty-seven cents. That was all. And sixty cents of it was in pennies. Pennies saved one and two at a time by bulldozing the grocer and the vegetable man and the butcher until one's checks burned with the silent imputation of parsimony that such close dealing implied. Three times Della counted it. One dollar and eighty-seven cents. And the next day would be Christmas.

There was clearly nothing to do but flop down on the shabby little couch and howl. So Della did it. Which instigates the moral reflection that life is made up of sobs, sniffles, and smiles, with sniffles predominating.

While the mistress of the home is gradually subsiding from the first stage to the second, take a look at the home. A furnished flat at $8 per week. It did not exactly beggar description, but it certainly had that word on the lookout for the mendicancy squad.

In the vestibule below was a letter-box into which no letter would go, and an electric button from which no mortal finger could coax a ring. Also appertaining thereunto was a card bearing the name "Mr. James Dillingham Young."

The "Dillingham" had been flung to the breeze during a former period of prosperity when its possessor was being paid $30 per week. Now, when the income was shrunk to $20, the letters of "Dillingham" looked blurred, as though they were thinking seriously of contracting to a modest and unassuming D. But whenever Mr. James Dillingham Young came home and reached his flat above he was called "Jim" and greatly hugged by Mrs. James Dillingham Young already introduced to you as Della. Which is all very good.

Della finished her cry and attended to her cheeks with the powder rag. She stood by the window and looked out dully at a grey cat walking a grey fence in a grey backyard. Tomorrow would be Christmas Day, and she had only $1.87 with which to buy Jim a present. She had been saving every penny she could for months, with this result. Twenty dollars a week doesn't go far. Expenses had been greater than she had calculated. They always are. Only $1.87 to buy a present for Jim. Her Jim. Many a happy hour she had spent planning for something nice for him. Something fine and rare and sterling—something just a little bit near to being worthy of the honor of being owned by Jim.

There was a pier-glass between the windows of the room. Perhaps you have seen a pier-glass in an $8 flat. A very thin and very agile person may, by observing his reflection in a rapid sequence of longitudinal strips, obtain a fairly accurate conception of his looks. Della, being slender, had mastered the art.

Suddenly she whirled from the window and stood before the glass. Her eyes were shining brilliantly, but her face had lost its color within twenty seconds. Rapidly she pulled down her hair and let it fall to its full length.

Now, there were two possessions of the James Dillingham Youngs in which they both took a mighty pride. One was Jim's gold watch that had been his father's and his grandfather's. The other was Della's hair. Had the Queen of Sheba lived in the flat across the airshaft, Della would have let her hair hang out the window some day to dry just to depreciate Her Majesty's jewels and gifts. Had King Solomon been the janitor, with all his treasures piled up in the basement, Jim would have pulled out his watch every time he passed, just to see him pluck at his beard from envy.

So now Della's beautiful hair fell about her, rippling and shining like a cascade of brown waters. It reached below her knee and made itself almost a garment for her. And then she did it up again nervously and quickly. Once she faltered for a minute and stood still while a tear or two splashed on the worn red carpet.

On went her old brown jacket; on went her old brown hat. With a whirl of skirts and with the brilliant sparkle still in her eyes, she fluttered out the door and down the stairs to the street.

Where she stopped the sign read: "Mme. Sofronie. Hair Goods of All Kinds." One flight up Della ran, and collected herself, panting. Madame, large, too white, chilly, hardly looked the "Sofronie."

"Will you buy my hair?" asked Della.

"I buy hair," said Madame. "Take yer hat off and let's have a sight at the looks of it."

Down rippled the brown cascade.

"Twenty dollars," said Madame, lifting the mass with a practised hand.

"Give it to me quick," said Della.

Oh, and the next two hours tripped by on rosy wings. Forget the hashed metaphor. She was ransacking the stores for Jim's present.

She found it at last. It surely had been made for Jim and no one else. There was no other like it in any of the stores, and she had turned all of them inside out. It was a platinum fob chain simple and chaste in design, properly proclaiming its value by substance alone and not by meretricious ornamentation—as all good things should do. It was even worthy of The Watch. As soon as she saw it she knew that it must be Jim's. It was like him. Quietness and value—the description applied to both. Twenty-one dollars they took from her for it, and she hurried home with the 87 cents. With that chain on his watch Jim might be properly anxious about the time in any company. Grand as the watch was, he sometimes looked at it on the sly on account of the old leather strap that he used in place of a chain.

When Della reached home her intoxication gave way a little to prudence and reason. She got out her curling irons and lighted the gas and went to work repairing the ravages made by generosity added to love. Which is always a tremendous task, dear friends—a mammoth task.

Within forty minutes her head was covered with tiny, close-lying curls that made her look wonderfully like a truant schoolboy. She looked at her reflection in the mirror long, carefully, and critically.

"If Jim doesn't kill me," she said to herself, "before he takes a second look at me, he'll say I look like a Coney Island chorus girl. But what could I do—oh! what could I do with a dollar and eighty-seven cents?"

At 7 o'clock the coffee was made and the frying-pan was on the back of the stove hot and ready to cook the chops.

Jim was never late. Della doubled the fob chain in her hand and sat on the corner of the table near the door that he always entered. Then she heard his step on the stair away down on the first flight, and she turned white for just a moment. She had a habit of saying little silent prayers about the simplest everyday things, and now she whispered: "Please God, make him think I am still pretty."

The door opened and Jim stepped in and closed it. He looked thin and very serious. Poor fellow, he was only twenty-two—and to be burdened with a family! He needed a new overcoat and he was without gloves.

Jim stopped inside the door, as immovable as a setter at the scent of quail. His eyes were fixed upon Della, and there was an expression in them that she could not read, and it terrified her. It was not anger, nor surprise, nor disapproval, nor horror, nor any of the sentiments that she had been prepared for. He simply stared at her fixedly with that peculiar expression on his face.

Della wriggled off the table and went for him.

"Jim, darling," she cried, "don't look at me that way. I had my hair cut off and sold it because I couldn't have lived through Christmas without giving you a present. It'll grow out again—you won't mind, will you? I just had to do it. My hair grows awfully fast. Say 'Merry Christmas!' Jim, and let's be happy. You don't know what a nice—what a beautiful, nice gift I've got for you."

"You've cut off your hair?" asked Jim, laboriously, as if he had not arrived at that patent fact yet even after the hardest mental labor.

"Cut it off and sold it," said Della. "Don't you like me just as well, anyhow? I'm me without my hair, ain't I?"

Jim looked about the room curiously.

"You say your hair is gone?" he said, with an air almost of idiocy.

"You needn't look for it," said Della. "It's sold, I tell you—sold and gone, too. It's Christmas Eve, boy. Be good to me, for it went for you. Maybe the hairs of my head were numbered," she went on with a sudden serious sweetness, "but nobody could ever count my love for you. Shall I put the chops on, Jim?"

Out of his trance Jim seemed quickly to wake. He enfolded his Della. For ten seconds let us regard with discreet scrutiny some inconsequential object in the other direction. Eight dollars a week or a million a year—what is the difference? A mathematician or a wit would give you the wrong answer. The magi brought valuable gifts, but that was not among them. This dark assertion will be illuminated later on.

Jim drew a package from his overcoat pocket and threw it upon the table.

"Don't make any mistake, Dell, he said, "about me. I don't think there's anything in the way of a haircut or a shave or a shampoo that could make me like my girl any less. But if you'll unwrap that package you may see why you had me going a while at first."

White fingers and nimble tore at the string and paper. And then an ecstatic scream of joy; and then, alas! a quick feminine change to hysterical tears and wails, necessitating the immediate employment of all the comforting powers of the lord of the flat.

For there lay The Combs—the set of combs, side and back, that Della had worshipped for long in a Broadway window. Beautiful combs, pure tortoise shell, with jewelled rims—just the shade to wear in the beautiful vanished hair. They were expensive combs, she knew, and her heart had simply craved and yearned over them without the least hope of possession. And now, they were hers, but the tresses that should have adorned the coveted adornments were gone.

But she hugged them to her bosom, and at length she was able to look up with dim eyes and a smile and say: "My hair grows so fast, Jim!"

And then Della leaped up like a little singed cat and cried, "Oh, oh!"

Jim had not yet seen his beautiful present. She held it out to him eagerly upon her open palm. The dull precious metal seemed to flash with a reflection of her bright and ardent spirit.

"Isn't it a dandy, Jim? I hunted all over town to find it. You'll have to look at the time a hundred times a day now. Give me your watch. I want to see how it looks on it."

Instead of obeying, Jim tumbled down on the couch and put his hands under the back of his head and smiled.

"Dell," said he, "let's put our Christmas presents away and keep 'em a while. They're too nice to use just at present. I sold the watch to get the money to buy your combs. And now suppose you put the chops on."

The magi, as you know, were wise men—wonderfully wise men—who brought gifts to the Babe in the manger. They invented the art of giving Christmas presents. Being wise, their gifts were no doubt wise ones, possibly bearing the privilege of exchange in case of duplication. And here I have lamely related to you the uneventful chronicle of two foolish children in a flat who most unwisely sacrificed for each other the greatest treasures of their house. But in a last word to the wise of these days let it be said that of all who give gifts these two were the wisest. Of all who give and receive gifts, such as they are wisest. Everywhere they are wisest. They are the magi.

ROBINSON'S

THE

PIANO HOUSE

FOR

Everything Musical

PIANOS

GRANDS AND UPRIGHTS

by the best

BRITISH AND AMERICAN MAKERS

Collard, Chickering, Knabe, Estey, Baldwin, Foster, Hamilton, Etc.

Xmas cash offer, or easy payments can be arranged.

Violins, Mandolines, Guitars, Ukuleles and all kinds of Musical Instruments

MUSIC—All the latest American songs and dances, **4** for **$1.00.**

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Grafonola with six records **$18.00** complete.
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Bubbly Books, Animal Books, containing records with words, fully illustrated.
Gramophone Toys, very amusing and funny.
Xmas Records of every de scription.

Columbia Grafonola

COLUMBIA

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Grafonolas from $17.00 to $550 Mex.
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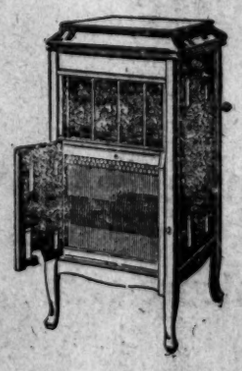

Not one thing gives so much real pleasure for the money expended as a

Columbia Grafonola

ROBINSON'S

THE

"Columbia House"

THE ROBINSON PIANO CO., LTD.

NOW FOR CHRISTMAS!

THE time has arrived when you must give consideration to the coming of Christmas in your own home. It is time for making a list of the needed things and purchasing them early in order that you may not be disappointed.

YOUR DINNER

Your Christmas dinner party will be one of the first considerations.

In our provisions department are all of the choicest canned, fresh and most desirable foods that will be delicious for your guests and family and bring real Christmas enjoyment by their delicious tastes.

Then there is the matter of linens, china, glassware, and silver—all of which may be found in our establishment and all of which are most necessary to the well-appointed Christmas table.

Everything for the Christmas dinner may be found within the departments of the **WING ON COMPANY.**

YOUR GIFTS

Christmas brings the remembrance of your friends and relatives. We invite a visit to our many departments as a solution of any problems of buying which you may have.

Here you will find the many exquisite curios and wares for which China is famous the world over—gifts which will bring joy to the recipients because of their delicacy, artistic appeal and value.

Here you will also find a carefully selected display of those gifts and goods for which each country in the world is famous, brought to Shanghai for your convenience and to bring satisfaction for your needs. No similar display can be found elsewhere in China.

The **WING ON COMPANY** should be visited first in your quest of Christmas gifts.

YOUR COLD WEATHER NECESSITIES

And with the coming of Christmas there is also the attendant coldness of the weather, which makes one look to the comfort of the home and of the individual.

Clothing and furnishings of the highest quality and of the best makes of the United States and Europe will bring snugness and disdain for the chill of the air, and may be purchased at **WING ON'S.**

Blankets, bedding, and the other numerous cold weather necessities are also brought together at **WING ON'S**, where their purchase may be made reasonably and well.

WHEN WE SAY WING ON'S "UNIVERSAL PROVIDERS" WE SAY IT ADVISEDLY, SINCE FROM EVERY COUNTRY OF THE GLOBE HAVE BEEN BROUGHT ITS CHOICEST OFFERINGS TO BE AT YOUR DISPOSAL UNDER ONE ROOF.

THE WING ON Co.

(Shanghai), Ltd.

CHEKIANG AND NANKING ROADS

Christmas Greetings and Selections From Van Dyke and Others

CHRISTMAS GREETINGS

The season of gladness—the joyous homecomings and reunited loved ones; the season of happiness and pleasure—Christmastide—when the greetings of man to man and the true fellowship of all God's children, bespeak that great and everliving faith in one Creator and in one Lord Jesus Christ.

Who Seeks For Heaven

Who seeks for Heaven alone to save his soul,
May keep the path, but will not reach the goal,
While he who walks in love may wander far
Yet God will bring him where the blessed are.
—Henry Van Dyke.

Immortality

There is only one way to get ready for immortality, and that is to love this life, and live it as bravely and faithfully, and cheerfully as we can.
—Henry Van Dyke.

Christmas comes! He comes, he comes!
Gifts precede him, bells proclaim him,
Wet and cold and wind and dark
Make him but the warmer mark;
And yet he comes not one-embodied,
Universal's the blithe godhead,
And in every festal house
Presence hath ubiquitous.
— Leigh Hunt.

A bright and happy Christmas to you!
Lift up yourself to the great meaning of the day.
—Phillips Brooks.

Let us honor, O my brothers,
Christmas Day!
Call a truce then to our labors,—
Let us feast with friends and neighbors,
And be merry as the custom of our caste.
—Kipling.

Ring the bells,
Ring the bells,
Ring the merry Christmas bells;
And let their voice resound
Around, around,
Till o'er the leas and o'er the fells
The gladsome echo loudly tells
How we today
Are blithe and gay,
And how for all sad hearts we may.
Ring the bells,
Ring the joyful Christmas bells!
—Lady Lindsay.

Come ye children, blithe and merry,
This one Child your model make;
Christmas holly, leaf, and berry
All be prized for his dear sake;
Come, ye gentle hearts and tender,
Come ye spirits keen and bold:
All in all your homage render,
Weak and mighty, young and old.
—Anon.

If ye would hear the angels sing
"Peace on earth and mercy mild,"
Think of Him who was once a child
On Christmas Day in the morning.
If ye would hear the angels sing,
Christians! see ye let each door
Stand wider than it e'er stood before,
On Christmas Day in the morning.
—Dora Greenwell.

This is the month, and this the happy morn
Wherein the Son of Heaven's eternal King
Our great redemption from above did bring,
For so the holy sages once did sing.
—Milton.

Ye who have loved each other,
Sister and friend and brother,
In this fast fading year;
Mother and sire, and child,
Young man and maiden mild,
Come gather here;
And let your hearts grow fonder,
As memory shall ponder
Each past unbroken vow.
Old loves and younger wooing
Are sweet in the renewing
Under the holly bough.
—Charles Mackay.

. . . It is good to be children sometimes, and never better than at Christmas, when its mighty Founder was a child himself.
—Dickens.

God rest ye, merrie gentlemen,
Upon this Christmas morn
The God of all good Christians
This Christmas Day was born.
—Anon.

Sound over all waters, reach out from all lands,
The chorus of voices, the clasping of hands
Sing hymns that were sung by the stars of the morn,
Sing songs of the angels when Jesus was born!
—Whittier.

As many mince pies as you taste at Christmas, so many happy months will you have.
—Old English Saying.

Keep time, keep time,
Glad Christmas-time!
Loud, louder, sing thy song sublime.
—Kathleen Kavanagh.

What was the first angelic word
That the startled shepherds heard?
"Fear not!" Beloved, it comes to you
As a Christian message, most sweet and true;
As true for you as it was for them
In the lonely fields of Bethlehem;
And as sweet today as it was that night
When the glory dazzled their mortal sight.
—Havergal.

God rest ye, all good Christians; upon this blessed morn
The Lord of all good Christians was of a woman born;
Now all your sorrows he doth heal, your sins he takes away;
For Jesus Christ, our Saviour, was born on Christmas Day.
—D. M. Mulock.

Now Christmas is come,
Let us beat up the drum,
And call all our neighbors together,
And when they appear
Let us make them such cheer
As will keep out the wind and the weather.
—Old Song.

My gladdest thought for Christmastide
Is that the love of God so wide,
Taking the whole world in its thought
And giving all that Christ has brought,
Can enter, fill and use each heart,
That wishes thus to have a part
In ministry of love to bring
The world to God through Christ our King.
—Mary E. Lunn.

Hark! the herald angels sing,
Glory to the new-born King.
Peace on earth, and mercy mild,
God and sinners reconciled!
Joyful, all ye nations, rise,
Join the triumph of the skies;
With th' angelic host proclaim,
Christ is born in Bethlehem!

As fits the holy Christmas birth,
Be this, good friends, our carol still,
Be peace on earth, be peace on earth
To men of gentle will.
—Thackeray.

To solemnise this day the glorious Sun
Stays in his course, and plays the alchemist;
Turning with splendour of his precious eye
The meagre, cloddy earth to glittering gold;
The yearly course that brings this day about,
Shall never see it but a holyday.
—Shakespeare.

Oh, the magic of the season!
How the golden lovelights shine
From sweet memory's fairy palace
In the land of "auld lang syne"!
How the snowdrifts' chilly whiteness
But enhances the warm brightness
Of the glowing Christmas hearth,
Gay with bright and kindly mirth,
As we watch the year decline!
The holly! the holly! oh, twine it with the bay—
Come give the holly a song;
For it helps to drive stern winter away,
With his garments so sombre and long.
—Eliza Cook.

The night was darker than ever before
(So dark is sin)
When the great love came to the stable door,
And entered in
And laid Himself in the breath of kine
And the warmth of hay
And whispered to the stars to shine.
And to break, the day.
—Alice Sewall.

Christmas is the only holiday in the year that brings the whole human family into common communion. The only time in the long calendar of the year when men and women seem by one consent to open their shut-up hearts freely.
—Dickens.

Evenings we knew,
Happy as this;
Faces we miss,
Pleasant to see,
Kind hearts and true,
Gentle and just,
Peace to your dust
We sing round the tree.
—Thackeray.

Hail to the King of Bethlehem,
Who weareth in his diadem
The yellow crocus for a gem
Of his authority.
—Longfellow.

My heart is joyful in Thy salvation.
Ps. xiii. 3.

For he, and he only, with wisdom is blest,
Who, gathering true pleasures wherever they grow,
Looks up in all places, for joy or for rest
To the Fountain whence Time and Eternity flow.
—Wordsworth.

Thou shalt make me to hear of joy and gladness; that the bones which Thou hast broken may rejoice.
—Ps. II. 8.

In Thy presence there is fulness of joy, and at Thy right hand there is pleasure for evermore.
—Ps. xvi. 12.

Ring out, ye crystal spheres,
Once bless our human ears,
If ye have power to touch our senses so;
And let your silver chime
Move in melodious time,
And let the base of Heav'n's deep organ blow;
And with your ninefold harmony.
Make up full concert to the angelic symphony!
—Milton.

No one can get joy by merely asking for it. It is one of the ripest fruits of the Christian life, and, like all fruits, must be grown.
—Drummond.

Who is the angel that cometh?
Joy!
Look at his glittering rainbow wings—
No alloy
Lies in the radiant gifts he brings;
Tender and sweet
He is come today,
Tender and sweet,
With chains of gold on his tender feet.
"Blessed is he that cometh
In the name of the Lord."
—A. A. Procter.

We'll twine the fresh green holly wreath,
And make the yule-log glow;
And gather gaily underneath
The winking mistletoe;
All blythe and bright
By the glad fire light,
For this is Christmas morning.
—Doddridge.

Behold the joy which cometh unto thee from God.
—Baruch Iv. 36.

This Christmastide, dear heart, I know
We've little chance of meeting.
And so I send across the sea,
The old-time Christmas Greeting.
Best wishes for the coming days,
I'd voice could I address you;
But since I cannot, I'll be brief
And simply write—"God bless you."
—Mary C. Low.

Divinity hath surely touched my heart;
I have possessed more Joy than earth can lend.
—Bridges.

My Joy, my life, my Crown!
My heart was meaning all the day,
Somewhat it fain would say,
And still it runneth muttering up and down,
With only this,—My Joy, my Life my Crown!
—G. Herbert.

THE FOOT-PATH TO PEACE

To be glad of life because it gives you the chance to love and to work and to play and to look up at the stars; to be satisfied with your possessions but not contented with yourself until you have made the best of them; to despise nothing in the world except falsehood and meanness, and to fear nothing except cowardice; to be governed by your admirations rather than by your disgusts; to covet nothing that is your neighbor's except his kindness of heart and gentleness of manners; to think seldom of your enemies, often of your friends, and every day of Christ, and to spend as much time as you can, with body and with spirit, in God's out-of-doors; these are little guide-posts on the foot-path to peace.
—Henry Van Dyke.

Come to us, Christmas, good old day,
Soften us, cheer us, say your say
To hearts which thrift, too eager, keeps
In bonds while fellow feasting sleeps.
Good Christmas, whom our children love,
We love you, too! Lift us above
Our cares, our fears, our small desires!
Open our hands and stir the fires
Of helpful fellowship within us,
And back to love and kindness win us.
—E. S. Martin.

Heap on more wood!—the wind is chill;
But let it whistle as it will,
We'll keep our Christmas merry still.
Each age has deemed the new-born year
The fittest time for festal cheer.
* * *
And well our Christian sires of old
Loved when the year its course had rolled,
And brought blithe Christmas back again,
With all his hospitable train.
Domestic and religious rite
Gave honor to the holy night;
On Christmas Eve the bells were rung,
On Christmas Eve the mass was sung;
The only night in all the year,
Saw the stoled priest the chalice rear.
The damsel donned her kirtle sheen,
The hall was dressed with holly green;
Forth to the wood did merry men go,
To gather in the mistletoe,
Then open wide the baron's hall
To vassal, tenant, serf, and all.
* * * *
—Sir Walter Scott.

I heard the bells on Christmas Day
Their old familiar carols play,
And wild and sweet
The words repeat
Of peace on earth, good will to men!

And thought how, as the day had come,
The belfries of all Christendom
Had rolled along
The unbroken song
Of peace on earth, good will to men!

Till, ringing, singing on its way,
The world revolved from night to day,
A voice, a chime,
A chant sublime
Of peace on earth, good will to men!

Then pealed the bells more loud and deep:
"God is not dead; nor doth He sleep!
The Wrong shall fail,
The Right prevail,
With peace on earth, good will to men!"
—Henry W. Longfellow.

Wake me that I, the twelve-month long,
May hear the song
About me in the world's great throng:
That treasured joys of Christmastide
May with mine hour of gloom abide;
The Christmas carol ring
Deep in my heart when I would sing,
Each of the twelve god days,
Its earnest yield of duteous love and praise
Ensuring happy months and hallowing common ways.
—John Keble.

What bears the Christmas tree—
The bright rich-fruited Christmas tree?
What gather they, expectant—they,
Who throng around the Christmas tree?
Leaves picked by love-instructed art
From off the branches of the heart;
Fruits culled from every tree and vine
Where zephyrs fly and sunbeams shine.
* * *
—Will Carleton.

Earthly friends will change and falter,
Earthly hearts will vary:
He is born that canot alter,
Of the Virgin Mary,
Born today, raise the lay.
Jesus Christ is born to suffer,
Born for you, holly strew;
Jesus Christ was born to govern,
Born a king, bay wreaths bring;
Jesus Christ was born of Mary,
Born for all, born for all;
Jesus Christ was born at Christmas,
Well befall, hearth and hall!
—From an Ancient Carol.

Did you tackle that trouble that came in your way,
With a resolute heart and cheerful?
Or hide your face from the light of day
With a craven soul and fearful?
Oh! a trouble's a ton, or a trouble's an ounce,
Or a trouble is what you make it.
And it isn't the fact that you're hurt that counts,
But only—how did you take it.
—E. C. Vance.

The mind that is cheerful in its present state, will be adverse to all solicitudes as to the future, and will meet the bitter occurrences of life with a placid smile.
—Horace.

Have you ever had your path turn sunshiny because of a cheerful word? Have you ever wondered if this could be the same world because some one had been unexpectedly kind to you? You

(Continued on Page 14)

Your Xmas Present for "HER"

WE have a luxurious assortment of the desired French Extracts and Toilet Waters in Beautiful Bottles of unique shapes and Designs—dainty requisites for the dressing-table, gifts that convey the charm of France and the compliment of flowers.

Select your gifts from the dainty products of these famous French Perfumers: HOUBIGANT, GUERLAIN, COTY, DORSAY, VIOLET, ROGER et GALLET, MORNY, GRENOVILLE, ROSINE, BOURIDIS, DJER KISS, RIGAUD, GRAVIER:

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" Paris, L'Origan large
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" Paris, Styx
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" Paris, Yicky
" Paris, Take it
" Paris, Shore's Caprice
" Paris, Super Dueci
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HOUBIGANT, "Ideal" small
" Coeur de Jeanette
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HOUBIGANT, Premier Mai
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" " Paquerette
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ROGER-GALLET, Violette de Parme
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" Gueisha
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GABILLA, Bouquet
" Rose
" Lilas
" Folie Passion
" Tout le Printemps
" Colombine
" Tango
" Violette de Gabilla
DELETREZ, Esora

DELETREZ Lais
" Sports Fleuri
RIGAUD, Mary Garden
PINAUD, Corrida
" Thisbé
GELLE FRERES, Nacrèor
" " Noblesse oblige
" " Pour etre aimèe
" " Corolis
ARYS, Paris, Rose
" Paris, Rose sans fin
" Paris, Premier Oui large
" Paris, Premier Oui small
" Paris, Parlez lui de moi small
" Paris, Parlez lui de moi large
" Paris, Le Jasmin, Muguet, Lilas
" Paris, Le Chypre
CARON, Paris, L'Infini
" Paris, La Rose precieuse

CARON Paris, Mimosa
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Nickel Plated

Fitted new Asbestos Force Draught Lamps.

Superior make and finish

$17.50, 22.00, 26.00, 32.00

Chafing Dish Spoons and Forks ... $4.50

The "DECTO" Personal Weighing Machine

For Home Use, Physicians, Gymnasiums, Insurance Companies, etc., etc.

Has no coil springs, shifting beams, or loose weights. White enamelled. Size 12 inches in width, height and length; 7 inches dial.

Price $29.50

Best Electro Plated Coffee Pot

Side handle, as sketch.

Price $18.50

Genuine Icy-Hot Flask

Best American make. Hot drinks will remain hot for 24 hours. All Nickel Case 1 pt. size.

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Best quality, as sketch.

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Twinplex de Luxe Safety Razor Sharpener for Gillette Blades.

Stops all Blade Expense. Reverses itself, strops two edges at once.

$7.50

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Rubber Pouches.

Prices 75 cts.

Best Leather Pouches, Rubber lined.

$2.25, 2.50 and 3.00 each

ELECTRIC IRONS

The "Dover." Everlasting Wear 200 volts and 100 volts.

$9.50 each

Gillette Travelling Cases

Fold-up case, Pigskin lined, Ebony fittings, 2 hair brushes, flat folding razor case, etc, etc.,

$52.00

Fold-up case, Pigskin lined, Celluloid fittings, larger case.

$55.00

Best Hide Bags

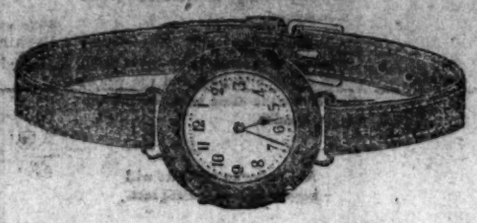
$22.50

Golf Bags

Spalding's Best make Brown and Drab Canvas.

$6.00, 6.50
7.50, 8.50
10.50

Ladies' and Gent's Silver and Gold WRIST WATCHES



Nickel or Gunmetal Wrist Watch with Leather Strap..	$3.75
Ladies' Sterling Silver Wrist Watch	9.50
Gent's Nickel Watch, Lever Movement, Radium Hands and Figures	9.50
Gent's Sterling Silver Watch, Lever Movement Radium Hands and Figures	14.50
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Gent's Best Sterling Silver Watch, Lever Movement Fully Jewelled	29.00
Ladies' Fancy Gold Watch, 9c. Square, Octagon and Oval Shape .. .. $24.00, 26.00 and	28.00
Ladies' Silver Octagon Watch, Gilt Dial	26.00

NEW CORDOVA LEATHER HAND BAGS

Made by Hand.—The leather used is the highest grade of Spanish steer hide. ***Bronze Hide and Engraved by hand.***—Will withstand years of hard wear. Price $18.00, 24.00 and 32.00

Tea and Tiffin Basket

Fitted for 4 persons. Nickel Fittings. British made.

Price $98.00

Auto Strop Razor

In leather case complete with blades

Price $5.00 net

Auto Strop Blades

$15.00 dozen

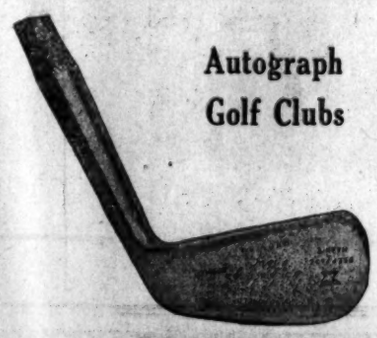
CHEESE SCOOP

Moulded ivory hand $3.50

Sandow's Grip Dumb-Bell

For Men.

5 Spring Japanned $7.50 | 7 Spring Nickel $8.50



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Wood Drivers and Brassies by George Duncan, Burchart and Bradbeer. Price $6.00 each

Brown Vardon Putters. Price $6.50 each

Lofters, Mashies, Putters, Driving Irons, Pixie, and Sammies. Price $5.00 each

Left-hand Golf Clubs. Price $5.00 each

ICY HOT CASE

Tan Hide, oval shape, containing: 2 qt. Icy Hot Flask and one Luncheon Box. $54.00

do. do. 1 pint size ... $42.00

Cake Basket

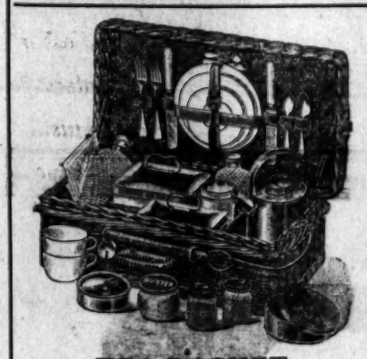
Best Electro plated, similar to sketch.

Price $22.50

Pocket Tool Set

Or pocket Knife Kit, in folding leather case.

$5.75



TEA BASKET

Non-rusting fittings.

Fitted for 2 persons $55.00

Fitted for 4 persons $85.00

Tom Smith's Surprise
SANTA CLAUS STOCKINGS
Filled with crackers and toys.
$1.75, 2.75, 3.00 and 4.50 each

Klever Kraft Silver, Round Casserole

Mounted fireproof ware, heavy silver-plate and lacquered.

7 inches- - $12.50
8 „ - - 14.50

Covered Individual Casserole

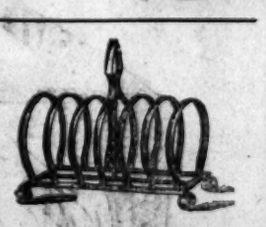
Bown fireproof ware, silver-plated frame.

$2.75

Icy-Hot Vacuum Carafe

4 pint size

$17.50

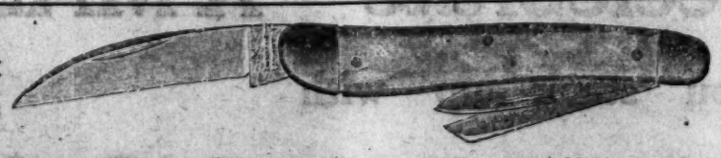


Toast Rack

Best Sheffield plate.

$7.50

Pocket Knives



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SHANGHAI AND HANKOW

Christmas Greetings

(Continued from Page 12)

can make today the same for somebody.

—Anon.

To do our work so well that it will be a difficult task for any one to improve upon what we have done. To keep in mind that no one ever makes a sacrifice who does every day the simple, plain duty of lifting up the unfortunate.

To remember that the only way to show ourselves superior to others is to excel them in kindlier impulses and more generous deeds. To realise that the surest way to lift up ourselves is to lift up some one else.

—Booker T. Washington.

Have you had a kindness shown?
Pass it on.
'Twas not given for you alone
Pass it on?

The greatest good that any man can do is to inspire a love for the higher life in the mind of another.

Look well after the Cheerfulness of life, and let the dismals shift for themselves.

—L. M. Alcott.

The Master's footprints in our daily ways?
No knotted scourge nor sacrificial knife,
But the calm beauty of an ordered life.
Whose very breathing is unworded praise!
A life that stands as all true lives have stood,
Firm-rooted in the faith that God is good.

—J. G. Whittier.

The most manifest sign of wisdom is continued Cheerfulness: such a state and condition, as in the regions above the moon, is always clear and serene.

—Monttaigne.

Cauld blew the bitter-biting north
Upon thy early humble birth;
Yet cheerfully thou glinted forth
Amid the storm,
Scarce reared above the parent earth
Thy tender form.
To a Mountain Daisy—Burns.

It is a Dutch proverb that "paint costs nothing," such are its preserving qualities in damp climates. Well, sunshine costs less. . . . and so of Cheerfulness, the more it is spent, the more it remains.

—Emerson.

He leads us on,
Through all the unquiet years,
Past all our dreamland hopes, and doubts, and fears,
He guides our steps.
Through all the tangled maze
Of sin and sorrow and o'er clouded days,
We know His will is done!

—Anon.

Thro' silence and the trembling stars
Comes Faith from tracts no feet have trod.

—Tennyson.

Through faith we understand.

—Heb. xi. 3.

What does that word Cheerfulness imply? It means a contented spirit: it means a pure heart: it means a kind, loving disposition: it means humility and charity: it means a generous appreciation of others, and a modest opinion of self.

—Thackeray.

As in our lives so also in our studies, it is most becoming and most wise to temper gravity with Cheerfulness.

—Pliny.

Cheerfulness opens, like spring, all blossoms of the inward man.

—J. P. Richter.

Faint not nor fear,
His arms are near,
He changeth not, and thou art dear:
Only believe, and thou shalt see
That Christ is all in all to thee.

—Monsell.

Above all, taking the shield of faith.

Eph. vi. 16.

If thou could'st trust, poor Soul,
In Him Who rules the whole,
Thou would'st find peace and rest:
Wisdom and sight are well, but trust is best.

—A. A. Procter.

Self is earthly,—Faith alone
Makes an unseen world our own;
Faith relinquished, how we roam,
Feel our way, and leave our home!

—Cowper.

Faith alone is the master key
To the straight gate and narrow road;
The others but skeleton picklocks be,
And you never shall pick the locks of God.

—Walter Smith.

He who keeps his faith, he only, cannot be discrowned.

—Mazzini.

To bear all cheerfully, to do all bravely, await occasions, never hurry: in a word, to let the spiritual, unbidden and unconscious, grow up through the common—that is to be my living symphony.

—W. H. Channing.

You cannot believe too much in God's mercy.

—Anon.

Now faith is the substance of thihgs hoped for, the evidence of things not seen.

Heb. xi. I.

Great is thy faith: be it unto thee even as thou wilt.

—Matt. xv. 28.

The trial of your faith, being much more precious than that of gold, which perisheth.

—I. Peter i. 7.

In the meantime I will walk by faith, strengthened by the examples of the saints.

—A. Kempis.

Be not slothful, but followers of them who through faith and patience inherit the promises.

—Heb. vi. 12.

Faith needs no staff of flesh, but stoutly can
To Heaven alone both go and lead.

—Herbert.

For Yesterday is but a dream,
And tomorrow is but a vision:
But today,
Well lived, makes every yesterday
A dream of Happiness,
And every tomorrow a vision of Hope.

Anon.

To those who "wait upon the Lord" there is always given strength to meet the troubles of the day, and there ought to be no anxiety as to the trials of the morrow.

—Anon.

Hold up your head! You were not made for failure, you were made for victory. Go forward with a joyful confidence in that respect sooner or later, and the sooner or later depends upon yourself.

—G. Eliot.

O for a faith that will not shrink,
Though pressed by many a foe:
That will not tremble on the brink
Of poverty or woe:
A faith that shines more bright and clear
When tempests rage without,
That when in danger knows no fear,
In weakness knows no doubt.

—Bathurst.

Ah! when the wan soul in that golden air
Between the sculptured petals softly blown,
Peers breathless for the gift of grace unknown,
Ah! let none other alien spel. soe'er
But only the One Hope's one name be there —
Not less nor more, but even that word alone.

—Rossetti.

Life, I repeat, is energy of Love,
Divine or human!

—Wordsworth.

More light, more life, more love!

—Proverb.

Cheer your heart,
Be not troubled with the time, which drives
O'er your content these strong necessities;
But let determined things to destiny
Hold unbewailed their way.

—Shakespeare.

This I resolved on—to run, when I can; to go, when I cannot run; and to creep when I cannot go.

—John Bunyan.

What men call luck
Is the prerogative of gallant souls,
The fealty life pays its gallant kings.

—Emerson.

Love feels no burden, thinks nothing of trouble, attempts what is above its strength, pleads no excuse of impossibility: for it thinks all things lawful for itself and all things possible. It is therefore able to undertake all things, and it completes many things, and brings them to a conclusion, where he who does not love faints and lies down.

—A Kempis.

Each moment wafts us higher,
By every gush of pure desire,
And high-breathed hopes of joys above.

—Keble.

So Faith must build the boundary wall,
And hope shall plant the secret bower,
That both may show magnifical
With gem and flower;
While over all a dome must spread
And love shall be that dome above;
And deep foundations must be laid,
And these are Love!

—C. Rossetti.

The greatest of these is Love.

I Cor. xiii, 13.

We are saved by hope.

Rom. viii. 24.

The heart is not a treasury that is impoverished by giving, but a power which is strengthened and enriched by loving.

—E. Charles.

Many waters cannot quench Love, neither can the floods drown it: if a man would give all the substance of his house for Love, it would utterly be contemned.

—Song of Sol. viii. 7.

They shall obtain joy and gladness, and sorrow and sighing shall flee away.

—Isaiah xxxv. 10.

Go not half-way to meet a coming sorrow,
But thankful be for blessings of today:
And pray that thou mayst blessed be tomorrow,
So shalt thou go with joy upon thy way.

—A. Goss.

And see how everywhere
Love comforts, strengthens, helps and saves us all,
What opportunities of good befall
To make life sweet and fair.

—C. Thaxter.

By this shall all men know that ye are My disciples, if ye have love one to another.

John xiii. 25.

The truest joys which we have experienced, have come when we have had grace to enter most entirely into a sorrow not our own.

—Westcott.

Then comes the happy moment: not a stir
In any tree, no portent in the sky:
The morn doth neither hasten nor defer,
The morrow hath no name to call it by,
But life and joy are one—we know not why,—
As though our very blood, long breathless lain,
Had tasted of the breath of God again.

—R. Bridges.

Strong hearts within the present live,
The future veiled, the past forgot;
Grasping what is with hands of steel,
They bind what shall be to their will.

—Lewis Morris.

The man who by his labour gets
His bread in independent state,
Who never begs, and seldom eats
Himself can fix or change his fate.

—Prior.

Heaviness may endure for a night: but joy cometh in the morning.

—Ps. xxx. 5.

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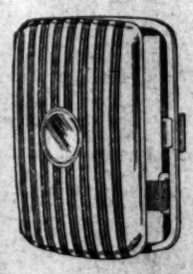

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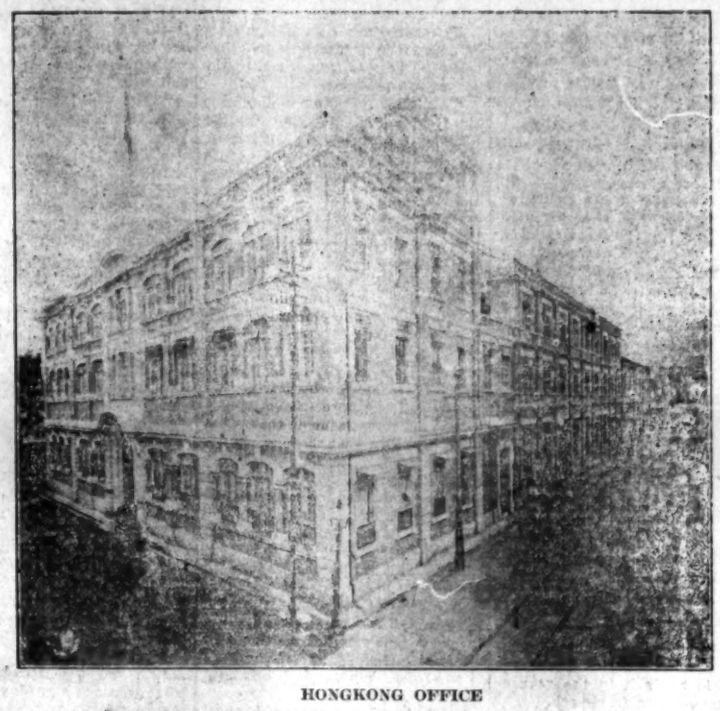

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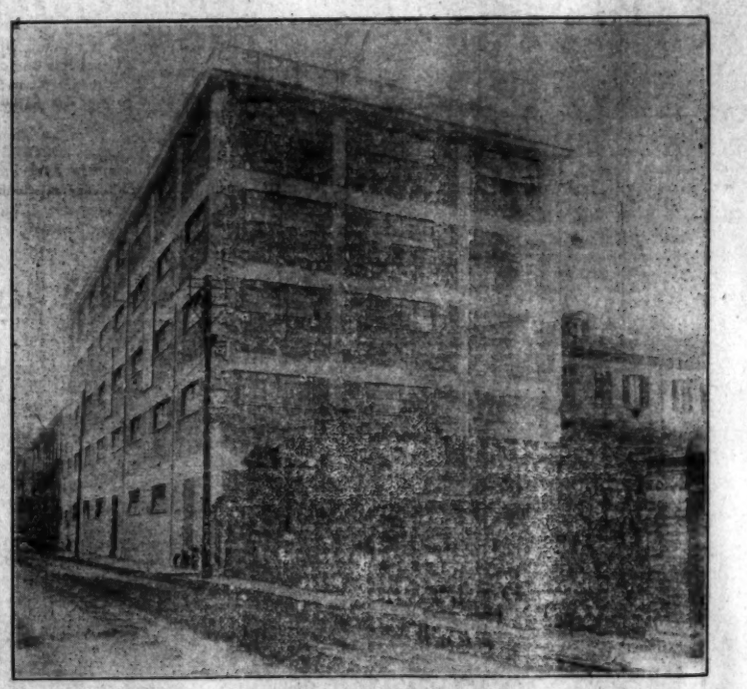

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A Preacher-Mayor Vs. The 'Drys' And 'Reds'

The suggestion in holy writ that he who puts his hand to the plow should not stop and look back, seems to have been chosen by Rev. Wallace Short, Mayor of Sioux City, Iowa, as the guiding principle of his life. For instance, last spring when the I. W. W. concluded to hold a convention in Sioux City, it occured to Mayor Short to make a speech to the "wobblies," and he calmly announced his intention of so doing. It created a tremendous stir in his town, says E. B. Chapman in The Dearborn Independent. The Mayor's enemies, of whom it appears there are several, felt that now they had something "on" His Honor. His friends begged him not to carry out his intention. But the man, who, as a boy in school, had once preferred an unmerciful beating to "taking back" something he had said, refused to reverse himself. So he addressed the meeting, saying, among other things, to the I. W. W. delegates:

"There are some men who would tempt you to believe the day is coming when men will take what they want by violence.

"I wish to deny with all earnestness that such an idea has the shadow of a chance of success in America.

"I am an average American with a little plot of ground six by nine rods, where vegetables and trees and flowers grow and birds sing and children laugh and play and where stands the house I call home. That little plot of ground is the visible product of 30 years of careful economy. It is sacred to me.

"The order and progress of American society is secure because our society is made up of tens of millions of average Americans who believe very much as I do."

After the meeting reports of disorder came from Sioux City. It was said the Mayor had been threatened with tar and feathers, and a campaign for his recall begun. Apparently the Mayor had most of the people with him, however, for he was not ousted, and last June he was re-elected by a greater majority than the first time. In discussing the I. W. W. episode Mayor Short says, "I simply followed a lifetime habit of saying to people's faces what I believe they should hear, rather than standing at a distance and throwing stones at them." This was not the first time the preacher-mayor had employed tactics that got him in bad. The most shining example of his proclivity along this line was his attitude on prohibition, which caused him to sever his connection with the Congregational church and finally led to his entering politics. We read:

"As a minister, Short had long opposed prohibition as a method of handling the liquor problem.

"'As a boy I was brought up to the idea that the temperance question was a matter chiefly for the political and police powers—I was a prohibitionist,' he says. 'Gradually through my college days I found myself changing to the conviction that temperance was a matter of moral and spiritual power to be inculcated through the homes, schools, churches and the Christian ministry.

"'Mind you,' and the mayor's jaws clicked together. 'I never disputed with those who believed prohibition was the proper way. They believed they were working for the best. I have no fight with the prohibitionist. But I cannot support him.'

"While a pastor in Kansas City, the Rev. Mr. Short had been elected fraternal delegate of the Congregational Ministers' Association to the Central Labor Union, the united labor bodies in Kansas. He was chaplain of that body five years. One day he expressed a wish that he might observe the workings of the 'locals' more intimately. The secretary of the Central Labor Union was a member of the Bartenders' Union. He heard the remark and a few weeks later the minister was notified that he had been elected an honorary member of the Bartenders' Union. He accepted the membership and attended the meetings regularly until he left Kansas City.

"In 1910 Mr. Short went to Sioux City as pastor of a church there. In 1914 came the prohibition campaign in Iowa. The minister was asked to yield his pulpit to an Anti-Saloon League speaker. The pastor demanded that he first be allowed to state to his congregation that the sentiments of the speaker would not be those of the pastor. The services in a downtown theater. Its 'Faith and Purposes' are expressed thus:

"'Believing that all the people are children of God and therefore brethren and that all men at heart desire to know the truth and do it we associate ourselves together to help one another and as far as possible all people, to attain the fulfillment of their personal talents and the practise of human brotherhood and the experience of Divine fatherhood.'

"Perhaps it was his experience with labor leaders in Kansas City that caused the new church to make its efforts largely among the workdisagreement that followed resulted in Mr. Short giving up the pastorate.

"Then came the organisation of the Central Church which held its ers. After conferences with the men who suggested his candidacy for mayor at the Labor Temple when his new church was four years old, the minister entered what proved to be the hottest mayoralty campaign the city had known in years. At the election about 10,000 votes were cast and Short was elected by a majority of 1,792."

Mayor Short says that from the day he took office he hasn't had a dull moment. The open fighting began soon after he had become Mayor, and it seems there has been enough excitement to keep things livened up ever since. "Men who, all their lives, had been accustomed to enter city hall offices by side doors and manage the city affairs in their own interests could not be expected to give up without an effort," says the Mayor. However, he added:

"Ruling a city is a fairly simple matter, if one only applies the Golden Rule, which is only human common sense. It is no more difficult to apply it in the governing of a city than in church.

"Applying the Golden Rule is difficult only in the sense that it is difficult to uplift the 'natural' man, as Paul expresses it, which is only another name for the animal man, into the intellectual and spiritual man. It takes great power to lift men from animal to social, humanitarian and spiritual levels. A man has to be lifted great spiritual distances before he can practice the Golden Rule."

The Rev. Mr. Short says he entered politics because he always found himself blocked by a certain group of the same men when he sought to foster any movement he believed would be for the betterment of the town. He furnishes an illustration of how these men interfered with the progress of the city:

"For example, when the city was given money to build a fine new library it was constructed on a clay bank, several minutes walk from any natural gathering-place, of the people. After a few months a friend of mine who owned a piece of real estate near the library said in my presence that a few men who owned real estate in that neighborhood had put up money to procure the library on that site. My friend's part of the deal was $200. He expected it to come back in due time with large interest. He explained that was the way things were done. That condition exists while other cities spend thousands in city planning."

Mayor Short is described as tall and spare, with eyes that twinkle in a way that denotes kindliness and a sense of humor, but his mouth closes in a way that shows he cannot easily be swerved from his purpose. He is the son of deeply religious parents and early began preparing himself for his work as a preacher. Further:

"Until a few weeks ago he was actively in charge of the Central Church of Sioux City which he founded when he left the First Church. He is its real head now but likes to believe he isn't. He writes poetry, contributes to magazines occasionally and indites a weekly editorial for the Union Advocate, the union labor organ of his city. He is loved by his friends and hated heartily by his enemies and everyone in Sioux City, practically, belongs in one class or the other.

"'Strange as it may seem,' he says, after confessing his manifold duties, 'the city, I believe, is standing it pretty well. I wish all mayors were preachers and all preachers mayors. Mayors would be better mayors and preachers better preachers.'"

The Convent Free From Care

(*Christmas Tales From Flanders*)

Once when the Emperor Charles V was traveling in the country, he saw a convent, and in passing by a little door he read this strange inscription:

"Here you live without a care."

The Emperor was very surprised and could scarcely believe his eyes.

"It seems to me an impossibility," he thought; "does some one really exist on earth who is free from care? As Emperor I am overwhelmed with troubles, while here in this convent, which is a little kingdom in itself, one would have nothing to worry about. I cannot believe it."

Immediately on setting foot in the village inn, the Emperor sent the hostess to fetch the Abbot of this singular convent.

You can imagine what a state of mind the latter was in when he heard he was summoned to the Emperor's presence.

"What have I done to displease him," he asked himself. On the way he examined his conscience over and over again, and he could think of no fault of which he was guilty. "I am in troubled waters; I must steer my way through," he said.

When he was in the Emperor's presence, the latter expressed his astonishment at what he had read.

The Abbot now knew why he had been summoned, and smiled. "Sir," said he, "does that astonish you? However, it is very simple; we eat, we drink, we sleep, and worry over nothing."

"Well, Reverend Abbot, that state of things must come to an end," said the Emperor, "and in order that you may have your share of trouble, I command you to bring me tomorrow the answers to the three following questions:

"First, What is the depth of the sea?

"Secondly, How many cows' tails would it take to measure the distance between the earth and the sun?

"Thirdly, What am I thinking about?

"Try to please me or I shall exact a penalty from you."

On hearing these words, the Abbot returned to his convent with a heavy heart. From that moment he knew no peace. He cudgelled his brains as to what answer he could make to the Emperor.

When the little bell of the abbey rang, summoning the monks to prayer in the chapel, the Abbot continued to pace his garden. He was so deep in thought that he was quite oblivious of what was taking place around him. Even if a thunderbolt had fallen at his feet, he would not have noticed it.

"What a horrible thing," he thought. "Is it possible that such a misfortune has overtaken me? I cannot possibly answer. Who can save the situation? Perhaps our shepherd could; he has a very lively imagination; but talk of the devil——"

At that identical moment the shepherd appeared, leading his flock. He was very surprised to see the Abbot, who was always without a care, meditating in solitude.

What could have happened?

Without more ado he went to him, and asked him what was troubling him so deeply.

"Yes, I deserve to be pitied," said the Abbot, and he told him what had happened.

"Why are you tormenting yourself over a little thing like that?" the shepherd laughingly replied. "Leave it to me, and all will be well. Tomorrow I will come here and dress myself in your robe, and I will turn the tables on him."

At first the Abbot demurred, but in the end he yielded, and the matter was settled.

The next day the shepherd went boldly to find the Emperor.

"Well, Reverend Abbot," the Emperor said with serenity, "have you found out the answers?"

"Yes, certainly, sire."

"Speak, I am listening."

"Sire, the sea is as deep as a stone's throw.

"To measure the distance between the earth and the sun, you only need one cow's tail, if it is long enough.

"Do you wish to know, sire, what you are thinking? Well, at this moment, you think, sire, that the Abbot of the convent is in your presence, and it is only his shepherd."

The Emperor laughed so heartily that if he has not stopped laughing he is laughing still.

Two Christmas Poems

CHRIST IS BORN

The world, late-racked with pain
through bloody years,
Has climbed its weary long-pathed Calvary,
Where millions died, as Christ,
that they might free
Others from wrong, and black oppression's tears.
Once more now through the world
comes to our ears
The song of all the ages, "Christ
is born."
Mute tongued to notes of joy have
been the bells,
And only childhood and old age
dared try
To sing, so near the threatening
battle sky,
The song that told, though dulled
by shrieking shells
Whose bursting turned a thousand
homes to hells,
The wonder of the ages, "Christ
is born."
Our faith in God has brought to us
the goal;
War-weary lands have peace on
earth again;
And in the scarred and fire-purged hearts of men,
Made sweet and strong by suffering
of the soul,
Through travail of a world once
more made whole,
Anew in human hearts the Christ
is born.
Dear God, the Christmas songs are
fraught with prayer
That Thou wilt be with those
whose tears still pay
That we may have the glory of
this day;
That men may live their thanks;
that lives may bear
Eternal witness for Thee, everywhere
Proclaiming that in us the Christ
is born.

LOUISE F. ELMENDORF.

STAR OF BETHLEHEM

At Bethlehem the Star shines
bright about the Stable door;
By every road the Wise Men
come who never came before;
The Kings, with all their Caravan,
keep watch upon the hill,
While Jesus sleeps on Mary's
breast—and all the guns are
still!
The plunder of the world is heaped
about that manger-bed,
Behold! the gifts the Wise Men
brought are stained an awful
red.
Poor Mary's face is white and
drawn, and Joseph's grim and
set—
For older hearts, tho' slow to learn,
are slower to forget!
But lo, the Star of Bethlehem above
the Stable door
Shines with a glory in its light
that never shone before!
The haggard hosts of shattered men
out on the battle plain
Have caught the slogan of the
skies, and fling it back again.
"Peace, Peace on Earth!" with
shaken hearts, across the world
they come,
No panoply of war is theirs, no
flag, no rolling drum;
But all are cloaked in spotless
white—the garment of His
love—
And "Peace" their bursting throats
now sing, and "Peace" the
choirs above!
At Bethlehem the Star shines
bright above the Stable door,
By every road the Wise Men come
who never came before:
The Kings, with all their Caravan,
keep watch upon the hill,
While Jesus sleeps on Mary's
breast—and all the guns are
still!

CECILE JOYCE KEENAN.

Christmas By Walt Mason

The Christmas bells again ring out a message sweet and clear; and harmony is round about, and happiness is near; so let us all sing, once again, as on an elder day: "God rest you, merry gentlemen; let nothing you dismay!" of old; and as those shepherds the week-day hook and crook, and loosen up your withered heart, as well as pocketbook; forget the ledger and the pen, and watch the children play; God rest you, merry gentlemen, let nothing you dismay! The Christmas time with peace is fraught, from strife and sorrow free; and every wish and every thought should kind and gentle be; in worlds beyond our mortal ken this is a holy day; God rest you, merry gentlemen, let nothing you dismay! Today, from Eden's plains afar, the shepherds converse hold, and watch again the risen star, as in the days of old; and as those shepherds watched it then so may we watch today; God rest you, merry gentlemen, let nothing you dismay!

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1 „ Graves 1914
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1 „ St.-Emilion
1 „ Moulin-à-Vent
1 „ Sherry A.
1 „ Robin's O. P. Brandy

CONTENTS OF A $22.00 HAMPER

1 quart Roederer Champagne Extra Dry
2 quarts Sauternes de Luze, 1914
1 quart Neuchâtel white (Château d'Auvernier)
2 quarts Château Pavell de Luze 1914
2 „ Beaune (Régnier)
1 quart 3 Star brandy (Bisquit-Dubouché)
1 „ Old Port Wine (A. de Luze)
1 „ Sherry C. (Ruiz & Albert)
1 „ Elixir (a liqueur similar to Chartreuze)

CONTENTS OF A $17.00 HAMPER

1 pint Roederer Champagne Extra Dry
2 pints Graves
1 quart Neuchâtel white
2 quarts Margaux
1 quart Moulin-à-Vent
2 quarts French Vermouth
1 quart Robin's Old Pale Brandy
1 „ Old Port wine
1 „ Sherry C.

CONTENTS OF A $27.00 HAMPER

2 quarts Roederer Champagne Extra Dry
3 „ Sauternes 1914 (A de Luze)
3 „ Château Pontet-Canet 1912
1 quart Neuchâtel white (Château d'Auvernier)
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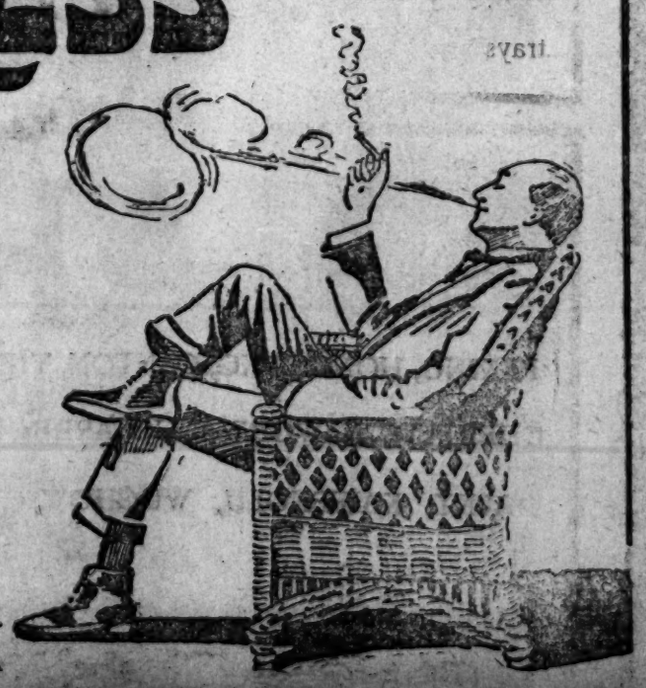

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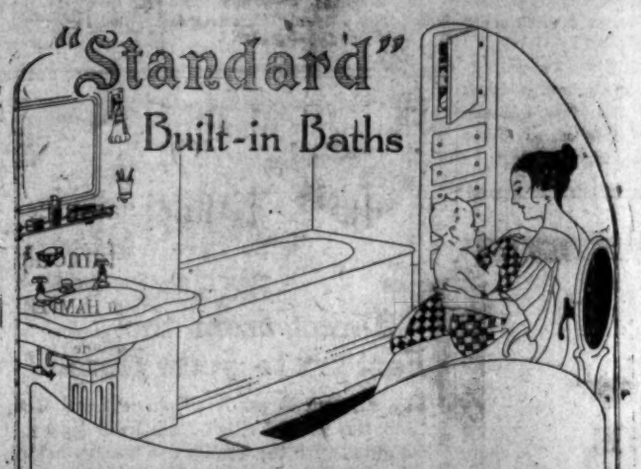

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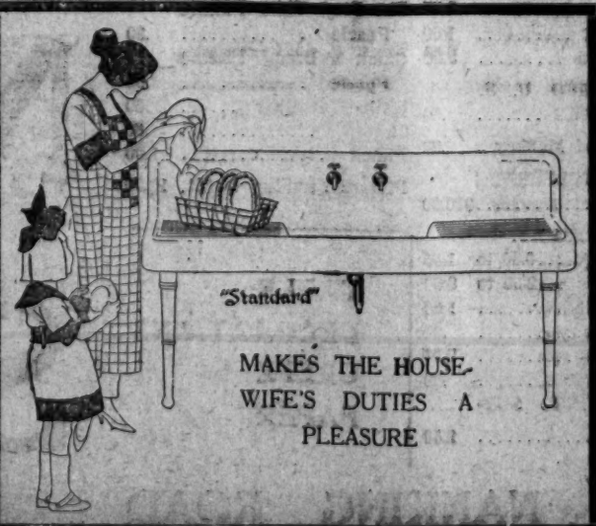

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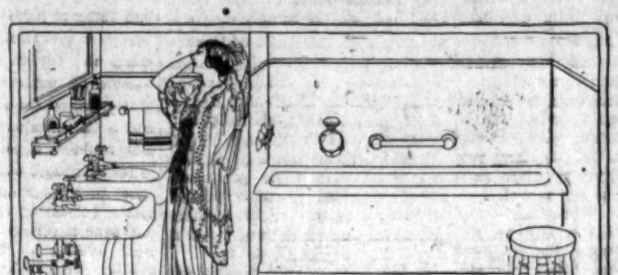

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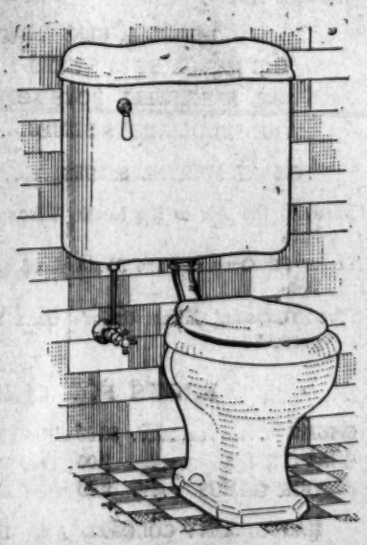

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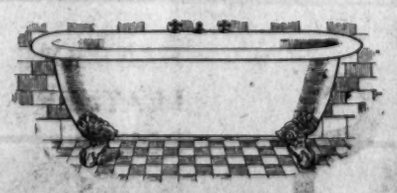

The Famous *"Ultramar"* Profitable for Dealers

Lionising A Lord In Grand Street

A Neighborly East Side Affair In Which An Eighteenth Baron Dunsany Distributes Autographs On The Sidewalk

(*New York Times*)

A couple of Dukes in Piccadilly—who thinks anything of it? But a lord in Grand Street—ah! the world has, indeed, been saved for democracy, and the war is well spent!

Grand Street, to be sure, around 3 o'clock in the evening is one of the gayest streets in all New York. With the shops all open and lavishly lighted and the windows flaunting all the finery that the East Side loves—women's finery naturally—and a bride complete in waxworks in the more considerable windows—and the crowds and the babel of strange tongues, it is livelier and brighter by at least a half than Broadway, now that Broadway is a part of the Great American Desert. And yet it is not exactly the place you would go to hunt for a lord.

Nevertheless, there he was—a British peer, or, anyway, an Irish peer—wearing his evening clothes with that inimitable air of having slept in them, which is the privilege of the peerage and can be matched on this side only by the members of the waiters' union. A lean, tall, slightly stooped figure, he stood in the midst of the Grand Street crowd, and beamed affably upon them through his spectacles. A soulful young man was pouring out earnest conversation, to which he appeared to be paying courteous attention while he attended to the serious business of writing his autograph on everybody else's program. The young people of Grand Street, in particular, crowded about and the tall, bareheaded man in spectacles signed everything that their eager hands thrust at him—signed with a fountain pen and a fine flourish—"Dunsany"—and did it as if the job delighted him.

"After the black neglect I've had in my own country," he explained cheerfully to the persistent, soulful young man, "this thing of being a lion is awfully jolly." and signed another program for a very short foreign young person, with bobbed hair all frizzled and inky black.

The persistent, soulful one wanted somebody's address—probably Lady Gregory's or George Moore's—and Dunsany obligingly wrote that down. Then he turned his flattering attention to a lady with an armful of little books. They were books of Dunsany's plays—"The Queen's Enemies," perhaps, and "A Night at an Inn," and they were to be autographed. They were. And as each was nobly written on, the lady handed it to a neat, small boy. All was amazingly nice and friendly. In the midst of it came a flying wedge of young women from inside the theater—young women whose faces and figures and eyes and hair spoke eloquently of the east of Europe. They had heard about the signing, and had come with their programs. It will not do to miss things. Dunsany signed for all comers and never ceased to look as if it made him happy to do it.

A theater has been mentioned, but not identified. The fact is that it was almost Farthest East in Grand Street, where the population is about as foreign as it ever gets even in New York, and the exact spot on the rather wet sidewalk on which the member of the peerage stood was just in front of the Neighborhood Playhouse, where these foreigners—or some of them under judicious guidance—make amateur dramatics seem to touch human life more nearly than usually happens with the professional article in the regions about Times Square Drama seems to come natural with them somehow.

There was a performance under way at the time—a couple of Dunsany's own plays were being put on just to show him what an acted play of his looked like. (It was whispered that a blackly neglectful country had deprived him of an earlier chance at the sensation.) But the real drama, as sometimes happens even higher uptown, was on the sidewalk. When the East Side may look at a lord (and collect his autograph) the East Side goes to it with hearty simplicity. And here was a lord who matched their simplicity with his own—let himself be lionised with such smiling good nature that you were sure it was just as blessed to receive as to give. Stray individuals from the selfconscious part of town were observed looking on at the spectacle without a trace of cynicism on their familiar sophisticated countenences. One might almost say that they beamed on the whole affair.

Which shows that it is not a bad thing to have a lord in Grand Street and that it is a very good thing to let an author, after a season of neglect, see how his plays look on the stage. We have had a King among us recently—and we have done him the honor to let him meet our Aldermen and other prominent citizens; we have had a Prince of the Church who has been similarly privileged, and we are—or were—expecting another Prince, heir of the most considerable collection of diadems still significant of anything but departed glory. But it is to be doubted if any of the appearances of these high personages in the midst of our republican institutions can supply the element of contrast in so pleasing a setting.

Literally everybody was pleased. And everybody was pleased with everybody else. Dunsany was proud and pleased to see his plays acted. The actors were proud and pleased to have Dunsany see them act his plays. The audience was proud and pleased to see the actors play Dunsany's plays, especially for Dunsany, and to have a noble author sitting affably among them. It was almost like being a noble author yourself and having a specia performance for your own self. Grand Street was pleased to have a little extra doing around the doors of the Neighborhood Playhouse, and just as pleased because—except for the company in the little theatre—it did not in the least know that the tall, smiling stranger in the limp dress suit was a lord—or anybody in particular. Getting things signed was very good fun—and the whole affair was rather more jolly than a Liberty bond rally, where you also signed things.

Visiting lions are heartily recommended to go to Grand Street if they want to be the kind of lion that everybody loves, instead of the kind that everybody secretly in his heart of hearts regards with sentiments tinged with bitterness.

Whether Grand Street would have been more deeply impressed if it had known who the tall man in the limp dress suit really was—if they had known that he was Edward John Moreton Drax Plunkett, Eighteenth Baron of Dunsany in the Peerage of Ireland, and sometime Lieutenant in his Britannic Majesty's Goldstream Regiment of Foot Guards, that he had gallantly served his King and country in arms at Maghersfontein and elsewhere in South Africa, as well as in Flanders, that he had a castle or castles and had married a Seventh Earl's daughter, (who was also in Grand Street at that moment)—is a question. At all events, the recital of these names and titles furnishes forth a very impressive paragraph. To make it more impressive, Grand Street might be told that there was a Lord Dunsany before Columbus discovered America—in 1439, to be exact—and that there has been one ever since. And that the tall man in the limp dress suit is it at present.

Also as a playwright and poet he is apt to deal with persons in high rank, Kings of a purple past and little cruel Queens beside the Nile, and even the especial gods of particularly ancient theological dynasties, stone figures of green jade and heathen idols with the eye of the ruby. So that the contrast with Grand Street is heightened. Though it is not to be forgotten that he has written also eloquently of slaves and thieves and seafaring scum and gentlemen too clever to stay so.

Of course, a British playwright who has to come to America to see his plays acted—and who travels along Grand Street almost to the East River, where the English language is only occasionally spoken, to see a performance by players whose origin lies mostly in the east of Europe—and who happens also to be so very British a thing as an Eighteenth Baron in the Peerage of Ireland, finds himself in an exceptional position. It is an experience which very few playwrights and very few lords could match.

For instance, that other eminent Irish dramatist, Bernard Shaw, a large part of whose fame also has been made in America, could not match it, even approximately.

Yuletide

We know him as jolly, but now he's grown proud,
As he watches the rush of the holiday crowd.
He hears the coins' jingle, the rustle of bills—
At the thought of such wealth with elation he thrills,
As he muses, "One change, a by-product of war,
Has come from the reign of the cruel god Thor!"
He notes the gay windows of numberless shops,
He marks each fine car at the curb as it stops,
So happy, well groomed, are the throngs as they walk,
He swaggers among them with real kingly stalk.
And he thinks, "Who can beat it? Though losses we've had,
We've just schooled ourselves to forget, and act glad!"
He sighs for a minute, then says,
"This is true
Throughout our great land of the Red, White and Blue.
And one wondrous fact is delighting my heart—
We've shown ingenuity, skill and true art.
I never have seen, in the stocks on display,
More beautiful gifts than are proffered today!
"And each has a meaning of import to me—
In the simplest of toys a great nation I see.
The Made-in-America stamp signifies
A people grown deft, independent, and wise!"
Thus Santa Claus muses, with a right to be proud,
As, incog., he keeps tabs on our holiday crowd.

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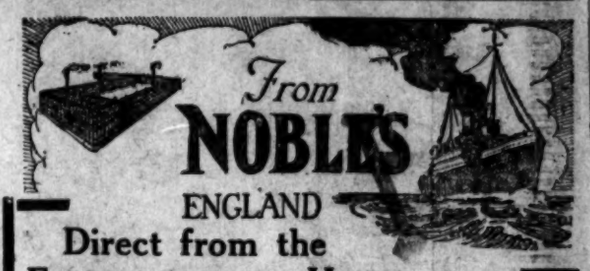

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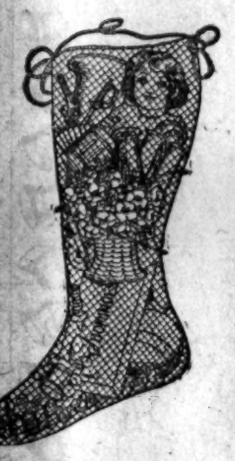

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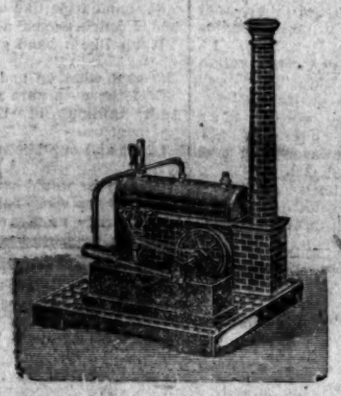

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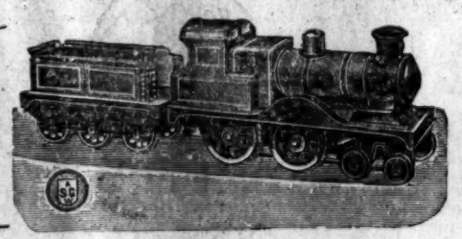

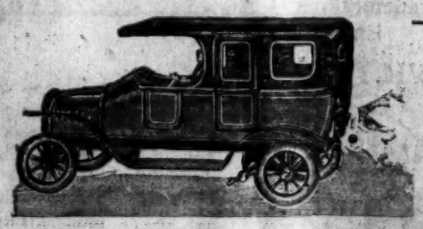

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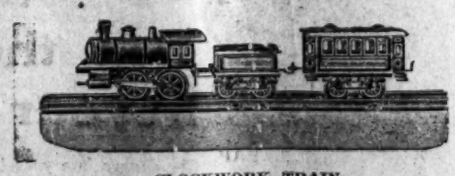

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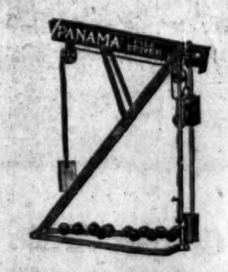

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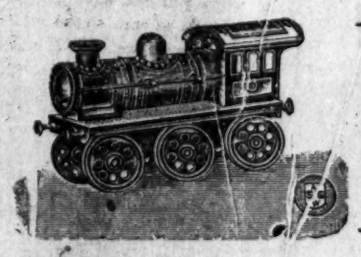

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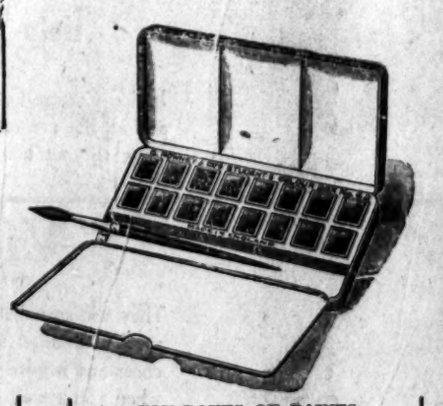

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THE WITCHES' CELLAR

John Twist was courting a young girl who lived alone with her widowed mother.

His friends warned him that they were both witches, and that he ought to be very cautious, but he refused to believe them. One day, however, he determined to discover if it were true.

That day when he visited his fiancee, he pretended to be very tired, and after having chatted a while with the two women, he tipped his chair against the wall, drew down the peak of his cap over his eyes, in order to see what took place without appearing to do so, and feigned sleep.

"I think he is sleeping soundly," the mother said to her daughter.

"I will make certain," said the girl. She called him softly by name. The young man apparently heard nothing, and never moved a muscle.

The two women were quite reassured. The mother put on a beautiful red dress, and her daughter dressed herself in her best clothes. They then removed two bricks from the back of the stove, took out a little jar of pomade and rubbed it on their faces and hands.

When they had put everything carefully back in its place, they went out.

Then John Twist got up, and creeping as quietly as a mouse to the door, spied through the keyhole.

"Over hedges and fences, towards Spain, into the cellar," he heard them say, and at the same moment they disappeared from view.

"I must find out what it all means," said the lover. He went to the stove, took out the jar of pomade from its hiding-place, and after rubbing it on his face and hands, said, "Through hedges and fences, towards Spain, into the cellar."

He was immediately lifted off his feet, and found himself flying through the air like a bird. He very quickly arrived in a cellar in Spain. There he saw the two witches, in a company composed of all nationalities. They all appeared to be mad. Some wore stove-pipes or saucepans instead of hats. Some were half man, half frog of stag. In one corner, mysterious dishes were in course of preparation, under the direction of a crow in spectacles, who was holding the recipe in his claw.

John Twist was in a deplorable condition. His clothes were torn to ribbons, and his skin was grazed all over.

"How is it that you have arrived in such a tattered state," said his fiancee.

"I said, 'Through hedges and fences,'" replied John Twist; "you may not believe me, but I assure you I have left half my clothing and skin hanging on thorn-bushes and palings."

"You ought to have said, 'Over hedges and fences,'" said the girl.

The subject was then dropped.

The company then sat down to eat tarts and drink wine out of large goblets. A witch, in a large hat, with two black cats in attendance, organised games. John Twist was so tired that he fell into a deep sleep. When he awoke the entire company had vanished, with the exception of an old man who was seated at a little table with a bottle of wine before him, at the entrance to the cellar.

"Where are the two ladies I know?" asked John Twist.

"Gone," he replied.

"How shall I return home?" asked John uneasily.

"There is one way," said the little man; "ride astride this pig, and he will take you home, but you must not utter a word on the way."

"Oh, if that is all," said John, "I know how to hold my tongue."

So saying, he got on the pig's back, and they started.

The pig traveled very quickly, obstacles were nothing to him. He leaped over hedges and ditches, until they reached a river twenty feet wide.

"We shall never arrive on the opposite bank," thought John Twist, but the thought had hardly occurred to him, when w-whip—the pig landed on the other side.

"That was a splendid jump," said John Twist. But, alack, the words were hardly out of his mouth before he was struggling in the water.

How he succeeded in getting out again, I am sure I do not know.

The Boy Who Always Said The Wrong Thing

Tony was a very foolish, stupid boy. One morning his mother sent him to fetch a hundred weight of flour from the mill.

Knowing how silly he was, she said to him, "Tony, you will say to yourself all the way there, a hundredweight of flour, a hundredweight of flour."

"Very well, mother," he replied, and, slinging a sack over his shoulder, he walked off to the mill.

Presently he reached a field where he saw a peasant sowing. When the latter heard him say "A hundredweight of flour" instead of "Good morning," he shouted to him, half in anger, "I shall be in a bad way if this piece of ground only yields a hundredweight of flour; say rather, I wish you a thousand."

"All right, I will say that," said Tony, and he repeated, as he went on his way, "I wish you a thousand." After a time he saw a shepherd and his dog struggling with a wolf. The man, thinking that Tony hoped he would be attacked by a thousand wolves, cried out angrily, "What, you good-for-nothing! Say rather, May the devil fly away with him."

"Good, I will say that," answered Tony, and with these words on his lips he arrived at a cemetery where at that moment a corpse was being buried.

"May the devil fly away with him," said Tony.

The mourners were very indignant. "Wretched boy," said the sexton, "say rather, God rest his soul."

"All right," said Tony. He then replated incessantly "God rest his soul."

A passer-by who was dragging a dog to the river heard him, and cried, "What! his soul, foolish boy! Say rather, Get out of the way, horrid animal."

"Good," said Tony, and he repeated the new refrain.

He then came to the church, and at that moment a newly married pair came out. When the bridegroom heard this strange greeting, he gave him a sounding box on the ears. "There, I'll teach you manners, you vulgar little boy," he said; "why don't you say, It is a beautiful sight?"

On turning the corner of a street he saw a house on fire. Tony stopped a moment and said, "It is a beautiful sight."

The people who were bringing pails of water to put out the fire cried angrily, "Say rather, I wish it were out."

"All right, I will," said Tony. He walked on. He was now only two minutes from the mill; the smithy was the last house he had to pass.

The blacksmith had not begun his work at the usual time that day. He had spent over a quarter of an hour trying to light his fire and had only half succeeded.

"I wish it were out," he heard some one say.

"Rascal!" shouted the smith. "How dare you make fun of a good Christian man?" He seized his hammer and rushed outside. But Tony had such a holy terror of this grimy man that he ran away as fast as his legs could carry him, and is probably still running, in which case, no doubt, he has met with many adventures on the way.

Cayuse Call's Christmas

By Gyse Fowler

Just over the crick and yonder,
The snow soggin' up to my knees,
I'm drinkin' it in, by thunder—
The hills with their Chrismuss trees.

It's back that I am from the trenches,
And home from the hell and the roar,
With mother and dad on the benches
That set 'twixt the hearth and the door.

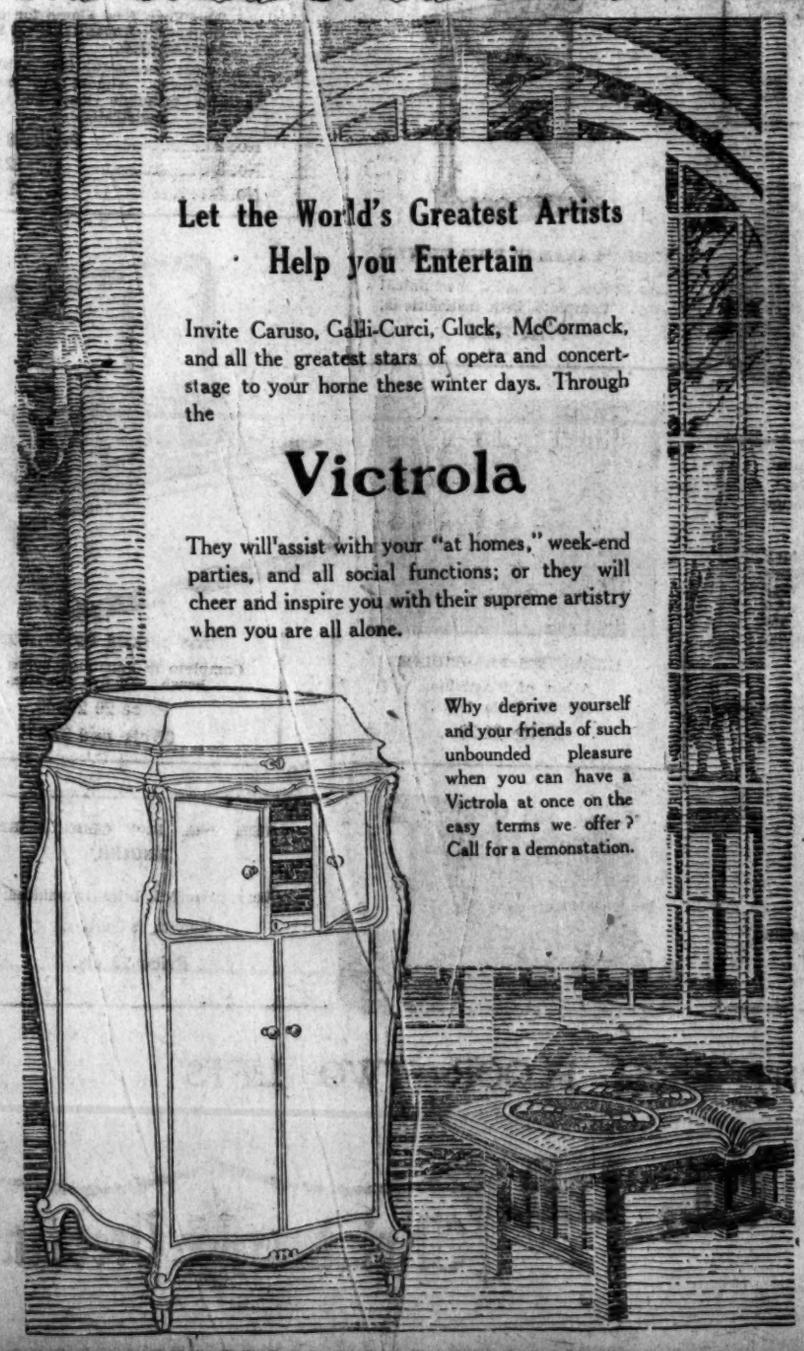
They ast me of Chattow-Theary,
And Flanders' mud-mad loam.
But I'm mutterin' sort o' dreary:
"I'd ruther chin of HOME!"

I've chucked my O. D. uine
Out there where the coyotte calls;
And I'm feelin' dead-plumb loony—
No COOTIES in overalls!

The currycomb ain't knowin'
My hand feels like a spade.
And I ketch myself a-throwin'
It up like a hand grenade.

The gent what up and teaches
Of Heaven—a pure gold street—
Ain't thinkin' of US when he preaches—
Of us and our blistered feet.

Or else he would surely mention
That chaps what fight and roam
Would trade no Heav'nly pension
Fur a Chrismuss day AT HOME!



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By Lady Duff-Gordon
("LUCILE")

AS the Winter advances the splendor of evening gowns increases. Fur time is brocade time. It is the season of heavy silks, of thick napped velvets, of fabrics woven of gold and silver threads.

The two gowns that were photographed for reproduction on this page will enlighten you as to what kind of robes you will see at mid-winter holiday festivities. The right-hand figure shows you to what account a few yards of heavy brocade can be turned for sartorial effect. It gives the impression of having been wrapped around the figure and caught up gracefully here and there for security. As a matter of fact, there is much art in its building. While the front and back depend upon two narrow, curving shoulder straps, the silk is attached at the sides to two high belt bands. It is scantily draped at the front and back, falling rather closely around the ankles. It opens at one side over a slip of embroidered silk net. The upper part of the slip is heavily shirred and finished by an edge of loosely gathered lace. The effect of the straps across the shoulders is softened by a turned-back fold of white satin.

A girlish gown, simple in lines, but rich in fabric, is that shown on the left hand. It is of heaviest silk, the kind that in our grandmother's time we heard "would stand alone." The straight, full skirt is gathered at the belt line. The front panel extends slightly above the waist line, reaching a fold of lace. The short sleeves and the shoulders are outlined by bands of fur. It is notable that the hem of the skirt and the edges of the side breadths, where they meet the front panel, are finished with narrow stitched folds of the silk.

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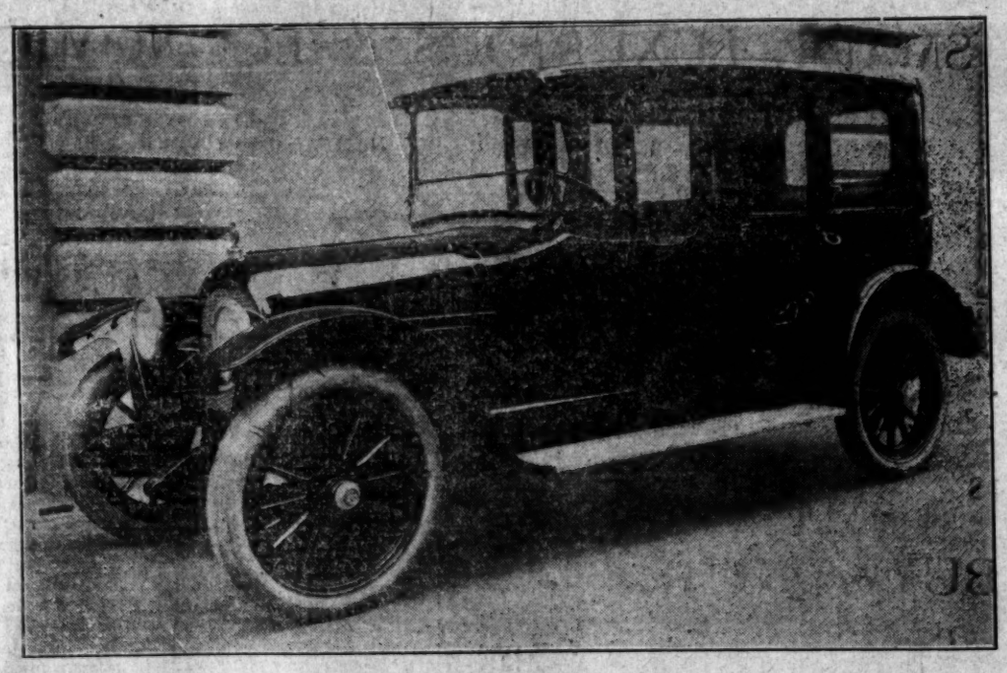

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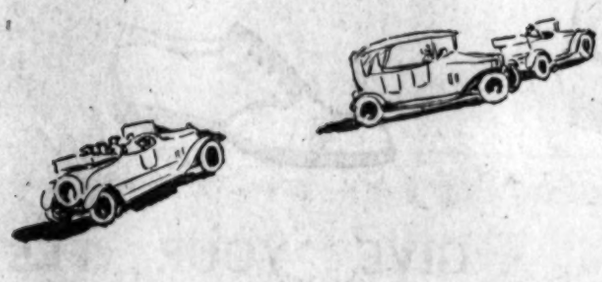

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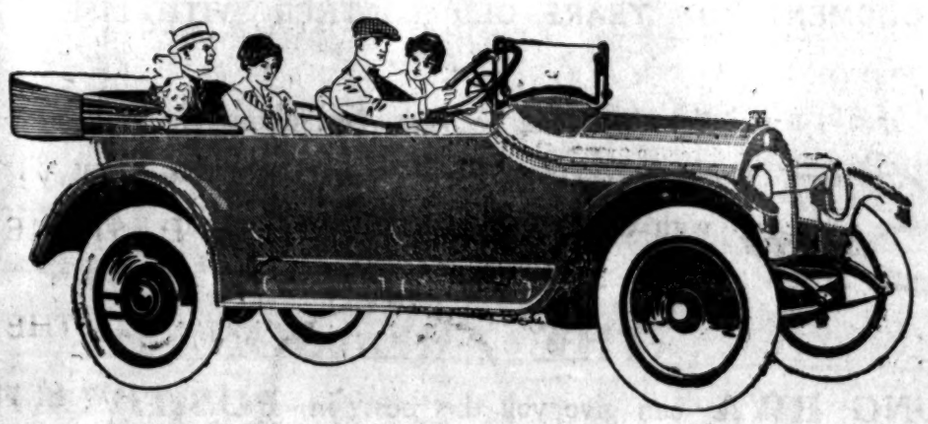

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Christmas Bells And Other Selections

CHRISTMAS BELLS

I HEARD the bells on Christmas Day
Their old familiar carols play,
And wild and sweet
The words repeat
Of peace on earth, goodwill to men!

And thought how, as the day had come,
The belfries of all Christendom
Had rolled along
The unbroken song
Of peace on earth, good-will to men!

Till, ringing, singing on its way,
The world revolved from night to day,
A voice, a chime,
A chant sublime
Of peace on earth, good-will to men!

Then from each black, accursed mouth
The cannon thundered in the South,
And with the sound
The carols drowned
Of peace on earth, good-will to men!

It was as if an earthquake rent
The hearthstones of a continent,
And made forlorn,
The households born
Of peace on earth, good-will to men!

And in despair I bowed my head;
"There is no peace on earth," I said;
"For hate is strong,
And mocks the song
Of peace on earth, good-will to men!"

Then pealed the bells more loud and deep:
"God is not dead, nor doth He sleep!
The Wrong shall fail,
The Right prevail,
With peace on earth, good-will to men!"
—Henry W. Longfellow.

Christmas where children are hopeful and gay,
Christmas where old men are patient and gray,
Christmas where peace like a dove in his flight,
Broods o'er brave men in the thick of the fight;
Everywhere, everywhere, Christmas tonight!
—Philips Brooks.

I HEAR ALONG OUR STREET

From "The Noel Bourguignon de Gui Barozai"

I hear along our street
Pass the minstrel throngs:
Hark! they play so sweet
On their hautboys, Christmas songs!
Let us by the fire
Ever higher
Sing them till the night expire.

In December ring
Every day the chimes;
Loud the gleemen sing
In the streets their merry rhymes.
Let us by the fire
Ever higher
Sing them till the night expire.

Shepherds at the grange,
Where the Babe was born,
Sang, with many a change,
Christmas carols until morn.
Let us by the fire
Ever higher
Sing them till the night expire.

These good people sang
Songs devout and sweet;
While the rafters rang,
There they stood with freezing feet.
Let us by the fire
Ever higher
Sing them till the night expire.

Nuns in frigid cells,
At this holy tide,
For want of something else,
Christmas songs at times have tried
Let us by the fire
Ever higher
Sing them till the night expire.

Washerwomen old,
To the sound they beat,
Sing by rivers cold,
With uncovered heads and feet.
Let us by the fire
Ever higher
Sing them till the night expire.

Who by the fireside stands,
Stamps his feet and sings;
But he who blows his hands
Not so gay a carol brings.
Let us by the fire
Ever higher
Sing them till the night expire!
—Henry W. Longfellow.

Hark! the Christmas bells are ringing—
Ringing through the frosty air—
Happiness to each one bringing,
And release from toil and care.
—Francis Ridley Havergal.

THE MAHOGANY TREE

Christmas is here;
Winds whistle shrill,
Icy and chill,
Little care we:
Little we fear
Weather without,
Sheltered about
The mahogany tree.

Once on the boughs,
Birds of rare plume
Sang, in its bloom;
Night birds are we:
Here we carouse,
Singing like them,
Perched round the stem
Of the jolly old tree.

Here let us sport,
Boys, as we sit;
Laughter and wit
Flashing so free
Life is but short—
When we are gone,
Let them sing on,
Round the old tree.

Evenings we knew,
Happy as this;
Faces we miss,
Pleasant to see.
Kind hearts and true,
Gentle and just,
Peace to your dust!
We sing round the tree.

Care, like a dun,
Lurks at the gate:
Let the dog wait:
Happy we'll be!
Drink, every one;
Pile up the coals,
Fill the red bowls,
Round the old tree!

Drain we the cup—
Friend, art afraid?
Spirits are laid
In the Red Sea.
Mantle it up;
Empty it yet;
Let us forget,
Round the old tree.

Sorrows, begone!
Life and its ills,
Duns and their bills,
Bid we to flee.
Come with the dawn,
Blue-devil sprite,
Leave us tonight,
Round the old tree.
—W. M. Thackeray.

THE CHRISTMAS SERVICE

Hark! the Christmas bells are ringing—
Ringing through the frosty air—
Happiness to each one bringing,
And release from toil and care.

How the merry peal is swelling
From the gray old crumbling tower,
To the simplest creature telling
Of Almighty love and power.
Ankle-deep the snow is lying,
Every spray is clothed in white,
Yet abroad the folk are hying.
Brisk and busy, gay and light.

Now fresh helps and aid are offered
To the aged and the poor,
And rare love exchanges proffered
At the lowliest cottage door.

Neighbors shaking hands and greeting,
No one sorrowing, no one sad,
Children, loving parents meeting,

Young and old alike are glad.
Then while Christmas bells are ringing,
Rich and poor, your voices raise,
And—your simple carol singing—
Waft to heaven your grateful praise.
—Anonymous.

No ear may hear His coming;
But in our world of sin,
When meek souls will receive him, still
The dear Christ enters in.
Phillips Brooks.

MERRY CHRISTMAS, EVERY ONE!

In the rush of the merry morning,
When the red burns through the gray,
And the wintry world lies waiting
For the glory of the day.
Then we hear a fitful rushing
Just without, upon the stair,
See two white phantoms coming,

(Continued on Page 25)

ALL'S WELL THAT ENDS WELL.

A FANCY DRESS FRIENDSHIP.

"I WISH," said Helen, as she gave her hair a final pat, "that I could get hold of a really decent costume for tomorrow night. This Jazz affair is getting dreadfully tired. And every other girl in the room is wearing its twin sister."

A pretty rose-and-grey Pierette who was adjusting her right shoe nodded reflectively.

"M'm" she said, "But it is no good worrying. It's a bore not being a plutocrat . . . I say Helen . . . just look there!"

The two girls gazed fascinated at a woman who had just slipped off her cloak. She wore a delicious eighteenth century costume of mauve satin over a sprigged petticoat. A white powdered wig set off her softly glowing face and a patch was perched naughtily in one dimple.

"Isn't she exquisite?" whispered Helen. "I think those old-fashioned things are enchanting . . . and original these days! Come along, Mabel . . . they're waiting for us."

It was a very depressed Helen who changed her shoes in the dressing-room after the dance. Her costume was rumpled and torn, and a large stain was visible on the front.

"I *can't* go to the 'Excelsior' in this tomorrow night" she confided to Mabel. "I'll have to tell Guy I've got a headache or something."

"Poor old girl" sympathised her friend. "I've only this one fancy dress and I haven't a sou in the wide. Oh, I say, I was introduced to that lovely creature . . . she's a Mrs. Beauchamp. She's asked me to have tea at her flat tomorrow . . . here she is . . . I'll introduce you too."

The following afternoon Helen and Mabel were having tea with Mrs. Beauchamp. It was a charming room, and though the weather was warm, a small wood fire burned clearly in the grate.

Mrs. Beauchamp's appearance by daylight had given both girls something of a shock. Her frock was pretty, her complexion beautiful, but the lovely wig of the previous night had given place to her own hair, which was lank, dull and straight. Though she seemed young there was already more than one grey streak in her locks. She looked almost plain.

"I'm glad you liked my frock," she smiled, in answer to a remark of Mabel's . . . "But it always depresses me so. I do wish I lived in the eighteenth century, or that wigs were the fashion now-a-days. I *can't* camouflage my horrid hair anyway by daylight! Have another cake, Helen, they're *real* cream! Forgive my being frightfully rude, but could you tell me where you get your hair waved? Or is it natural? Because I was admiring it all the time at the dance."

Helen laughed.

"Can't afford to patronise hairdressers," she answered, "and it isn't natural. No, I just use *silmerine*." She finished as if that explained everything. Mrs. Beauchamp knitted her brows.

"Silmerine?" she inquired, "I'm afraid I'm very ignorant. What is it? Where do you get it? What do you do with it?"

"One at a time," laughed Helen. "It is a rather nice smelling colourless liquid. You can get it from any chemist's. You just damp your hair with it, put in slides where you want the wave . . . and, voila, no curls . . ."

"But that's too wonderful," exclaimed Mrs. Beauchamp. "Do you have to use it every day?"

"Oh, no . . . the effects last for some days. And the queer thing is that the more you use silmerine the less often you require it. It seems to coax the hair into natural waves that stay in of their own accord."

"If my hair weren't so odiously thin and streaky," said Mrs. Beauchamp, "I would rush out this minute and buy a bottle before I have another sandwich. But my grey locks would look too ridiculous in waves. Shall I buy a bottle of peroxide or Condy's fluid and turn my few remaining hairs a bright gold or red?"

"Mrs. Beauchamp," put in Helen, "I'm going to reveal a horrid secret. A little while ago I found some grey hairs on my own head. Mabel's fair; she won't go grey so soon. So I got a packet of *tammalite* and dissolved it in bay rum, and put it on the faded parts with a clean little brush. It was wonderful the way that it gradually brought back the color to my hair."

"How lovely," exclaimed their hostess. "Yes, I really must try that. Tammalite, you said, didn't you? By the way, a lot of people I know are using *boranium* as a hair tonic, but so far I haven't tried it. Do either of you know if it's any good?"

"Any good?" chorussed the two girls . . . "Why, it's the only thing . . ."

"I mix it with bay rum——"

"You can use eau-de-cologne, I believe——"

"Its the most priceless stuff——"

"My hair's grown heaps thicker since I used it."

"Good gracious," interposed Mrs. Beauchamp . . . "I suppose I shall have to use it too. I'll put it down with the tammalite. What do you shampoo with?" she asked, "you've both got such glorious hair."

This time Mabel answered . . . "Oh, the usual . . . *Stallax*, you know."

"Stallax?" I don't seem to know it. Is it some special preparation?"

"I don't think so," replied Mabel. "It is quite ordinary stuff, I believe. You can buy it in ¼-lb. tins from most chemists. But it makes the most lovely shampoo; it lathers gorgeously in any water, and your hair dries quickly after it and looks so soft and bright. My own hair always gets so dry and brittle after a shampoo of any kind that I always massage my scalp with olive oil before washing it."

"That's awfully nice to know," said Mrs. Beauchamp . . . "really, I'm most intensely grateful to you two girls. I've been envying your hair."

"And we've been envying your complexion," said Helen . . . "I do wish I had nice pink cheeks like yours, and I don't like the idea of rouge."

"*Powdered colliandum*," said Mrs. Beauchamp, in a dramatic whisper . . . "just a trifle . . . harmless . . . indetectable . . . any chemists . . . used it for years. By the way, Helen, didn't you say something about wanting a fancy dress for the 'Excelsior' dance tonight? You wouldn't care to borrow my rig-out, I suppose? It's just your size, and I know it would suit you."

"Mrs. Beauchamp," said Helen, "you're one of the best."

Christmas Bells And Other Selections

(Continued from Page 24)

Catch the gleam of sunny hair.
Are they Christmas fairies, stealing
Rows of little socks to fill?
Are they Angels floating hither
With thier messages of good-will?
What sweet spell are these elves weaving,
As like larks they chirp and sing?
Are these palms of peace from heaven
That these lovely spirits bring?

Rosy feet upon the thresh-old,
Eager faces peeping through,
With the first red ray of sunshine
Chanting cherubs come in view;
Mistletoe and gleaming holly,
Symbols of a blessed day,
In their chubby hands they carry,
Streaming all along the way.

We all we know them never weary
Of their innocent surprise:
Waiting, watching, listening always
With full hearts and tender eyes,
While our little household angels,
White and golden in the sun,
Greet us with the sweet old welcome—
"Merry Christmas, every one!"
—Anonymous.

RING THE BELLS

Ring the bells,
Ring the bells,
Ring the merry Christmas bells,
And let their voice resound
Around, around,
Till o'er the leas and o'er the fells
The gladsome echo loudly tells
How we today
Are blithe and gay,
And how for all sad hearts we pray.
Ring the bells,
Ring the bells,
Ring the joyful Christmas bells!
Ring the bells,
Ring the bells,
Ring the merry Christmas bells.
So ring them high and low,
O'er ice and snow,
O'er cragged hills and silent dells,
While round the earth the message swells,
How we today
Are blithe and gay,
And how for all sad hearts we pray.
Ring the bells,
Ring the bells,
Ring the joyful Christmas bells!
—Lady Lindsay.

CHRISTMAS

Christ, Christ, is born today!
Holy be thy holiday.
Rise betimes, and hastie away,
In thy church to kneel and pray,
Surely from thine heart to say:
Thou, O Lord, will I obey.
Many poor around there be—
Alms give thou, and sympathy,
So God's blessing light on thee.
—Lady Lindsay.

A CHRISTMAS GREETING

A Merry Christmas morning
To each and every one!
The rose has kissed the dawning,
And the gold is in the sun.
And may the Christmas splendor
A joyous greeting bear,
Of love that's true and tender
And faith that's sweet and fair.
—Anonymous.

MERRY CHRISTMAS

May I say to you this morning,
In the good old-fashioned way,
"Merry Christmas, dear, God bless you!"—
Other things one well might say;
But I like the plain old phrasing
For this day of all the year—
"Merry Christmas, dear, God bless you
With His best of Christmas cheer."
—Mary C. Low.

UNDER THE HOLLY BOUGH

Ye who have scorn'd each other,
Or injured friend or brother,
In this fast-fading year;
Ye who, by word or deed,
Hath made a kind heart bleed,
Come gather here.
Let sinn'd against and sinning
Forget their strife's beginning;
Be links no longer broken,
Be sweet forgiveness spoken,
Under the holly bough.
Ye who have lov'd each other,
Sister and friend and brother,
In this fast-fading year;
Mother, and sire, and child,
Young man and maiden mild,
Come gather here;
And let your hearts grow fonder,
As memory shall ponder
Each past unbroken vow.
Old loves, and younger wooing,
Are sweet in the renewing,
Under the holly bough.
Ye who have nourished sadness,
Estranged from hope and gladness,
In this fast-fading year;
Ye with o'erburdened mind,
Made aliens from your kind,
Come gather here.
Let not the useless sorrow
Pursue you night and morrow;
If e'er you hoped—hope now;
Take heart; uncloud your faces,
And join in our embraces
Under the holly bough.
—Charles Mackay.

* * *

For little children everywhere
A joyous season still we make;
We bring our precious gifts to them,
Even for the dear child Jesus' sake.
—Phoebe Cary.

WHAT MEAN THIS GLORY?

"What means this glory round our feet,"
The Magi mused, "more bright than morn?"
And voices chanted, clear and sweet,
"Today the Prince of Peace is born!"
"What means that star," the Shepherds said,
"That brightens through the rocky glen?"
And angels, answering overhead,
Sang, "Peace on earth, good-will to men!"
'Tis eighteen hundred years and more
Since those sweet oracles were dumb;
We wait for Him, like them of yore,
Alas! he seems so slow to come!
But it was said, in words of gold,
No time or sorrow e'er shall dim,
That little children might be bold—
In perfect trust to come to Him.
All round about our feet shall shine
A light like that the Wise Men saw,
If we our loving wills incline
To that sweet Life which is the Law.
So shall we learn to understand
The simple faith of shepherds then,
And, clasping kindly hand in hand,
Sing, "Peace on earth, good-will to men!"
But they who do their souls no wrong,
But keep at eve the faith of morn,
Shall daily hear the angel song,
"Today the Prince of Peace is born!"
—James Russell Lowell.

THE MYSTIC'S CHRISTMAS

"All hail!" the bells of Christmas rang,
"All hail!" the monks at Christmas sang,
The merry monks who kept with cheer
The gladdest day of all their year.

But still apart, unmoved thereat,
A pious elder brother sat
Silent, in his accustomed place,
With God's sweet peace upon his face.

"Why sitt'st thou thus?" his brethren cried.
"It is the blessed Christmastide;
The Christmas lights are all aglow,
The sacred lilies bud and blow.

"Above our heads the joy-bells ring,
Without the happy children sing,
And all God's creatures hail the morn
On which the holy Christ was born!

"Rejoice with us; no more rebuke
Our gladness with thy quiet look."
The gray monk answered:
"Keep, I pray,
Even as ye list, the Lord's birthday.

"Let heathen Yule fires flicker red
Where thronged refectory feasts are spread;
With mystery-play and masque and mime
And wait-songs speed the holy time!

"The blindest faith may haply save;
The Lord accepts the things we have;
And reverence, howsoe'er it strays,
May find at last the shining ways.

"They needs must grope who cannot see,
The blade before the ear must be;
As ye are feeling I have felt,
And where ye dwell I too have dwelt.

"But now, beyond the things of sense,
Beyond occasions and events,
I know, through God's exceeding grace,
Release from form and time and place.

"I listen, from no mortal tongue,
To hear the song the angels sung;
And wait within myself to know
The Christmas lilies bud and blow.

"The outward symbols disappear
From him whose inward sight is clear;
And small must be the choice of days
To him who fills them all with praise!

"Keep while you need it, brothers mine,
With honest zeal your Christmas sign,
But judge not him who every morn
Feels in his heart the Lord Christ born!"
—John Greenleaf Whittier.
From "In Memoriam".

THE BELLS OF YULE

The time draws near the birth of Christ:
The moon is hid; the night is still;
The Christmas Bells from hill to hill
Answer each other in the mist.
Four voices of four hamlets round,
From far and near, on mead and moor,
Swell out and fail, as if a door
Were shut between me and the sound:

Each voice four changes on the wind,
That now dilate and now decrease,
Peace and good-will, good-will and peace,
Peace and good-will to all mankind.

This year I slept and woke with pain,
I almost wish'd no more to wake,
And that my hold on life would break
Before I heard those bells again:

But they my troubled spirit rule,
For they controll'd me when a boy;
They bring me sorrow touch'd with joy,
The merry, merry bells of Yule.

With such compelling cause to grieve
As daily vexes household peace,
And chains regret to his decease,
How dare we keep our Christmas eve;

Which brings no more a welcome guest
To enrich the threshold of the night
With shower'd largess of delight
In dance and song and game and jest?

Yet go, and while the holly boughs
Entwine the cold baptismal font,
Make one wreath more for Use and Wont,
That guard the portals of the house;

Old sisters of a day gone by,
Gray nurses, loving nothing new;
Why should they miss their yearly due
Before their time? They, too, will die.

With trembling fingers did we weave
The holly round the Christmas hearth;
A rainy cloud possess'd the earth,
And sadly fell our Christmas eve.

At our old pastimes in the hall
We gamboll'd, making vain pretence
Of gladness, with an awful sense
Of the mute Shadow watching all.

We paused: the winds were in the beech:
We heard them sweep the winter land;
And in a circle hand in hand
Sat silent, looking each at each.

Then echo-like our voices rang;
We sang, though every eye was dim,
A merry song we sang with him
Last year: impetuously we sang:

We ceased; a gentler feeling crept
Upon us: surely rest is meet:
"They rest," we said, "their sleep is sweet,"
And silence followed, and we wept.

Our voices took a higher range;
Once more we sang: "They do not die
Nor lose their mortal sympathy,
Nor change to us, altho' they change;

"Rapt from the fickle and the frail
With gathered power, yet the same,
Pierces the keen seraphic flame
From orb to orb, from veil to veil."

Rise, happy morn; rise, holy morn;
Draw forth the cheerful day from night:
O Father, touch the east, and light
The light that shone when Hope was born.
—Alfred Tennyson.

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Christmas Classic In Author's Hand

'A Visit To St. Nicholas,' Written By Clement C. Moore 100 Years Ago And Known To Every Child

A little book bound in red morocco holds the kernel of the children's celebration the world over Christmas. To look at it no one would dream its hidden words are even now vibrating in the hearts of countless children, yet the charm its bright covers embrace is perennial. It is the manuscript of the famous children's classic, "A Visit from St. Nicholas," written by Clement C. Moore almost a hundred years ago, and dedicated to his own children in particular, and, as it has since proved, to childhood the world over.

This season it has as its companion in the library of the New York County Historical Society in Central Park West a photographic copy of the original text enlarged sufficiently to enable it to be easily read, for though the original chirography is quite remarkable for a man of Dr. Moore's years—82 when he indited the poem—it is fine and old fashioned, and, therefore, somewhat difficult to read.

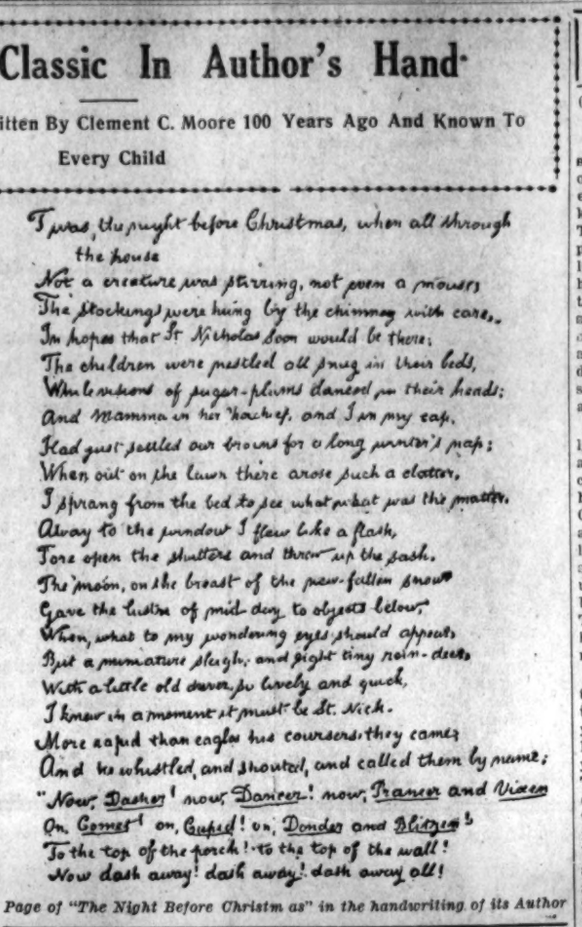
The innovation has proved a rare treat to the library patrons, and it is interesting to note with what reverence it is handled by men and women whose childhood days are long past yet whose holiday memories are still bright. Two pages and a half are consumed in committing the poem to paper, and the repetition of the old familiar lines brings to mind pleasant thoughts of the season for no one has ever visualised our American Christmas from the children's viewpoint as has Clement C. Moore in his rare little poem.

The lines were written as a Christmas gift for the author's two young daughters nearly a century ago, but it has since become a progressive gift to countless other girls and boys. Accompanying the original manuscript when it was presented to the society by T. W. Moore, a relative, some fifty years ago, is a letter in which the writer tells how the verses came to be written and how it happened that they were eventually published.

Mr. Moore lived at the time in a handsome house overlooking the Hudson, at Ninth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, New York. Then Chelsea, like Greenwich village, further south, was quite remote from the city. Each was largely populated by the Dutch settlers from Nieuw Amsterdam. Living near his country seat was a portly, rubicund Dutchman, who suggested to him the idea of making St. Nicholas the hero of a Christmas piece for his children.

It was, however, with no thought of its ever being published that Mr. Moore wrote the poem, but the lines were copied by a relative of the author in her album. From it another copy was made by a friend of hers from Troy. Some time later, much to the surprise of Dr. Moore, it was for the first time published in a newspaper. By such small chance was this choice little poem saved for posterity.

In those days there was no such celebration of Christmas as is now the case, but Dr. Moore, having absorbed the ancient traditions of his Dutch neighbors, wove them into the poem for his children. He did more than that, for he built up around the central thought an interpretation which has gradually come to be our own. As some one has so aptly said, it has become so much part and parcel of our literature that it seldom occurs to people it ever had an author. Since for nearly a hundred years American children have been fed on it, it has now become theirs in very truth.



'Twas the night before Christmas, when all through the house
Not a creature was stirring, not even a mouse;
The stockings were hung by the chimney with care,
In hopes that St. Nicholas soon would be there;
The children were nestled all snug in their beds,
While visions of sugar-plums danced in their heads;
And Mamma in her kerchief, and I in my cap,
Had just settled our brains for a long winter's nap;
When out on the lawn there arose such a clatter,
I sprang from the bed to see what was the matter.
Away to the window I flew like a flash,
Tore open the shutters and threw up the sash.
The moon on the breast of the new-fallen snow
Gave the lustre of mid-day to objects below;
When, what to my wondering eyes should appear,
But a miniature sleigh, and eight tiny rein-deer,
With a little old driver, so lively and quick,
I knew in a moment it must be St. Nick.
More rapid than eagles his coursers they came,
And he whistled, and shouted, and called them by name;
"Now, Dasher! now, Dancer! now, Prancer and Vixen
On, Comet! on, Cupid! on, Donder and Blitzen!
To the top of the porch! to the top of the wall!
Now dash away! dash away! dash away all!

Page of "The Night Before Christm as" in the handwriting of its Author

The Rich Woman And The Poor Woman

(From Christmas Tales From Flanders)

On a cold winter night, thousands of years ago, St. Peter took one of his occasional walks on earth. Towards nightfall he knocked at a rich peasant's door. The farmer's wife was busy making pancakes in her cosy kitchen. Her little chubby baby was watching her as she poured the batter into the frying-pan. She spied the stranger through the window, and said to herself, "This fellow is attracted by the good smell, but I do not waste my pancakes on strangers." She sent the beggar away, wishing him God-speed.

He went on his way, and presently arrived at a mud cabin, where a poor widow lived with her six children. On hearing the old man begging her to have pity on him for God's sake, she opened the door and bade him stay the night in her little hut. "Night is falling," she said; "it is bitterly cold stay with us, and you shall have my bedroom. I will doze in a chair near the fire." The stranger gratefully accepted her offer and after having supper, retired to bed.

Before leaving the next day, he thanked the good woman, and said to her, "Listen, little mother: as you welcomed me in your house, I give you a wish; ask anything you like and you shall have it." The good woman thought at once of an unfinished roll of cloth which her dead husband was weaving a little before his death. Without further hesitation, she answered, "My good man, as you are so kind and so powerful, grant that the work which I begin the first thing in the morning may continue all day." "It shall be as you wish," said the stranger, as he bade her good-bye. Her six children accompanied him to the outskirts of the village, where they bade him God-speed.

Very early the next day the busy little woman began to measure the piece of cloth, which was about twelve yards long. Marvellous to relate, she measured and measured, and she found that when she had measured a certain length of cloth the pattern, texture, and designs changed. She then cut it off carefully and rolled it up, and thus as the day advanced she had rolls of cloth of every imaginable shade, design, and material. They filled the whole cabin to the rafters; there was scarcely room to move. Her children were huddled together in one spot, staring open-mouthed as she went on measuring. The neighbors came to say good day, but the cloth blocked up the door; it was with the greatest difficulty that they succeeded in squeezing their heads through the crack. Others on tiptoe were craning their necks to gaze in amazement through the window, which was half hidden in cloth. By midnight she had sufficient cloth to supply ten villages.

The wonderful news soon spread abroad, it was the wonder of the hour. When it reached the ears of the mean, rich peasant woman, who had turned the old man so roughly from her door, she was disgusted with herself, and did not sleep a wink the following night. She thought out innumerable plans to repair her mistake. She could not come to a decision, and she had to patiently await the return of the stranger, "Probably he will return next year," she said; "a year soon passes."

It was Christmas Eve. The peasant woman was again making pancakes, and she looked up from time to time to see if the old man appeared. Presently she saw him coming through the gate. Before he had time to knock, she opened the door, welcomed him in, and gave him a seat near the fire. "This time you must stay the night with us" she said; "it is too cold and too dark to go farther." "Thank you, my good woman," said the stranger, "but I still have a long way to go today. I only wanted to ask the way." "No, no," said the peasant, "you must certainly stay, you cannot be better cared for; draw up to the table and eat some pancakes; it will do you good, and tomorrow you can go as early as you like." There was nothing more to be said. A chair was drawn up to the table; the man was obliged to eat and drink. At bedtime they showed him into the best bedroom.

The next day the stranger thanked the woman and her husband, and said good-bye. He had already reached the gate, when he said, "Woman, I can give you nothing in return for your kind hospitality, but I grant that the first work you undertake tomorrow will last all day." Then he went on his way.

The woman was overwhelmed with joy. "Tomorrow we shall be very rich," she said to her husband. "I shall be more cunning than my neighbor; I shall count money all day. I shall not waste a minute; I shall get up at midnight, for before daybreak I must make some bags to pour our fortune into."

All that night she never closed her eyes; on the stroke of midnight she sprang from her bed, and seizing the scissors she began to cut out the bags. But strange to say, she cut and cut until all the stuff was in fragments. Try as she would, she was obliged to go on cutting; she seized linen, skirts, sheets, tablecloths, napkins, handkerchiefs; even the window curtains did not escape. Then it was the turn of the wardrobe. Throwing it open, she took out her husband's wedding suit. "Look!" she said, as she cut off his coat-tails, "these will make two more bags. Here are strings for the bags," she added, snipping off her best bonnet-strings. She went on cutting without a pause. By night she had cut up everything except the clothes she was wearing. Her husband looked on at this terrible scene, howling with rage, while his wife sighed and cried with vexation. There was nothing left; her husband only managed to save the shirt he was wearing by running up the stairs as midnight struck.

The news of this disaster spread like wild-fire far and wide, but no one pitied the woman.

The Spirit Of Christmas

Fair spirit of the Christmas day,
Thrilled with delight thou comest! Joy of life
Is in thy step! In thine all gracious sway,
How is the sting of sordid, earthly strife
Forgotten! Comest thou in glee
Of childish pleasure, music and the dance,
A thousand new-born fancies to entrance,
And bygone memories, rich in ecstasy
Of loving! Prithee! Canst not tarry here
Where sorely needed is thy tenderness?
Thy rare good fellowship was meant to bless
Lone hearts and weary. E
is drear!
Our lives are full of sorrow! S
stay!
Make long the influence
Christmas day!

LURANA SHELDO

Christmas Day, 1919

By ELIZABETH NEWPORT HEPBURN

The Day men dreamed, yet barely dared to hope for, dawns at last!
This Day, so still, white-gleaming with an inner glow, is sprung
Mysteriously from the loins of ruthless rav'ning War
And scarcely we believe it real. . . . The sad world echoes yet
The thunder of vast armies, belching flame and choking Death. . .
Our eyes seem yet to stare on sodden trench and reeling tank—
On Zeppelin o'erhead, foul bird of prey—on dying men
And women beggard, widowed, robbed of every living joy,
Crazed by a madman's dream. . . . an incantation witch-like, foul,
Black dream of what a War should be. . . an ideal realised!
. . . You say: Forget! Forget! That this is Christmas, Day of Peace!
But I say, Nay, remember what such dear-bought Peace has cost
In blood and happiness and women's honor, lovers' joys.
In health and faith and laughter, in the lives of dauntless boys
All flung like rubbish on that Devil's fire of lust and hate,
Of mad ambition, avarice, foul egotism, lit
By brutes who deemed themselves as gods in God's own Universe.
What gain, you ask, in victory upon this Christmas Day
If we must still remember crawling horrors, . . . blinding tears?
This have we gained: That all the Centuries forever gone
May still hand down their faithful page of human history,
Uncensored by that crazy autocrat, a Prussian King!—
May still hand down the lovely lore of Christian love and faith,
Untainted by that wanton thing, that final infamy,
That maddened, poisoned, griping *hate*, the Christ-child's enemy!
Within our churches over all the Earth this Day shall be
A day of praise and prayer and song, of magic harmony,
Of thund'rous organ music, strong, all-healing, like some wind
That sweeps away foul pestilence, gray terrors, infamies—
That cleanses souls, dries women's tears, and to our children brin
The wild, sweet mirth of other years, before the World went ma
In hospitals and homes and camps, and dreary prison cells,
With laughter, brotherhood, and love let Christmas Peace preva
. . . And yet, through all the songs of praise, there throbs th
minor strain—
Remember still the price we paid, and more! Remember them,
Dismembered Belgium, . . . haunted France, . . . Gre
Britain's murdered sons!
And if some hearken not today to all our hymns of praise,
If some mourn on, uncomforted, recalling other years
When little sons made mighty noise with whistles, horns, and drun
And happy fathers helped to cram small stockings full of joy,
When youth and laughter rocked the house, . . . dear God, t
empty now! . . .
Then ye who sing, and ye who laugh, remember those, I pray,
Whom War has left forlorn, bereft, alone . . . on Christma
Day!

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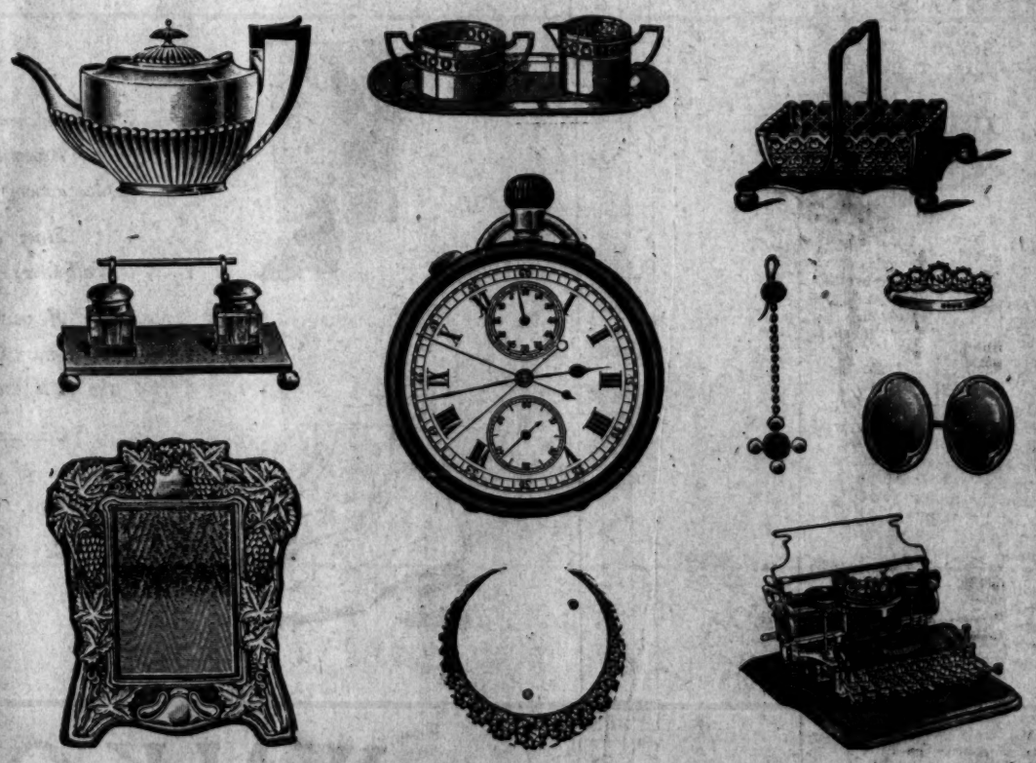

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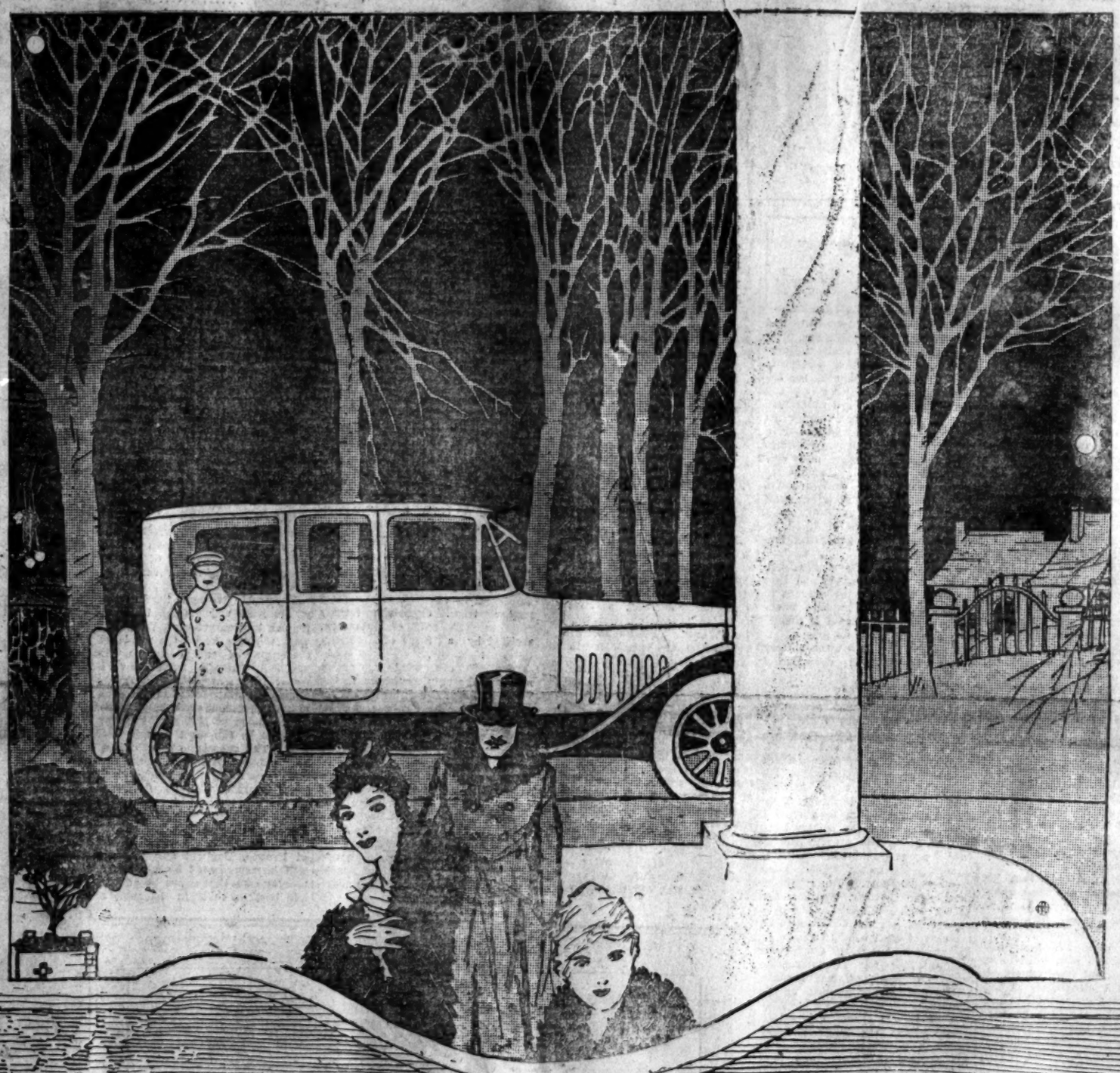

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AUTOMOBILE OWNERS ARGUE LEGAL POINTS

Problems Of Taxation And Tolls Bother Drivers In United States

Something of the historical development of vehicular traffic frequently crops out in connection with the many legal problems arising out of the use of automobiles. Note, for example, this interesting situation was disclosed by a recent decision of the Supreme Court of New Hampshire.

In the State named a toll bridge company was incorporated in the year 1795. Its charter expressly provides the scale of charges for traffic passing over the bridge, and under the law it is limited strictly to such charges. The schedule thus provided sets out the various forms of traffic then in vogue, including pack horses, hand barrows, ox teams, two wheel passenger carriages, and "carriages for burthen," but the wily legislator who drew the charter lacked the prescience to foresee the new forms of conveyance that future generations were to develop.

An ingenious tourist who was aware of this gap in the scale of charges refused to pay the tolls required of automobilists for passage over the bridge insisting that the imposition of such charges was an enlargement of the charter scale made without the legal authority which is necessary to effect a charge in a corporate charter.

But the law is elastic; that is the judicial way of expressing the popular idea of stretching the law. The court held that as to passenger automobiles the provision of the charter covering "four wheel carriages for passengers" is applicable although admittedly this provision was expressly intended to cover horse drawn vehicles. As to automobile trucks, the court decided that they must be held to be subject to the charges provided for "carriages for burthen drawn by two or four beasts."

AEROPLANE TRAFFIC

Query—Will the charter stand another pull to cover the case of aeroplane traffic?

Some solace for public officials who, barred from the helpful tactics of the labor unions, find themselves losing out in the fight with Mr. H. C. L., is found in a recent New York case. In New York, as in almost all other States there is a constitutional inhibition against granting extra compensation to public officials during the term for which they were elected or appointed. In one of the counties the superintendent of roads was provided with an automobile at public cost for the purpose af facilitating the performance of his duties. Payment for the car was refused by some official concerned with the approval of expenditures on the ground that the transaction was tantamount to the granting of extra compensation to the road officer. But the court decided otherwise, and directed that payment be made.

MANY CLOSE QUESTIONS

The tendency toward parsimony in the provision of insurance for the various contingencies involved in the operation of a car sometimes raises very close questions. In a very recent case an owner who carried only collision insurance accidentally drove his car off the side of a public bridge and into a stream below it.

The owner was not injured, and the damage to the car was due entirely to the fall and to its immersion in the stream and not to coming into contact with any object before the fall. Was this a "collision"? The court decided that it was and so the insurance company had to pay.

PART PAYMENTS

Among the very recent decisions is one of especial interest to dealers who sell cars and truck attachments on the partial or time payment plan. A Ford was purchased on the partial payment plan, a mortgage or its equivalent being given for the unpaid balance at the time of purchase.

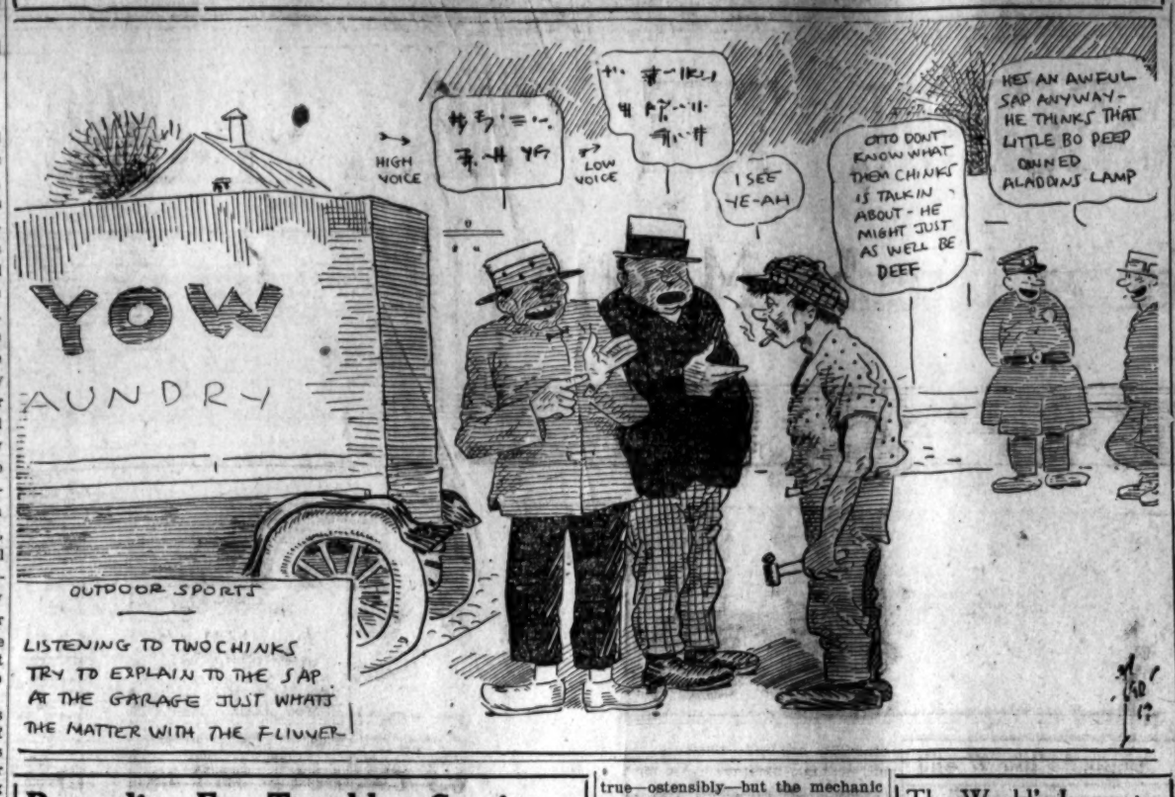
While the mortgage remained unpaid the owner purchased one of the well known truck attachments and by means of it converted his passenger machine into a truck.

The attachment was likewise purchased on the partial payment plan, and a mortgage was given on the car as reformed, covering the unpaid balance due on the attachment.

The payments on the attachment were not kept up, and when the seller attempted to enforce his mortgage he was met by the claim of the holder of the first mortgage, who maintained that his mortgage covered the car not only in its original condition but also in any changed or improved condition in which it might be put while the mortgage remained in force.

The court decided, however, that the seller of the truck attachment could detach and reclaim it, though as a general rule a mortgage on personal property includes improvements placed upon it in the course of its use for its usual purposes.

OUTDOOR SPORTS By Tad



Remedies For Troubles Coming When Battery Fails To Work

By H. Clifford Brokaw
(Technical Director West Side Y. M. C. A. Automobiles Schools, New York City)

When the battery does not function properly the automobile is quite as much handicapped as the White Sox, for instance. Neither is in the champ class. There are a lot of drivers having "trouble with the battery" these days. The battery does not seem to "bat" and a flood of inquiries is coming in asking why the lights act queer or the horn refuses to toot or the self-starter will not start.

The chief trouble in most of the cases reported so far is that the drivers have failed to take into account the change of season and shorter days. With the end of the daylight saving season there will be a lot more having trouble from this same cause. Not all of the complaints have had this as a basis, for we have had some new trouble causes in recent days.

In general, however, the troubles enumerated come from a starved battery. The fact is that it is much more difficult to keep a battery charged at this time of the year than during the long days, when there is less running after dark. You know gas and electric bills in home are keeping pace with the high cost of living for a month or so. The sun sets earlier and lights are turned on earlier, if one obeys the law.

One fellow reported that his lights were acting up. They would burn all right for a little while after starting the car, then would dim or quit. Sometimes the dimmers would work and sometimes not. The garage man tried to remedy this and put the dimmers out of commission altogether. A battery expert was consulted and pronounced the battery to be in good working order, but he could not explain why the lights would not work, not being a wiring expert, etc.

EVEN HORN BALKED

Then the horn began to balk and would not do business until the car had been running an hour or more. The owner was a business friend and casually mentioned his troubles when we met. A few questions developed the fact that the driver was employed most of the day and did his driving chiefly at night, though he made long week end trips, but ran late into the night on Saturdays and Sundays. During the week he was knocking about town, making many stops, necessitating much use of the self-starter and continuous use of lights, though the car was standing much of the time.

Of course this at once suggested that the battery was being starved and could no more do its full best than a man under similar conditions. Tests of the wiring by the owner disclosed no trouble and so I advised that the battery be removed and fully charged at a service station. It ended the troubles at once. A few days later my friend entered the school to find out something about his car.

This was a case where the generator did not have a chance to keep the battery charged, for the discharge was at a high rate and the recharging at a low rate. Even the self-starter helped empty the battery more than it had earlier in the season, for the frosty evenings made starting harder and consumed more current. So that my friend was using an excessive amount of current running slow, burning lights and starting often, while the observance of speed regulations made the generation less than usual.

Some generators have an adjustment for cool weather so that they will produce more current to offset the increased use, and where there is this adjustment it should be regulated at this season. If there is no adjustment the battery should be charged occasionally from outside.

IN COOL WEATHER

Another feature not ordinarily taken into consideration is that the storage battery does not function as effeciently in cool weather. Where there is a self-starter there is bound to be sediment in the bottom of the cells, which in time causes an internal discharge. They should be cleaned at least once a year—that is if the battery tests that long, for the average life is only about eighteen months, though some recent models have greater longevity. Don't throw away your battery which is not acting right, however, until you have tried having it recharged at the service station. And if you do not already have it, ask the battery manufacturer for an instruction book. At least one manufacturer puts out a real compendium on the battery.

A case was brought to me recently where the starting motor failed to turn over the motor. It would start to revolve and then stop with a grind. Trying a new battery did not help any and the motor was removed for examination. It was found that the brass bushings in which are armature axle revolved were worn so much that the armature sections hit the pole pieces as soon as any speed was developed. The motor would turn, but as soon as the engine compression was encountered the starting motor stopped, not having power enough to overcome internal friction and compression. Of course new bushings ended this trouble.

Any number of cases of trouble developed where the commutator of the motor or generator was worn rough, or the copper segments worn so that the mica insulation was high, making the brushes jump on high speed and quit charging, though at low speed the dial showed "Charge." In a few cases the particles of copper were worn away and grease had bridged over the mica insulation, which was properly undercut. In another case the commutator had been turned true—ostensibly—but the mechanic did not get it centered right on the lathe and it was ovalled.

We had still another case—several—where one pair of brushes was worn so that they did not touch the commutator, and in some cases weak springs had the same effect. And I heard of one case where a "mechanic" set to replace a brush could not find the proper carbon brush and so put in one cut from hard rubber—it was black, you know. In all these cases the cure is suggested by the trouble once it is located.

Automobile Industry Growing In Canada

Another important development in Canada is the rapid growth of the motor industry. Last year saw the inception of motor freight services and rural motor express lines; today motor freight services are operative in Quebec, Ontario, and the Western Provinces, with a manifest great extension in the current year.

Last year also saw the advent of the motor truck as a complement of the railways. That the general use of automobiles is greatly increasing throughout the Dominion is shown by the fact that registrations in 1917 were 79,000 in excess of those for the previous year, and that there was a further increase of 63,000 in 1918. In the Province of Ontario alone there are eleven big motor companies, with a total invested capital of nearly 20,000,000 dollars. These are engaged in the manufacture of passenger automobiles. There are also several large concerns building motor trucks.

The World's Largest Rubber Plantations

"The largest rubber plantations in the world are now owned by the United States Rubber Company and are producing millions of pounds of rubber annually from the estates which had never nourished a rubber tree before 1910," says Walter B. Mahony, writing in Commerce and Finance.

"Nearly a hundred thousand acres were acquired on the east coast of Sumatra, but a degree or two north of the Equator, through the purchase from a Dutch company of lands formerly devoted to growing tobacco. More than 16,000 laborers—largely recruited from the 40,000,000 inhabitants of the adjoining Island of Java—are employed in the care of 5,000,000 rubber trees. Oversight largely rests in the staff of Dutchmen, assisted by a force of American technical experts.

"One of the most impressive sights to be seen anywhere is the view from a slight eminence over a sea of rubber trees, stretching for miles in every direction, the metalled roads over which American motor cars travel at better than forty miles an hour, the attractive bungalows of the estate managers, the sixty-five miles of narrow gauge railroad, the extensive telephone lines, the model hospital of the East, the well-built coolie lines, the factory and storehouses—all the property of an American corporation, and the result of American foresight and on a truly mammoth American scale."

Many Motor Trucks.

There are 314,029 motor trucks in the 24 States which make a separate tabulation of commercial vehicles, according to statistics just gathered by the B. F. Goodrich Rubber Company. The balance of the States make no distinction between passenger cars and trucks in their registration records, making a national total impossible to compile. However, it is estimated that the grand total will reach more than 700,000. This is based on average estimates for all States which keep no record of trucks. Among the States with heavy truck registry are: New York, Illinois, California, Iowa, Indiana, Minnesota and Missouri.

The States which record trucks separately and their registration follow:

Ohio	57,000
Massachusetts	38,149
Pennsylvania	36,619
Michigan	30,675
New Jersey	16,660
Connecticut	16,340
Kansas	10,000
Tennessee	10,000
Maryland	9,810
Wisconsin	9,700
Alabama	9,230
South Carolina	9,000
Kentucky	7,789
North Carolina	6,600
Rhode Island	6,300
Florida	6,175
Georgia	6,000
Maine	5,219
Utah	4,478
West Virginia	4,670
New Hampshire	3,000
Vermont	2,115
Mississippi	1,600
	314,029

It is estimated by American motor truck manufacturers that more than 125,000 trucks will be made during 1920.

European Models At 1919 Salon Show

New York, October 9.—A cable to Salon officials during the past week carried definite advices that the Lancia and Renault exhibits were safely on board the liner and that nothing less than shipwreck would prevent New York from seeing these post-war models of two of Europe's leading motor car manufacturers.

For nearly five years the demands of the great war precluded any attention to pleasure cars. However, with the signing of the armistice the engineers and designers immediately turned from tractors, motor trucks and airplanes to the more congenial task of planning milady's limousine and broughham.

The Salon of 1919 will in many respects be the most notable ever held. The chassis on exhibition will embody the results of the past five years arduous experience, and great interest will be developed in the comparison of engineering trend in Europe with the latest prastice in America.

The best known coach builders of France, England and America will be represented by a series of touring cars, limousines, broughams and berlines that in harmony of design and elegance of appointment and finish will excel anything heretofore shown in New York.

The car exhibitors thus far announced include the Sunbeam, Renault, Rolls-Royce, Lancia, Locomobile, Argonne, Cunningham, Daniels Brewster, Porter, Phianna, Re Vere, Du Pont, Meteor and De Lage.

The coach builders represented are Fleetwood, Holbrook, Brooks-Ostruk, Rubay and Barker of London.

The accessories to be shown are the Klazon telephone, S. Smith and Sons' speedometers, Faure and Dunlop tires, the fabrics of the Laidlaw Company, Westinghouse air springs and the Rees jack.

Buy Car, Sign Chit, Lasker Pays Rest Is New York Plan

An extraordinary plan, which enables any reputable New Yorker to purchase an automobile and pay in cash but a small portion of its cost, has been evolved by Harry M. Lasker of 5 Columbus Circle, who is well known in the automobile industry.

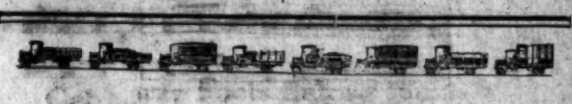
The purchaser may pay as little as 33 1-3 percent cash and Mr. Lasker will furnish the balance required to pay the dealer cash in full.

The motor car dealer thereby receives full cash and no favors need be asked of him. If the purchaser has a used car to trade in he is sure therefore to receive the highest allowance from the dealer, and such allowance is computed by Mr. Lasker as part of the purchaser's cash payment.

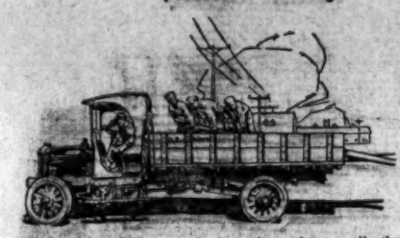
The cash advance for the account of the purchaser is repaid in as many as ten monthly instalments, so that he is now enable to pay for his automobile out of his monthly income and in such small amounts that it will prove of no inconvenience as compared to paying the entire cost at one time.

Mr. Lasker furnishes to the purchaser fire and theft insurance and collision, if desired. His charge varies according to the amount he advances and the number of months over which the accommodation runs. In each instance the charge is equal to the published rates for the insurance plus interest at the rate of 6 percent per annum plus approximately 2 percent additional.

Therefore the average business man will now find that it is less costly to him to pay part cash rather than all cash for his motor car, for he can earn much more than 2 percent above banking interest by using the money in his own business, and would therefore actually entail a loss by taking the money out of his business to pay cash in full for his motor car.



Get Lorry Facts Before Buying a Motor Lorry



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The choice of the man who investigates is generally the Federal Motor Lorry. The durability, efficiency and low operating cost of the Federal make it the most dependable lorry for all heavy service.

Its perfect mechanical construction keeps the cost per ton exceedingly low. Being made of thoroughly tested material, the Federal Motor Lorry has an enviable record for reducing repair cost to a minimum.

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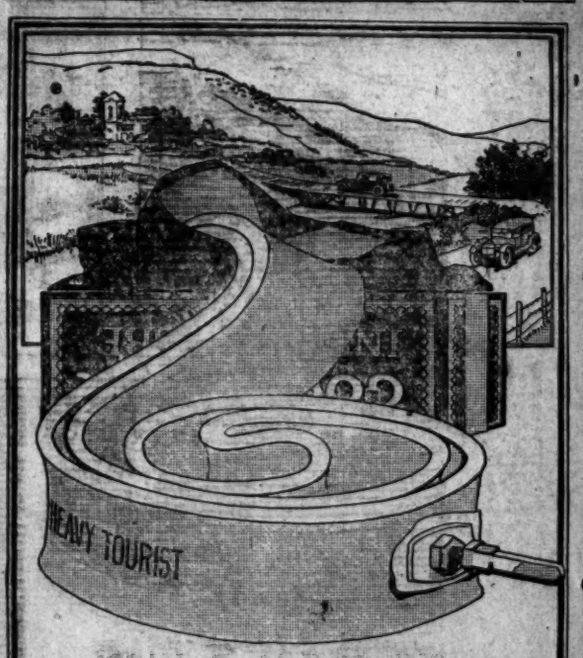


BUILT TO SERVE
As An Inner Tube Should

Instead of being made of a single sheet of heavy gauge rubber, Goodyear Inner Tubes are built up of many thin sheets placed one upon the other and vulcanized together into a flaw-proof unit.

This laminated construction guards against porosity, pin leaks, sand particles, defects of any kind.

It offers a protection against air seepage which is not approximated in any other type of construction.

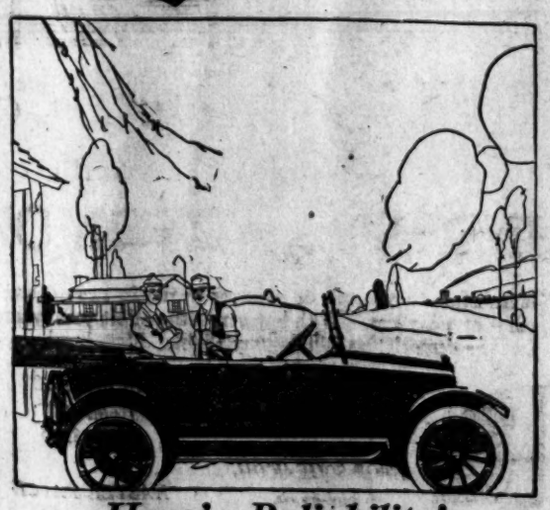
Goodyear Inner Tubes are built *thicker* and of better materials than ordinary tubes, that they may last longer and serve more ably.

Goodyear Heavy Tourist Tubes are thicker than ordinary tubes, and are of what is known as PURE GUM CONSTRUCTION. Consequently they will hold air better and last longer.

M-14

GOODYEAR

Overland



Here's Reliability!

An engine which will perform consistently for seven days and seven nights without missing a single explosion, without requiring even a change of a spark plug, is a most unusual power plant.

That is the type of engine which propels the Overland Model 90 Motor Car.

With its gears sealed in "high" a stock model was recently driven 4370 miles without stopping the engine, establishing a new world's record for continuous performance.

Four relays of drivers sped the car over country roads and through crowded city streets in fair weather and foul for a daily average of over 600 miles. The test took place in the state of Oklahoma, United States of America.

Model 90 is a car of long life and economical service. It is as reliable as its engine.

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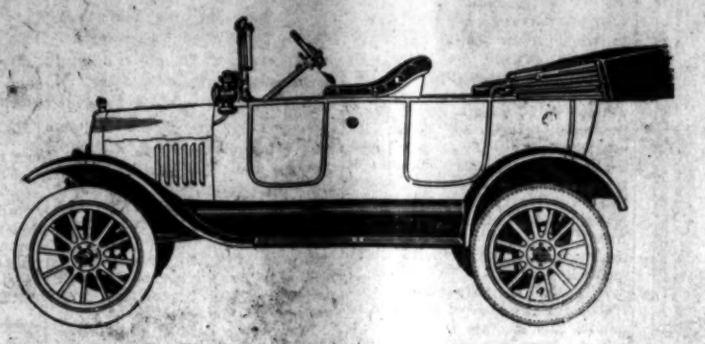

TAELS 700 TAELS

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Low First Cost

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is at your disposal when you need it. The well-known FORD GUARANTEE assures you of repairs without cost should any part of your car be found defective within one year of the date of purchase We have a stock of Genuine Ford Parts. All work done under the supervision of a skilled foreign engineer.

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SWITZERLAND IS NOW MOTOR WONDERLAND

Country Opens Fine New Roads In Mountains To Automobilists

Switzerland, a former partially forbidden paradise to automobilists, has opened many Alpine roads hitherto closed to automobiles, and the little Helvetain republic, which can boast of some of the best constructed scenic highways leading across the mountain passes is thus on the threshold of a new era.

Like her neighbors, Switzerland belongs to the Association of International Triptyques, permitting the motorist to pass the frontier of any country which is a member thereof without payment of duty.

One part of the triptyque is retained by the frontier customs house when the car enters a foreign country, another is retained by the frontier place where the car leaves a country and the third part must be duly stamped and signed by the customs officials at the place of entry and exit and is retained by the motorist as evidence that the car has left the country in question. The triptyque represents a cash bond which the association puts up for its members. The money deposited may be collected upon presentation of the third part of the triptyque.

Motorists can enter Northwestern Switzerland from France, for instance, and proceed gradually from the lower valleys to the region of the Alps in one continuous route without retracing their steps. A tentative itinerary could, for instance, read as follows:

Basle, follow the Rhine to Neuhausen (Falls of the Rhine) and Schaffhausen, Zurich, make a tour around the lake, Zug, Lucerne, skirt the lake, including the famous Axenstrasse, and proceed to Goschenen, Furka road to Gletsch (Rhone Glacier), Grimsel Pass to Meiringen, lake of Brienz, Interlaken, lake of Thun, Bern, side trips to Fribourg, Neuchatel, Soleure and Jura districts in general: Spiez, Zweisimmen, Montreux, Vevey, Lausanne, Geneva, follow the lake to Bouveret, Monthey, side trip to Champery, Montigne, visit the great St. Bernard and Hospice, Sion, Leuk, side trip to the baths of Leuk, Brigue, Simplon Pass, Domodossola, Locarno and Lugano in the Swiss-Italian lake district. Proceed to Italy or return into central Switzerland over the St. Gothard Pass.

The above would be a tour which would afford the tourist an opportunity to make several cities and mountain resorts their headquarters for a prolonged sojourn. From these various centers an endless variety of delightful excursions can he made to the romantic nooks and corners off the beaten paths, where, however sequestered the village may be, there is invariably some comfortable inn perfectly capable of catering to unexpected guests.

The speed law provides for 18 kilometers in town and 40 kilometers in the open country, with special limitations for the high Alpine roads. As many of the great Swiss passes were already frequented in the Roman era, road construction in the land of the Alps has always been looked upon as a special science, and the great highways traversing the mountain ranges are consequently, without exception, remarkable engineering feats and a never ending source of admiration on the part of the automobilists.

If the latter take into consideration the nature of the roads with their frequent curves, the short distances between the towns and the presence of herds of cattle in certain Alpine districts, they will not object to being prevented from "speeding." On the contrary, the reduced speed will be a provider of continuous pleasure, for it will afford a lasting impression of the true Switzerland.

The Federal Department of the Interior gives to each foreign motorist entering Switzerland a booklet printed in four languages containing the automobile regulations of each canton, and all particulars about customs, responsibility, traffic and itineraries are furnished by the general secretary of the Swiss Automobile Club, Geneva, or the respective secretaries of the sections Lucerne, Zurich and St. Gall.

New Motor Cycle Speed King

Albert Burns. WIN.

Albert Burns, photographed as he received the trophy presented to him for winning the 100 mile motorcycle race recently held at Sheepshead Bay Speedway, Brooklyn, N.Y., Burns covered the distance in one hour seven minutes and fifty-seven and two fifth seconds. The race was run by the National Motorcycle Association. Many cycle racing stars from all over the the country competed for the honors, among them being Arthur Chappelle, former national champion.

Essex Successful In New York Mart

Of all the new cars brought out in the medium priced field since the close of the war none have proved more successful than the Essex.

Since its New York debut, which was made on January 16 of this year, over 1,000 Essex cars have been sold in the metropolitan district in less than nine months, and President Harry S. Houpt of the Hudson Motor Car Company of New York expects to sell double that number within the next twelve months.

In order to take care of this tremendous number of cars and to handle this unusual situation in a more adequate manner President Houpt announces that he has organised an entirely separate and distinct retail sales force to handle the sale of Essex cars. Not only this but he has also decided to separate the Hudson and Essex salesrooms, cut through the southerly part of his Broadway salesroom and devote that end of the room to the sale of Essex cars exclusively, while the northern end of the store and northerly entrance will lead into the Hudson salesroom.

FABRIKOID ON CADILLAC

A unique test now in progress is the one that is being made by a Cadillac roadster with body entirely covered with fabrikoid. In 15 months the car has travelled some 21,000 miles, and has just left Wilmington, Del., for Los Angeles, Calif., to return to New York in time for the automobile show in January. The car is being run in all weather conditions, but no attempt at speed is being made. George M. Parris, who is driving the car, is hoping for a perfect tire record from his Goodyear Cords. He has already made the coast-to coast trip without an instance of tire trouble, but now has hopes of making the round trip in similar fashion.

New Willys Plants Employ 8,000 Men To Build New Six

Nearly 2,000,000 Square Feet Available At New Jersey Factory

The work of enlarging to 1,800,000 square feet the plant at Elizabeth, N. J., recently acquired by the Willys Corporation, is being rushed to completion to provide for quantity production of the corporation's new light six cylinder car.

The property at Elizabeth, formerly owned by the Duesenberg Motors Corporation, covers approximately 34 acres. The floor area of the present factory buildings, all of which are of modern construction, aggregates 200,000 square feet. The extensive additions will increase the floor area of the plant nine times.

When complete, the Willys Corporation's plant at Elizabeth will employ between 7,500 and 8,000 men and will be capable of a minimum production of 400 cars per day. This production gradually will be increased.

The management of the Duesenberg Motors plant, which carried to a successful conclusion an extensive war program, remains in active charge of operations.

The modern, highly standardised equipment of the Duesenberg Corporation is being retained for the manufacture of the new six cylinder car. This is being augmented by other mechanical equipment required for the production of the new car on the extensive scale outlined.

The progressive method of assembly followed so successfully in the Duesenberg plant during the war is being expanded to meet the demands of this increased production.

New Columbia Six Roadster

According to advices received from Columbia Motors Company officials, Columbia Six distributers and dealers throughout the United States are receiving the new Columbia Six roadster with unusual enthusiasm.

One of the outstanding features of the new model is a standard equipment of five Disteel wheels. The extra wheel is carried at the rear of the car in a counter sunk space in the deck, which gives the car unbroken lines from front to rear.

Second Nash Plant Is For Milwaukee

Company Has Outgrown Kenosha Factory After Remarkable History

The announcement coming out of Kenosha that the Nash Motors Company, which has been in business only three years, has outgrown the facilities of its present large factory and has been forced to build another factory in Milwaukee for the manufacture of a new Nash four-cylinder car is one of the most interesting since the early days of the industry, when phenomenal growth was the rule rather than the exception.

The Nash growth is all the more remarkable when it is remembered that for practically two of these years the country was at war and business conditions abnormal.

The present Kenosha factory, one of the largest and best equipped in the industry, in the second year under the Nash regime did a volume of upward of $47,000,000 worth of business. Its output for the current fiscal year is 40,000 passenger cars and 5,000 trucks. Yet this manufacturing capacity is inadequate to keep pace with the increasing demand for Nash products.

Speculation as to the details of the new four-cylinder car is evidently widespread, judging from the volume of inquiries from all parts of the United States now being received at the Kenosha factory. Interest in this new car is apparently just as great as was that preceding the appearance on the market of the present Nash Six.

Although the Nash Company is not yet ready to make public the details of the four as to the size and type of motor, etc., it has been made known that this car has been in the course of designing, perfecting and refining for the last twelve months, and that it has been subjected to very thorough road tests during this period.

Those who know the difficulties involved in designing and perfecting a new motor car realise what a manufacturing accomplishment it is for the Nash Motors Company to announce this new addition to its line so soon after turning from war work.

Forty acres of ground have been purchased in Milwaukee and contractors are already at work erecting a factory there for the exclusive manufacture of the four-cylinder car. It is expected that this Nash plant will be finished well within a year and that the new car will be in production some time before September 1, 1920.

The new Milwaukee factory will comprise a power plant, foundry, machine shop, drop forge department, body building plant and sheet metal plant. When finished it will be equipped to build Nash Fours in as large a volume as Nash Sixes are now being built in the Kenosha factory. The cost of the Milwaukee plant will run into the millions, and it will ultimately be as great a manufacturing institution as the present factory at Kenosha.

The location of this second large Nash plant in the Badger state will make Wisconsin a real rival to Ohio and Indiana for second place to Michigan among the automobile producing states.

$1,900,000 for 1,500,000 Plugs

This purchase from A. R. Mosler & Co. by the **United States Government** during the Great War represents the largest order ever placed for

QUALITY PLUGS

and is indicative of the Mosler mastery of plug design and manufacture.

The Mosler Aircraft Plug was subjected to the most exhaustive tests and was finally adopted as

"The Standard Aircraft Plug"

The Navy Flying Boats NC-1-2-3-4 were equipped with Mosler Spark Plugs in their Transatlantic Flight.

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SPARK PLUGS

are designed and constructed to develop greater power and insure absolute certainty of operation in any motor under all conditions.

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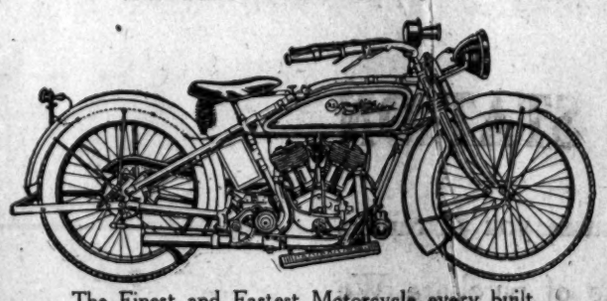

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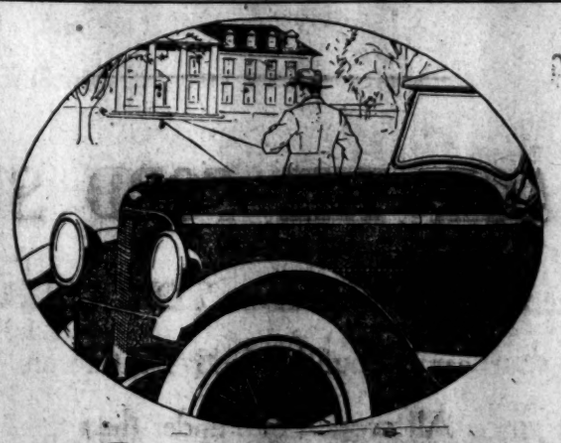

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In brief they offer every advantage of the very high-priced, high-powered touring cars—and none of the disadvantages. They are a superb motor car—the artistic achievement and a mechanical masterpiece.

New Series Linwood "Six-30" Five-Passenger
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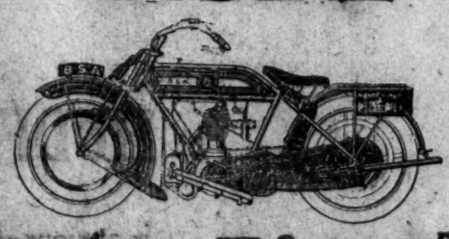

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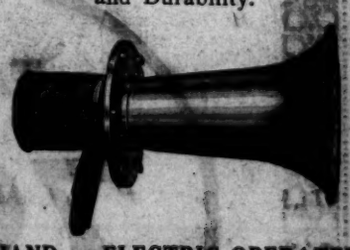

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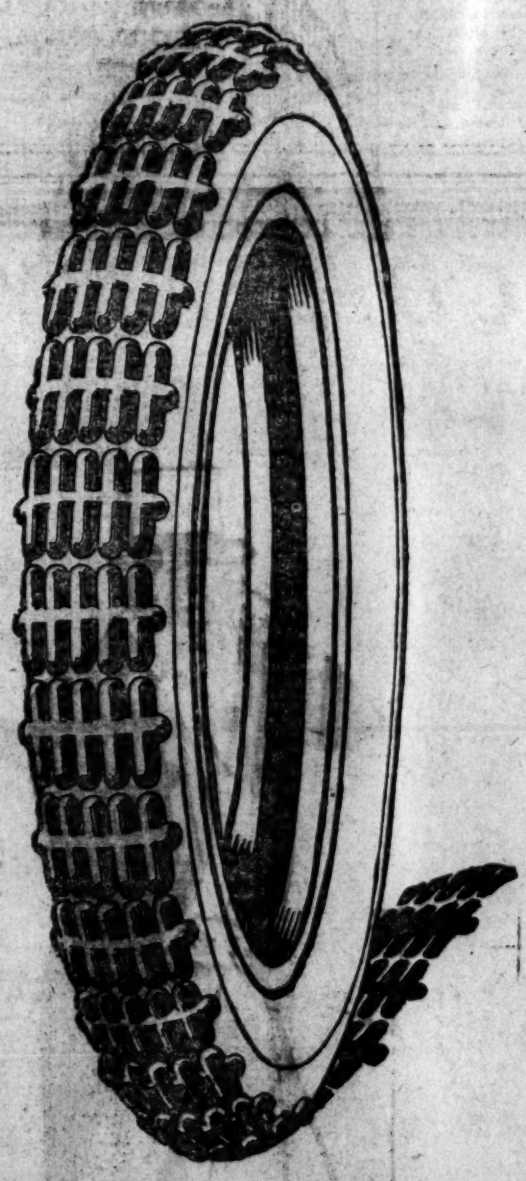
GOODRICH TIRES



THE GOODRICH SAFETY TREAD, with its resilient, road-gripping fingers of superfine rubber, is the surest prevention of the skid yet invented. These fingers of live rubber penetrate surface grease, and grip the road-bed with a certainty that adds immeasurably to the joy of motoring.

FURTHERMORE, the Goodrich Safety Tread misses most things on the road that puncture, and besides, gives you greater mileage than you ever had before.

GOODRICH MEANS MILEAGE

THESE are facts. Motorists by thousands have proved them—are proving them this moment—on every kind of road imaginable. Seated at the wheel, on a greasy surface, you yourself will realize how the Goodrich Safety Tread holds the road.

"BEST IN THE LONG RUN"

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Goodrich Tires and Tubes, manufactured by the Goodrich B. F. Co. of Akron, Ohio, U. S. A., are guaranteed of the finest make yet known to science. Goodrich Tires will outlast all others. Ask us for prices.

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A Pierce-Arrow 5-Ton Truck Makes Daily Run For Six Years

Permanency as applied to motor truck performance is an elastic term and depends upon a thousand and one conditions that enter into the manufacture of the product in the first place and again upon the care given the machine and the strain under which it has to work. The record of one motor truck, a 5-ton Pierce-Arrow, owned by J. B. Prescott, milk distributor, of Concord Center, Mass., furnishes good evidence of what may be expected of a well-built machine, even under the most straining tests. This motor truck was placed in operation May 27, 1913. Since then this power wagon has covered a 74-mile route almost every day of each year. Early in 1919 the 145,000 mile mark was passed. During this stretch of years this motor truck did not miss its daily trip except during a month's period when it was given the overhauling due all machines after a lapse of time. Because of the conscientious care given it, it required no overhauling until August, 1916, up to which time it had traveled 78,050 miles.

WAR REAL TEST

It so happens that the Prescott motor truck has been called upon to do what no other machine has ever done so far as can be learned. Here was a real test, if there ever was one, of real permanency. A 100 percent mark must be accorded the contestant. Other motor trucks are older, in point of service, than this one; others have traveled farther—some having covered more than 200,000 miles, but none of these machines, so far as is known, was called upon to perform a daily task without halt over an extended period of years. How much longer this veteran is going to maintain this record no one can tell. Any method of figuring depreciation writes the original cost of the books. Yet this motor truck stands ready, apparently, to repeat in a large measure, its record performance.

Today this old power wagon is called upon to perform a more strenuous daily task than that performed by a second machine purchased by Mr. Prescott. This second motor truck is required to travel 50 miles, instead of 74 each day. Like its mate, it has never missed a trip. It has been in operation since August, 1916, and has covered nearly 50,000 miles without overhauling.

ORDINARY CARE

Nothing more than ordinary care has been given these motor trucks. Mr. Prescott's sole requirement of his drivers is that they oil the machines thoroughly and with intelligent care.

Performance details are more instructive than general facts ever can be. The life of Prescott motor truck No. 1 may be written as follows: Forty stops are made in the morning at farms in the vicinity of Concord Center, where about 600 2-gallon cans of milk are loaded. These cans are carried to four or five retail milk dealers in the suburbs of Boston. Empty cans are picked up and on the return trip are delivered to the farmer. On this work the machine averages six miles to a gallon of gasolene; in summer the average is higher. In winter, when heavy snows are frequently encountered the gasolene consumption is greater. Tires have averaged 16,000 miles on the front wheels, and 12,000 miles on the rear wheels. Some sets have served more than 20,000 miles on the front wheels. Repair and maintenance charges on this machine at the time of its overhaul were only $1,314, including the overhaul cost of $1,116.68. The original mechanism of the 145,000-mile power wagon is intact, including the worm-gear. This statement excepts a few minor replacements.

The accompanying detailed statement of costs tells its own story:

FIXED OVERHEAD EXPENSES		
Interest @ 6%	G.$	308.00
Insurance:—		
Fire @ 1½%		72.00
Property damage, $1,000		30.00
Collision @ 2 2-5% ($25 deductable)		115.20
Liability		75.00
Garage @ $12 a month		144.00
Driver @ $24 a week		1,248.00
Fixed charges per year	G.$	1,992.20
Fixed charges per day (1/365)		5.45
OPERATING EXPENSES		
Tires:—		
16,000 miles front @ $169		
12,000 miles rear @ $503.80, per mile	G.$	.051
Gasolene, 6 miles per gallon @ 27c per gallon		.045
Motor oil, 250 miles per gallon @ 60c per gallon		.002
Lubrication allowance		.002
Repair and maintenance (overhauled @ 78,050 miles for $1,314, including repair parts)		.016
Depreciation @ 150,000 miles, deducting tire cost		.027
Operating cost per mile	G.$	.143
Daily cost @ 74 miles per day		16.032
Cost per gallon (1,200 gallons per day)		.013

Foreign Designs In American Cars

Quantity Production Has Handicapped Engineers In United States

London and Paris not only tell us what we should wear to be in fashion, but the automobile engineers of England and France have exerted an influence on the motor modes in this country.

America's large demands for automobiles, in fact, have hindered the independent development of our motor cars with the result that we have borrowed from the English and the French many mechanical improvements.

This statement is in accordance with the views of D. McCall White, designer of the eight-cylinder Cadillac, now vice-president of the Lafayette Motors Company, of Indianapolis.

"In America we have been too busy in the solution of quantity production problems to put much effort on the evolution of new theories, and the building of experimental models," said Mr. White, who knows foreign conditions through his former connections with Napier, Daimler and Crossley in England, France and Italy.

"In Europe it is different. The output of the average American plant dwarfs the production of the largest French or English factory. The European engineer has the time to seek new things and, having found them, to put them into practice.

"The first six-cylinder car, for example, was produced by Napier in England; the first eight in France, and the first successful twelve by Sunbeam in England. Back in 1906 they were experimenting with high-speed motors in the Daimler factory, increasing the engine revolutions from 800 to 1,600 in one test model that was built that year.

Car Insurance Is Important

Most automobile owners appreciate the importance of having their cars insured, but recent decisions in American Courts point to not a few cases which show that the matter is not attended to with that efficiency which is the price of security. The point emphasised by a consideration of these decisions is that insurance should always be taken out before the car is received from the dealer, and should be kept in continuous operation until after the actual disposition and final disposition of the car.

In a very recent case in New York a car was delivered to a storage company for "dead" storage. The insurance on the car expired while it was thus stored, and as a matter of economy the owner decided not to renew until he took possession of the car again.

The car was stored on an upper floor, and a few days prior to the time for delivery to the owner was brought down on the elevator for inspection and repair. The elevator fell, causing serious damage to the car.

In a suit by the owner against the storage company for the damage, the court found that the storage company had used reasonable care in the inspection and operation of the elevator, and decided that the company was not liable to the owner of the car. As the latter had no insurance, the loss was entirely his.

A similar result follows where a fire in a storage building destroys a car stored therein. In the absence of a special agreement to pay the loss in such event, the storage concern is not liable for the loss of the car.

OWNER ASSUMES RISK

In short, it may be taken as a general proposition that where a car is delivered for storage the owner assumes all risk of loss or damage except such as is due to the negligence or dishonesty of the storage concern or its employees. Only by taking an explicit agreement from the storer requiring the return of the car in the same condition as when received, or by covering the various risks by insurance, can security be assured.

Another phase of the situation is presented by a very recent Michigan case. In this case it appears that the purchaser of a new car borrowed a license tag and also a chauffeur from the dealer to enable him to go in the car to buy his license and place his insurance. The car was to be delivered to the purchaser's house after these matters were attended to, the sale having been just then completed. While the chauffeur was driving toward the automobile commissioner's office he negligently damaged another vehicle and also battered up the car he was driving. In a suit by the owner of the other car the court decided that the purchaser of the first car and not the dealer was responsible under the law for the chauffeur's negligence. The consequence was that no insurance being in force at the time, the owner suffered a double loss before he had taken actual delivery of his car.

OTHER TRITE DECISIONS

Among the current decisions dealing with automobile accidents from various standpoints the following are of interest:

If a car is left at a garage with a general order for repairs, an assurance of the repair man, made after he has begun work on the car, that he will guarantee the car for a year after the repairs are made, is not binding. The basis of this decision is that this warranty was not a part of the original transaction relating to the repair job, and is therefore not based upon any consideration. It is a general rule of law that an agreement is not binding unless supported by some consideration on the part of the person in whose favor the promise is made.

Where, at the request of the owner, a repairman goes for a car which has been stalled, intending to take it to his shop, the owner is not legally responsible for the negligence of the repairman, or any one employed by him, in driving or towing the car. But the rule is otherwise if the owner accompanies the car to the garage, participating in the operation of driving or towing it.

In South Carolina the Legislature has passed a law which not only imposes a lien upon an automobile for all injuries attributable to its operation but also makes the lien superior to a chattel mortgage on the car, executed before the injury was done. The constitutionality of this statute was challenged in a recent case, and the South Carolina Supreme Court has decided that the statute is legal and binding. This situation imposes a serious risk upon the sale of automobiles upon the partial payment plan in the State named, and in that State deprives a car of all value as security for loans. It smacks of the Hoosier atmosphere.

Rattles Are Absent In Closed Cars Now

Better Bodies Means Of Doing Away With Dissatisfaction

"There is no excuse nowadays for any one purchasing a high grade enclosed car and being dissatisfied with the body," says George S. Morrow, president of the Morrow Motors Corporation, New York distributors of Templar and Saxon cars.

"There was a time when people used to complain that limousine and sedan bodies after a few weeks of use developed squeaks and rattles. Such noises were most annoying to women who were inclined to be nervous, and indeed passenger with good strong nerves.

"The body makers have learned a great deal during the last few years relative to constructing and mounting sedan bodies so that they will stay quiet and not require repeated adjustments to keep quiet.

"Doors and windows are now constructed so that there is little or no vibration, and whatever vibration there is does not produce noises. To be sure only the highest quality coach jobs will give satisfaction throughout the varied seasons of the year, and incidentally I might mention that the coach work on the enclosed bodies of Templar cars is just as expensive and in some cases even more expensive than that which graces cars selling at more than G.$5,000.

"The Templar makers can turn out a body job which might look just as well as the bodies we are now using, but there would be a difference in the wearing qualities.

"In constructing all of our sedans due consideration has been given to the light weight of our chassis so that it is not overburdened with too heavy a body, and at the same time the body is sufficiently heavy so that it meets with all of the requirements of strenuous everyday use.

"Customers tell us that this body remains silent in all sorts of weather, month in and month out, and requires practically no adjustment from season to season.

"The fact that the closed car is largely the car of the present, and decidedly the car of the future, means that prospective purchasers are paying attention not only to looks, color and design, but also to the wearing probabilities of the body."

Three Point Spring In New Willys Car

Practicability And Advantage Proved In Exacting Trial Trips

The three point cantilever spring suspension principle, which has been revolutionary in its effect upon the design and construction of light weight cars, is being utilised in the new light six manufactured by the Willys Corporation in its plant at Elisabeth, N. J.

This principle, the practicability of which already has been proved, has enabled the Willys Corporation to successfully solve the problem of combining in its light six cylinder car qualities of comfort and economy hitherto unattained in cars of similar type.

In two years of continuous tests, more exacting than the most extreme service demands, an entire fleet of cars built upon this unique spring construction, have demonstrated its advantages. As a further endorsement of its practicability the Society of Automotive Engineers has officially approved it.

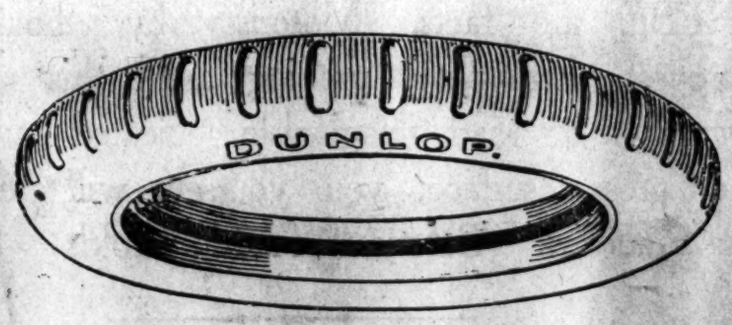
To build at low initial cost a six cylinder motor car, light in weight and embodying quality, economy and greater riding comfort, has been one of the absorbing aims of the automobile industry for a number of years.

This ambition, however, was not realised until the three point cantilever spring was evolved and subsequently adopted and developed by the Willys Corporations.

This new spring adds inches, so far as shock absorbing effects are concerned, to the wheelbase of a car. In the Willys Corporation's new light Six, a car of 113-inch wheelbase, this spring affords an effect similar to that obtained in a car of 142-inch wheelbase.

The three point cantilever spring construction in lessening road shocks not only gives greater comfort to the passengers but reduces materially the wear the tear on the car. This fact naturally contributes to greater economy in upkeep and prolongs the life of the car.

These, together with the fact that the epoch making engineering features which are embodied in the new Six, it is said. Several other new principles which make for greater efficiency and economy are involved in its construction.



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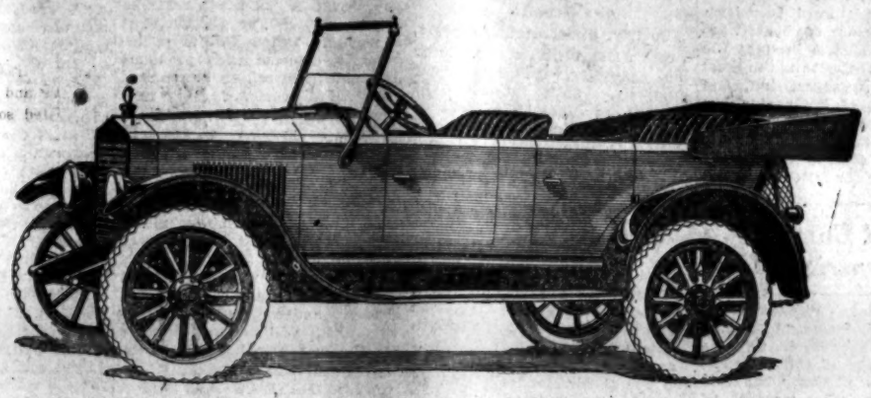
ANNOUNCEMENT

A New Shipment has arrived of

ESSEX Touring Cars



The car that more than meets your most exacting ideals

PERFORMANCE, BEAUTY, LUXURY AND ENDURANCE

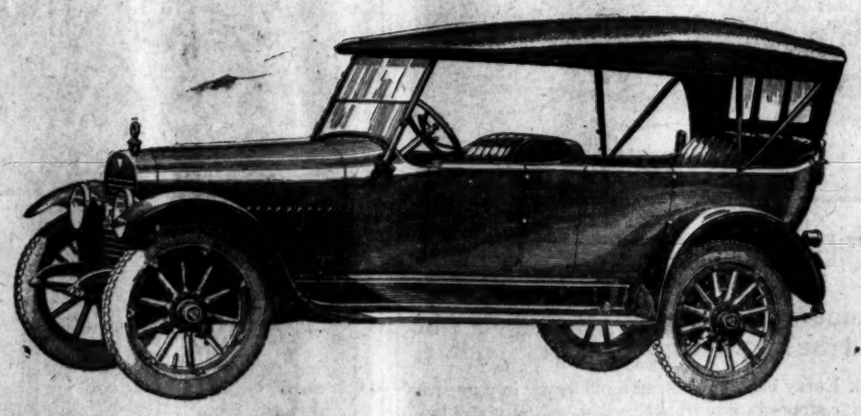
Combined with

MODERATE FIRST COST, and GREAT ECONOMY OF OPERATION

We have also just received a shipment

VERY LATEST MODEL

HUDSON SUPER-SIX



The Car that is famous for Strength, Economy, Service

THE HUDSON SUPER-SIX AND ESSEX CARS ARE MADE AT THE SAME FACTORY

FAVOURABLE EXCHANGE

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CADILLAC CRAFTSMEN HOLD JOBS FOR YEARS

Hundreds Of Workmen Have Been With Company For Long Periods

No one realises better, or even so clearly, as manufacturers themselves, the great value of a factory organisation that remains intact year after year. Consequently, manufacturers strive to hold their workmen together, after they have been painstakingly trained. In this respect, the records show that the Cadillac Motor Car Company occupies a particularly advantageous position.

The Cadillac record of employes' loyalty is unique in the automobile industry, which has been marked throughout its relatively short history by frequent changes. Quite the opposite is shown in this instance. There is at least one workman whose continuous employment under Cadillac auspices antedates the beginning of the company itself. He is an inspector who has followed the same line of work, with the Cadillac and its predecessors, for 25 years.

Five other workmen have been associated with the same interests for 18 to 23 years, and a man who is now general foreman has had 23 years' continuous employment. "A recent canvass of the shops revealed the fact that 142 superintendents, department heads and others, had records of 10 to 15 years of Cadillac employment, and 427 men in the same classifications point to periods of employment ranging from 5 to 10 years.

"The proportion of skilled Cadillac craftsmen who remain with the Company year after year, is very gratifying," said R. H. Collins, president and general manager of the company. "The spirit of pride and personal interest which the men associate with our product is invaluable. We know, from reports which are constantly reaching us, that the feeling is widespread that the man who works under Cadillac traditions and standards is receiving the best training America affords. All this, of course, has its effect on the fineness and the accuracy with which all Cadillac operations even to those which appear to be trifling, are executed.

"It is not too much to say that every department, and every man in every department, adheres to a code in which excellence of work is the aim and the ideal. The natural result of long association among the members of our organisation, and with the company, is the harmony and unity of action which are sought above all else by every manufacturer."

Ex-Kaiser's Auto Is In Long Island

Automobile Built By Krupp For Wilhelm Owned By American

Patchogue, November 1.—An automobile built specially by Krupp for the Kaiser and used by him behind the German lines in the big drives of the Spring of 1918, is here in the repair shop of Frank Homan, a woodworker and automobile maker, who is restoring it to its original condition for the present owner, George E. Crater, a retired American capitalist, who has a home near Yaphank, L. I.

The car was abandoned by the Kaiser during the German retreat, and its top, fittings, and upholstery ruined by a bomb dropped near it by an aviator. The Kaiser's chauffeur, according to the history of the car, using the freedom of motion which the Kaiser's arms on the car and his credentials gave him, drove to a point on the Swiss border. Here the machine was acquired after the armistice by Mr. Crater and sent to this country in an Italian tramp steamship.

Photographs of the car and original plans, obtained from Krupps, are being used to restore the car to its condition when the Kaiser used it. Each part of the machinery bears the stamp "Krupp-Essen." The car has a minute kitchen under the driver's seat, equipped with a small blue flame stove, cooking utensils and plate. It is equipped with porcelain, enamel and silver plumbing, running water, a drinking fountain and a reading lamp.

A strip of plate glass eighteen inches wide runs around the whole car level with the eyes of the passengers, so that their view in every direction is unimpeded.

GOODYEAR PRODUCTION

One of the prominent features of the Mineola, L. I. fair just held, was an exhibit of automobiles. On the floor were 64 cars, representing 28 makes, of which 33, or better than half, were on Goodyear tires, the tire equipment on the other 31 cars being divided among six other different makes. The total number of Goodyear automobile tires manufactured this year will approximate 6,000,000 about 20 percent of the country's total production.

Oversize Tire Table

Oversize tires, designed primarily for exceptional and hard service, have come into general favor among owners of medium and large capacity passenger cars because of their extra strength, easier riding cushion and the longer mileage that can be expected of them. They are popular also because, in the opinion of many owners, they add to the appearance of the car.

Some users of oversize tires think that a tire with increased cross section diameter, but with no increase of diameter measured through the hub from outer edge to outer edge of tire, is an oversize. This is a mistake. In other words, if the regular size tire is 34x4, the oversize is not 34x4½, but 35x4½. Both dimeters must be increased or the bead will be strained in putting the tire on the rim.

Firestone gives the following tables to show the proper regular and oversize tire for a given rim:

Rim.	Regular Tire.	Oversize Tire.
28 x 3	28 x 3	29 x 3½
30 x 3	30 x 3	31 x 3½
30 x 3½	30 x 3½	31 x 4
32 x 3½	32 x 3½	33 x 4
32 x 4	32 x 4	33 x 4½
34 x 4	34 x 4	35 x 4½
32 x 4½	32 x 4½	33 x 5
34 x 4½	34 x 4½	35 x 5
36 x 4½	36 x 4½	37 x 5

The Government standard oversize scale, which has been adopted by tire manufacturers, sets a maximum and minimum air capacity for each oversize. The table given above applies to those tires which, like Firestones, give the maximum of air capacity for each oversize.

Painting Is Better On American Cars

Foreign Experts Admire Excellent Finish Of U. S. Manufacturers

"Durability of the paint on American made automobiles is a prominent factor considered by foreign dealers who are now seeking connections in the United States," said Stewart McDonald, president of the Moon Motor Car Company of St. Louis.

"Before the war the belief existed in foreign countries that American cars, having fewer coats of paint, would not stand the trying climates of the comparatively new countries.

"Now the foreign agents are again investigating the paint on American machines. This condition is mainly responsible for the large orders for Moon cars from Central and South American countries.

"We show visitors how we apply from 18 to 20 coats of paint, taking from five to six weeks to finish the bodies. All our bodies are dried in dark rooms, which process gives a richer lustre and keeps the paint perfectly clean until dried.

"The Moon plant has tried out all the short methods of finishing bodies, but none have given such satisfactory or permanent results as the old fashioned hand rubbing and multicoated process."

Simplify Wiring Is Aim Of Maker

Truly reliable machines are simple. Where one part can be made to do the work of two, the liability of trouble is reduced one-half and the expense is in some cases reduced. In the development of the electrical organs of the car the trend has been constantly toward simpler wiring. In some battery ignition systems there are twice the number of wires that there are in the Dixie magneto installation.

In one early starting and lighting system, installed in a high priced car, no wiring diagram of the complete system had ever been drawn. There were three separate diagrams for the wiring system of this one chassis. Neither the car builder nor the maker of the electrical equipment had attempted to combine the three because the number and devious paths of the many wires would make the chart extremely complicated. A publisher, asked for such a diagram by a reader operating one of these cars, put the three together, to the horror of both manufacturers.

Much of the sentiment favorable to magneto ignition is due to the desire to simplify the wiring of the car. To substitute magneto for battery ignition of the single type even is to substract no less than two separate lengths of wire and cable from the complete electrical equipment of the chassis, while the installation of a four cylinder magneto, such, for instance, as the Splitdorf company's Dixie, entails but six wires all told, of which two are not essential to the operation of the unit, but are the switch and ground wires for convenience in stopping the engine.

Assembly Plants Planned By Ford

To Be Located At Cadiz And Copenhagen—Company Is Again Catering To Needs

No stronger evidence of the mportant fact that the Ford Motor Car has become a veritable part of the life of the people, could be asked for than is given in the registration records of the various states which comprise our country.

For instance, in the month of January there were 11,450 cars of all makes registered in the state of Montana, of which 5,790 were Ford Cars. This meant one Ford Car for every other car, of every make over 130. This proportion is very evenly mainatined in the other forty-seven states. There are more than 6,000,000 motor cars in operation in the United States, more than one-half of which are Fords.

Truly, Henry Ford has been a great factor of benefit to humanity as he has brought the most ecomical solution to the great problems of transportation, and by the fruits of his genius has linked town and country, community to community, and made the whole country a common meeting place for all the people.

Trinidad Demand For American Cars

The American Vice-Consul at Trinidad, Mr. Raymond Phelan, reported on August 6, that the Trinidad agency of one American automobile manufacturer had sold 96 new cars in three months. Of this number, 49 were passenger cars and 47 were one-ton trucks. more than 1,000 licenses for motor cars had been granted to date of this August report, showing an increase of 175 since the first of the year. The good condition of roads and streets in Trinidad make motoring a pleasure and it also facilitates the use of motor trucks in place of the mules or oxcarts formely depended upon for all kinds of hauling.

Plate Glass For Automobiles

Even though there are over 1,000,000 motor cars equipped with Johnston plate glass windows, the business of the William R. Johnston Manufacturing Company seems to have only started, according to a statement by this company's president.

"We have not scratched the surface. Very shortly our daily production will be up to 5,000 curtain windows a day. We know that will not be enough. A large tract of land has been purchased for additional factories. We are also expanding to take care of new lines that are to be added and announced shortly."

Significant Sayings

The best automobile is that one which possesses to the highest degree the four factors of car character—beauty, strength, power and comfort.—A. G. Seiberling, vice-president Haynes Automobile Company.

To a great extent economy of operation depends as much upon the owner as upon the car —L. S. Daniels, advertising manager, Dort Motor Car Company.

Not a little of the wonderful success of the automobile industry—and particularly the rapidity of its growth—has been due to the development and the enlargement of service on the dealer's part.—C. H. Larson, president Cutting-Larson Company.

TRUCKS SAVE $1,200 MONTH

Two Pierce-Arrows Wipe Out Big Rental

To trim transportation expense, a cost which ultimately is paid by the consumer, the John Agar Company, meat packers of Chicago, in June, 1918, installed two five-ton Pierce-Arrow trucks. During the first month of operation, the units hauled a tonnage which would have cost the company $1,200 more had the meat been hauled by the former method, rented trucks.

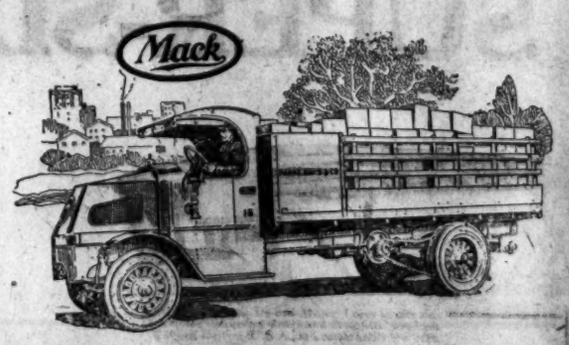
The trucks maintained this record so consistently that the firm in September put into operation two more Pierce-Arrows. A fifth was added this month. The five trucks replace eight teams of horses and wipe out completely the rental bill formerly paid to out side truck owners.

The trucks haul sides of beef from the packing plant to the Futon market and shipping points, the average round trip being 12 miles. Three trips a day are made. Gasolene yields as much as 5.8 miles per gallon. Mileage of as high as 688 miles is travelled a month.

"The firm knows exactly from its records that the trucks are effecting economies possible only with Pierce-Arrow units," says Robert O. Patten, truck sales manager of the Pierce-Arrow Motor Car Company. "In addition to the actual savings earned through the economical operation of Pierce-Arrow trucks, the firm realises further profits because the speedy transportation reduces wastage. The meat is in far better condition, thus reducing spoilage to a minimum."

IN DRILLING

Kerosene should be used in drilling, reaming or turning malleable iron or alumium. On the other hand turpentine should be used instead of the oil for drilling hard steel, as it will enable rapid drilling of the metal.



Illustrating the Mack 3½ ton Motor Lorry in city delivery service delivering drugs and druggists' sundries in and about Detroit, U.S.A., at a remarkably low cost.

Big business all over the world today has adopted the motor lorry for heavy hauling.

The Mack Lorry has demonstrated efficiency in competitive tests for strength, endurance, speed, capacity and low cost per ton-mile.

Built complete from tire to lorry-bed in the Mack factories—not assembled from parts bought from other makers.

Responsible and energetic dealers required in each District

INTERNATIONAL MOTOR COMPANY, New York, U. S. A.
5 State Street 44 Whitehall Street
Factories: Plainfield, N. J., Allentown, Pa.
Cable Address: Intertruck, Newyork All Standard Codes used

AN ETHEREAL FLIVVER CAN BE HAD FOR $600

Will Soon Be Cheap To Fly In 'Motorcycle' Of Air, 'Tis Said

Palo Alto, Cal., October 28.—"A motorcycle of the air", is the latest. C. F. Slinger has designated his new machine, which he is just completing, thus.

The finished product, according to Slinger, will represent five years of good work, although the plan is one of the smallest ever built. It is the result of Slinger's experiments while working in an airplane factory in the East, and from what those who have seen it say, it will do all its designer claims for it.

"Too much emphasis has been placed upon the construction of larger machines," says Slinger. "What the public is interested in," he declared, "is not a machine costing $25,000 or $30,000, but a machine which will solve individual transportation problems and which will sell on the market within the reach of every one. Most people could not afford to build a hangar for an ordinary machine, providing they had sufficient money to buy it and keep it in repair."

Slinger's machine weighs less than 200 pounds, has a motor which develops 22 horse power and weighs 40 pounds, wings which have no wire braces and hence a minimum of wind resistamce and a wing folding device which will make it possible for the owner to house it in the ordinary garage.

APPROXIMATE COST G. $600

The approximate cost of the machine is $600 and perhaps less under quantity production. Slinger claims the machine can be kept in repair for less than the ordinary motorcycle.

Besides the absence of wire braces the plane has tube controls for elevators, thereby eliminating the danger present in most machines from the wearing and breaking of control wires.

The machine will be able to get off the ground within 200 feet under favorable wind condition, Slinger says, and due to the slow landing speed a plot the size of an ordinary city plot free from bordering obstructions will suffice for a landing place.

With the advent of a small machine Slinger predicts the use of the air machine will be greatly increased. All that is necessary to bring about general use of such a machine, he says, is to show that its selling price is about the same as a small automobile and to prove that the machine is safe, which he claims has been done with his machine.

"The housing and landing problems are the most difficult ones to solve today for the individuals who desire to own a machine," Slingers says. "With those two problems removed, airplanes will become as common as motorcycles and light automobiles."

As soon as the machine has been thoroughly tested, which will be within a few days, Slinger proposes to start a factory here where he will manufacture planes on a commercial basis.

Hudson Super-Six Crosses Continent Without Adjustment

"A wonderful demonstration of the endurance of Hudson super-six inclosed cars was given when a sedan reached the Pacific Coast in advance of the big transcontinental army motor transport caravan," says Harry S. Houpt, president of the Hudson Motor Car Company, of New York.

"A heavy coating of alkali dust from the deserts of Utah and Nevada was the only indication of the hard grind of the trip, which was made without an adjustment of any kind. The car was driven by Hugh W. Flynn, of Chicago, and it carried T. B. Connor, of Ridgewood, N. J., and J. F. Dunne, of San Francisco.

"The party left New York on July 4 and started from Washington the following day, two days in advance of the big truck train. The Hudson continued two days ahead of the convoy throughout the trip. Every week-end the Hudson doubled back on its tracks to spend Sunday 'with the boys' of the train. When the car reached Stockton, Cal., the speedometer showed 5,800 miles from Washington.

"We did not have a particle of trouble on the entire trip," writes Mr. Connor enthusiastically, "and I will tell you what we have done: We drove through a Colorado cloudburst when the water was coming over the cliffs in cataracts, hurling bolders across the path. Now and then we hit a flying bowlder. If we didn't hit it, the chances were it would hit us. But we weren't afraid—our only concern was in keeping the super-six right side up. We knew it could stand the gaff."

Pneumatic Tires Successful

When pneumatic tires for motor trucks first appeared the strong point in their favor was that they afforded protection to loads of perishable and breakable goods. It was not long, however, before it became evident that pneumatic tires were protecting the mechanism of the trucks and making possible great savings in repair bills. Pneumatic tires are now operating successfully in many kinds of service that it was formerly thought would not be reached for years. For instance, the Long Leaf Pine Company, of Sydney, Florida, operates a big lumber truck, on Goodyear pneumatic tires, which is used in hauling lumber three miles from the mill to the railroad. The truck makes seven trips daily, performing the same work formerly done by two teams of mules, at a saving of about $8,000 a year.

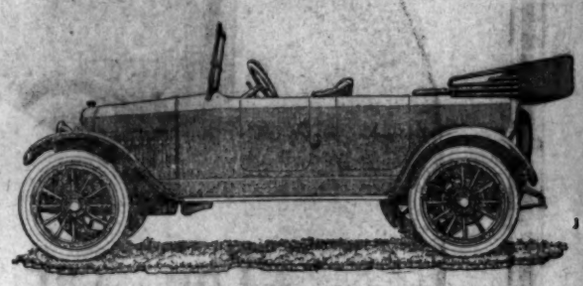
MAXWELL CARS

WHEN builders of any motor car had produced 50,000 cars on a single chassis design, they might rightly feel that perfection had about been reached.

But Maxwell Motor Car builders know that progress demands that each day contributes something to the joy of motoring without sacrificing economy in petrol, tyres and spares, or adding to the cost of the car.

Passing the 50,000 mark the Maxwell Motor Car builders began diligent improvements in minor details. 300,000 Maxwell Cars, built upon the original simple chassis plan have made it possible to sell more comfort, longer service, and more economy in operation. There is more genuine beauty in today's Maxwell than ever before.

You will be agreeably surprised with today's Maxwell.

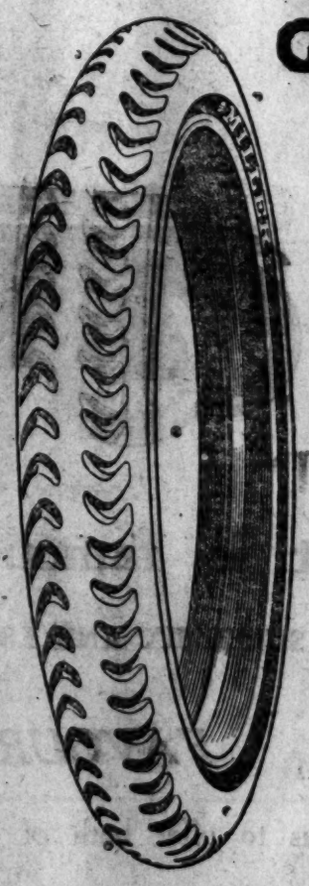


MAXWELL MOTOR CO., Inc.
OF DETROIT, MICH.
John D. Williams and Company
Export Distributors
2 Rector Street, New York
Cable Address: "Liandum—New York"

More miles per gallon
More miles on tyres

E. W. FRAZAR & CO., 5 Rue de Paris, Tientsin.
THE SHANGHAI GARAGE Co., LTD., Bubbling Well Road, Shanghai.
SILVA-NETTO & CO., Hongkong.

Miller
GEARED to the ROAD
TIRES



give you

Safety by the Inch
Economy by the Mile

MILLER TIRES

are built to give you the utmost in mileage—the last inch in skid prevention

The "Miller Method" of vulcanizing endows all Miller Tires with rugged strength, because it retains intact all the native strength and stamina in both cotton fabric and rubber

All Sizes Stocked by

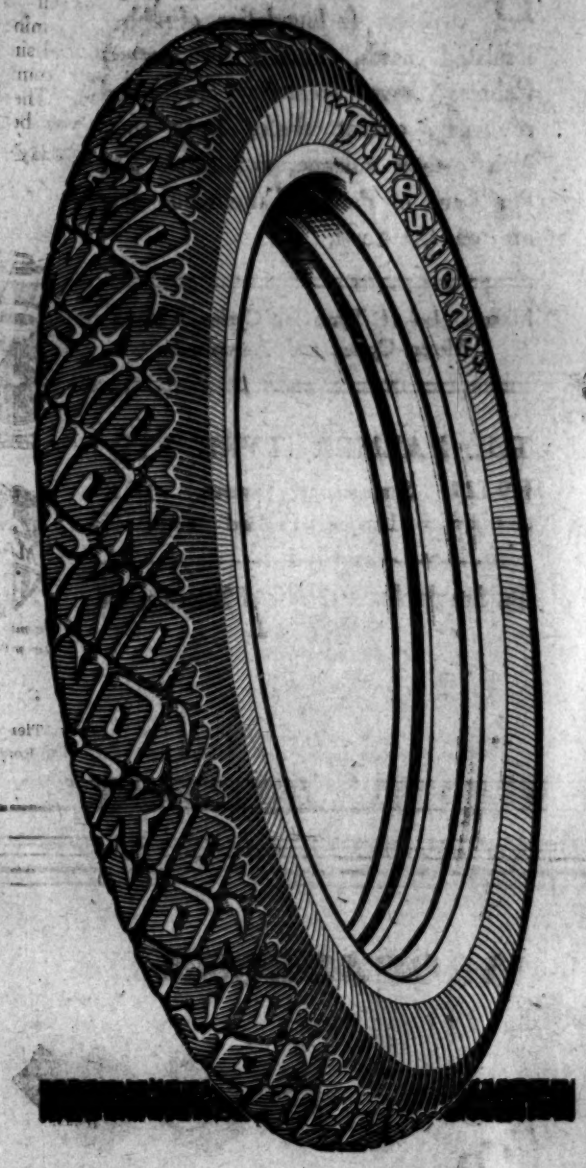
DODGE & SEYMOUR (China), LTD.

89-91 Rue Montauban Tel. Central 322

Firestone

is the Synonym for

"MILEAGE"



FIRESTONE TIRES afford unusual freedom from tire trouble, also more comfort and easier riding. In Firestone Tires there is an extra amount of cushion stock and more rubber between fabric layers. This means greater wear resistance, as each layer is protected from internal friction

Your tires run longer by **miles** — and **MILES** — and **MILES!**

FIRESTONE NON-SKID TIRES

are guaranteed for

MILES 5000 MILES

VULCANIZING — VULCANIZING

We use the very latest methods in tire repairing, and all work is guaranteed to outlive the life of the tire. Our Vulcanizing Department is under skilled foreign supervision.

THE CENTRAL GARAGE CO.

2a Jinkee Road,

Tel. Central 3809

The Metropolitan Passenger Car Market

The average big city motor car user has in mind three highly important essentials when he selects the car that is to serve him for both business and pleasure. The first thing that comes into consideration is appearance. The man of business or in professional work requires a car that will be a credit to him. Everyone in this day and age knows that "it pays to advertise," and perhaps no single thing is so widely accepted as a criterion of a man's financial and social standing as the car he drives. Hence, the successful man chooses a car that is not only distinctive—smart—but one that is business-like—one that suggests good buying sense.

Not one whit less important than appearance is the service a car is expected to give. Modern men of affairs cannot afford to entrust their time to cars in which they have not the utmost confidence. For today, the old adage, "Time is Money" has a more truthful application than ever before.

These two big considerations involve a third, for the average successful man has come to the very sane conclusion that he is not warranted in tying up a large amount of money in a car. Nor does he consider it good judgment to drive an automobile that involves heavy operating and maintenance expense.

To anyone familiar with the Oldsmobile it is apparent that its builders have succeeded to a remarkable degree in producing cars that meet every requirement of the metroplitan user. The nationally recognised distinctiveness of the Oldsmobile requires mechancial reliability is an established fact of twenty-two years' standing; the attractiveness of Oldsmobile prices is enhanced by any comparison that may be made.

As proof conclusive of Oldsmobile adaptability to metroplitan use one need only observe the large percentage ofOldsmobiles on the streets of any big city in the country—the numbers of them parked at the theaters, the country clubs, the office buildings—wherever, in fact, people of importance to the community congregate.

Further proof of Oldsmobile popularity is exemplified in sales conditions in New York City. Here the large main sales office is insufficient to care for all Oldsmobile buyers; branch salesrooms all over the city are required to satisfy the demand.

'SHOOT SOME CARS'— IS WAIL FROM EAST

Manufacturers Are Still Behind Demands From New York Dealers

"Why, it's just like being out of business," said a dealer in New York City, when he found himself with his salesroom literally bare, except for a table and a few chairs in the center of the room. He spoke of the feeling that he is beginning to have in a season where there is no need to press the sales force to get sales for immediate delivery, for there are no immediate deliveries. New York's trade, and the trade in surrounding territories is pretty bare, if half-empty salesrooms and long lists of contracts waiting to be filled are any indication.

Excusing himself to turn to his 'phone the other day, the sales manager of one of the city's oldest factory branches listened patiently to a complaint over the wire from a customer whose car is overdue, as he thinks. Turning through a fat bundle of contracts in order to place his customer and refresh his mind concerning details of the order, this sales manager explained just how many others were ahead of the man complaining, how many cars were coming in on an average each week, and roughly about when the customer might expect hs car. "Of course, if you should cancel," he cut off a suggested outbreak, "it would help those who are still back of you on the list. We want to treat everybody as well as we can, but can only do it in turn."

"I have thirty orders overdue for delivery right now," said the manager of another factory branch sales department. His car is one that has been prominent for a long time in the lower-priced field.

Another, the manager of a branch whose large six-cylinder car carries its appeal to prospects willing to pay well for assurance that they are getting quality, was disturbed this week when his factory sent out its list of delivery quotas for the future. To meet his own immediate needs that manager feels, and urged on the factory in a strong letter which he shot back, that he must have about four times his present quota. He thinks he can barely struggle along on about that many, and keep his customers from getting too pressing.

An old distinction has come in a backhanded way to apply to those whose factories are pushing cars enough into one territory to keep up with the market. "What do you know about the ——?" asked a man the other day in a city away from New York, of a dealer whose own line does not at all conflict with the one which was named. "Why?" asked the cautious one before he committed himself on a subject that is always full of possibilities, advising a friend who is about to buy a car. "Why, they are the only ones who offer immediate delivery, and I want to know if they're all right," was the frank answer.

BOSCH SERVICE GROWS

Fifty-eight New Stations Were Opened Recently

The already extensive service system inaugurated by the Bosch Company some ten years ago has reached the point where its organisation can be considered one of the largest and most complete service organisations in the automotive industries.

That the new company—the American Bosch Magneto Corporation—is especially concerned in the maintaining of a wide and efficient service organisation is proved by their activities of the past few months. Fifty-eight new service stations have been opened recently—each is a well established concern, having trained mechanics whose instructions have been received at the Bosch factory or one of its branches.

These service stations not only carry a complete assortment of Bosch products and genuine service parts, but also a complete laboratory with a line of special tools and testing apparatus that amount to considerable value and provide aid to those who may require the service.

"Because of the care in selecting these service representatives and the value that representing Bosch means to the service station, some of the best establishments in this country have taken on the Bosch franchise," said A. H. Bartsch, general advertising manager of the company, who also directs the service policy through E. W. Poinier, supervisor of service. "Before the end of the year we expect to double the number of Bosch service stations, which now number nearly 300 in this country alone with an additional 30 or 40 in foreign countries."

Big Demand For Small Cars Now, Claims Jordan

Automobile manufacturers are much interested in the tendency of automobile owners to choose cars of smaller capacity. Edward S. Jordan, president of the Jordan Motor Car Company, has written to his local dealer about the trend of motorists' preference as indicated by Jordan orders received during the last 60 days. "There was a time," writes Mr. Jordan, "when manufacturers strove to get a tremendous production on passenger cars. This year there is a great demand for roadsters. The Jordan Playboy is brought out in recognition of this demand. Other manufacturers have produced similar models.

"When a man comes in and looks at a roadster he wants a car that is two passenger in appearance and four passenger in capacity. The swanky little back seat of the Playboy is to meet this call. It folds away into the rear deck out of sight when not in use.

"When a man comes in to look for a four-passenger car he wants one that will carry five people and still give him the slender four-passenger lines. The Jordan Silhouette is designed to meet this particular request. Clean cut and lithe from stem to stern, it gives the snappy sport model effect, yet affords plenty of room for five people to ride in perfect comfort.

"That is why we have more orders for the Silhouette and Playboy than we can possibly fill for months to come. They are designed and built to meet the ideas of motorists of discrimination and accord with the coming preference for cars of smaller capacity."

CAR TITLES IN AMERICA

A real solution of the motor car theft problem and a reduction on theft insurance rates of at least 50 percent is the promises of the Automobile Abstract and Title Co., a million-dollar Detroit and Chicago corporation, which proposes to issue abstracts of title for automobiles.

No more feasible plan has been advanced for the complete and absolute elimination of the automobile thief. It will be quite as impossible to steal and sell a motor car so protected as it would be in the case of real estate.

PALMER
(ORIGINATORS OF THE THREE-RIB TREAD)
CORD-TYRES

BECAUSE of their unique construction (a foundation of rubber insulated cords, instead of canvas) Palmers have greater "life" and resiliency, cannot chafe, keep cool, give greater mileage, and Save Ten Per Cent. of Petrol all the while they are on the road.

Makers also of Tyres for Cycles, Ricksha s Motor Cycles and Aeroplanes.

THE PALMER TYRE LTD
119-123 Shaftesbury Avenue, W. 2
London, England

The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.
SHANGHAI.

Sumatra Supplies Rubber For Tires Made In America

Big Goodyear Plantation At Medan Proves Successful Venture

Several years ago The Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company sent representatives to investigate rubber plantations in Sumatra, with the idea of protecting its rubber supply back to the tree, through the establishment of her own plantations.

The company now owns a concession of 20,000 acres near the city of Medan, Sumatra, where the problems of growing rubber for her multitudinous needs are being worked out. A portion of the plantation was already planted and producing when purchased. About 5,000 acres are now furnishing rubber which is constantly going to the factory at Akron.

The plantation is divided into six parts, each approximating 3,000 acres and having its own manager. Except the small portion that had already been planted, clearing off the thicket was necessary before anything else could be done. Thirteen hundred coolies were put to work felling the heavy growth of thicket. The first step was to clear out the vines and undergrowth, then to fell the trees. In this work the Chinese coolies are used for the heavy work and the natives for the tasks that do not demand quite so much muscle.

However, felling the thicket and clearing away the underbrush, preparatory to planting the young rubber trees, is but a small part of the work, for good roads must be built that all parts of the plantation may be reached easily and quickly. Then after the land has been cleared the big steam tractor is put to work plowing. This is done to a depth of about 18 inches. Twenty acres can be plowed in a day with a tractor; 250 coolies can plow three acres in the same time. The tractor is also used in pulling out the large stumps.

Labor troubles are practically unknown, for twenty gold cents a day and a reasonable shelter keep the coolies contented. Coal shortages and high prices have few terrors in a land where old Sol grows your dinner on a bush, furnishes plenty of free heat the year round, and is particularly friendly in determining the style and amount of dress.

The Goodyear plantation is located in the eastern part of the island of Sumatra, about 300 miles north of the equator, and about 50 miles inland. A railroad runs between Medan and Siantar, and a government highway passes through the plantation, so that transportation problems are reduced to a minimum.

The entire rubber growing project is conducted with the same efficient methods that have always characterised the company's operations at home, that the great rubber using world may reap the many advantages accruing from the operation of rubber plantations on so large a scale.

USE OF TAPS

A tap should never be used in a cored or rough hole. A heavy flat drill should be run through to take out the scale, sand or projections. Plenty of good lard should be used in cutting threads with a die. Very often a die tap is ruined when it is first used, simply because there is no oil on the work. Taps should never be used without plenty of good oil. A tap will gauld in any metal and tear off the threads unless it is kept well oiled.

Counting By Millions

On the 15th day of December at 1:55 p.m. in the year 1915 the Ford Motor Company cast the one millionth Ford Model T. Motor, the famous power plant of the famous Ford car. It marked a great achievement when 1,000,000 motors had been cast consecutively, without a hair's breadth of change from the original design.

On April 8th, at 1:30 p.m. in the year 1919, the Ford Motor Company cast the three millionth Model T. Motor, and it was identically the same in every detail, without a change of hair's breadth in any particular, as the first Model T. Motor that was cast of one piece of mechanism cast. 3,000,000 one after the other, without a change, is certainly about as strong evidence of perfection as it would be possible to conceive. Already now more than 3,000,000 Ford cars in daily service, and more than 3,000,000 alone carrying the famous Model T. power plant.

A further pressing fact is that there has not been a day in the past three years when the Ford Motor Company has not been more than 100,000 cars behind orders for immediate delivery, and the output at the present time is in excess of 3,000 cars per day.

PRACTICAL PARAGRAPHS

Acid Proof Wood

When the storage battery is carried in a wooden box there is always trouble from the acid slopping over and eating the wooden box. Wood may be made proof against acid by painting with a mixture made of six parts wood tar and twelve parts rosin. These ingredients are melted together in an iron kettle, after which eight parts of finely powdered brick dust are stirred in. The surfaces are first thoroughly cleaned and then painted with this mixture warm.

AN OBSCURE KNOCK

A knock difficult to locate is sometimes caused by one of the pistons touching a shoulder in the top of the cylinder, because the packing between cylinder and crank case has been worn thin. Obviously a thicker packing will cure the prouble.

DRILLING GLASS

The car owner who finds it necessary to drill holes in glass will succeed if he uses the following method: Grind the points from one corner of a small three cornered file on the bias from the other. Place this in a bit such as is used in wood work. Place the glass to be bored on a smooth surface covered with a blanket of similar material. Begin to bore the hole exactly as if the substance were wood. When a slight hole has been made surround this with putty and fill the dam thus created with turpentine to prevent heating. Do not press too hard on the drill in boring.

DON'T USE A REAMER

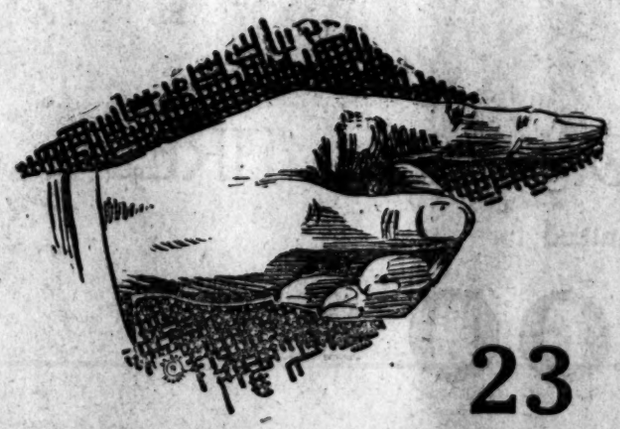
Never use a reamer on the inside of a pipe. The scale inside a pipe, caused by the flux used in welding or brazing, is as hard as glass and will turn the edge of any reamer that was ever made.

USING A WRENCH

A monkey wrench should never be drawn backward from the jaws, as this movement is likely to bend the bar. The wrench should always be pulled toward the jaws.

PIPE JOINT CEMENT

A mixture of ten parts of iron filings with three parts of chloride of lime mixed to a paste with water makes an admirable pipe joint cement. The mixture is applied to the joint and the clamp and becomes solid in 12 hours.



1316 Street Accidents
occurred in Shanghai in 1918

23 Killed—293 injured
by MOTOR-CARS and Cycles in the Settlement!

WAS EACH OF THE OWNERS OF THESE CARS PROTECTED BY AN

X. S. POLICY?

Are YOU protected?

This Policy relieves you of personal loss, liability and third-party claims at a small cost annually. Write for a prospectus.

C. E. SPARKE INSURANCE OFFICE
AGENTS, EXCESS INSURANCE CO., LIMITED

龍飛 龍飛

The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1851

36, Bubbling Well Road, Shanghai

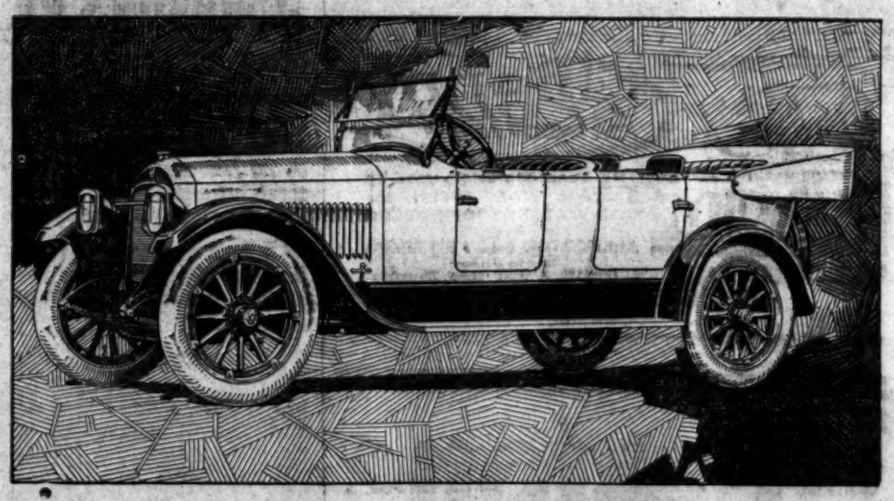
AS SOLE AGENTS FOR

The Studebaker Corporation of America

We shall be glad to demonstrate to those contemplating the purchase of a car

THE BEAUTIFUL NEW MODELS

Studebaker "SPECIAL SIX" and Studebaker "BIG SIX"



STUDEBAKER "BIG SIX"

The Last Word

in

FAULTLESS, MECHANICAL CONSTRUCTION

ELEGANCE AND RELIABILITY

and yet both are

ECONOMICAL CARS TO RUN

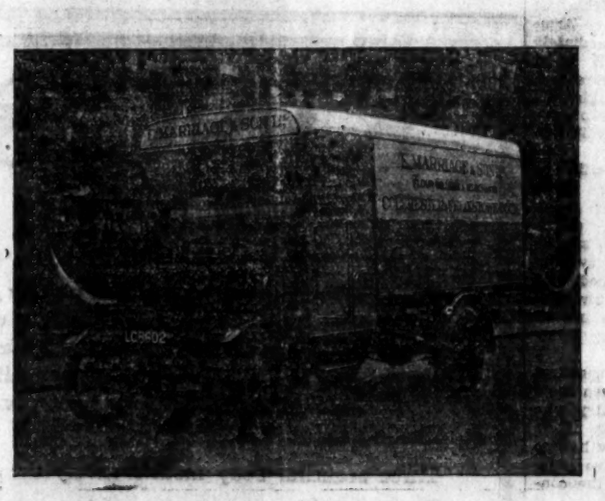
As Sole Agents for the Commercial Vehicles

Manufactured by

JOHN I. THORNYCROFT & CO., LTD.

BASINGSTOKE, ENGLAND

we shall be pleased to give particulars of the famous



THORNYCROFT LORRY

The truck with the reputation of the world war behind it; the premier truck for industrial concerns hauling heavy goods.

Please call or communicate with our

MOTOR GARAGE: Tel. Nos., WEST 1641, 1642, 1643

龍飛 龍飛

BROOKLYN HAS TRUCK PARADE

More Than 2,500 Vehicles, Showing Value Of Motor Transportation, In Line

More than 2,500 motor trucks were in the "Ship-by-Truck" parade in Brooklyn on Columbus Day, October 13, held under the auspices of the motor interests in that borough. Industrial parades of this character, providing an object lesson of the increasing serviceability of the motor vehicle for transportation needs, have been held with great success in many Western and Southern cities, but this was the first time that a commercial motor car parade had been arranged in the metropolitan territory.

In the parade were divisions from the different industries that go to make up industrial Brooklyn. Each entrant demonstrated a working illustration of the production of his product and the part that the motor truck plays in its transportation. There were also in line trucks operated by different transportation companies which conduct rural motor deliveries, and those making long hauls to Boston, Philadelphia, and more distant points.

Other features were the transportation method used by the farmer in bringing his produce to market and the effect that this means of transportation has had on better and cheaper food stuffs; a division from the United States Motor Transport Corps, showing the various types of motor vehicles used during the war, and also exhibits from many municipal departments using motor trucks in their daily transportation needs.

It is interesting to note that at the recent New York State Fair at Syracuse, the rural motor express exhibit was one of the most interesting and instructive features, one truck being driven to the fair grounds from Buffalo carrying a ton and a half load of potatoes and apples.

Secretary of State Hugo, in a recent letter to A. S. Rampell, chairman of the committee, said:

"There is no question in my mind but that the high cost of our foodstuffs is directly connected with their transportation or distribution to the consumer. The rural motor express should help bring down the high cost of living and it can do this if it is properly established, as it is already done in other States, notably California. The State of New York should lend a helping hand to this important movement, and as a State official you can count upon my hearty co-operation and support."

Motor Truck Show Has New Feature

Well Known Authorities On Transportation Will Address Big Exposition Conference

Plans have been perfected for materially broadening the scope of the National Motor Truck Show to be held in New York January 3 to 10 by incorporating with it a big transportation conference, so that the combined affair will be a complete presentation of motor transportation. A large auditorium is available at the Eighth Coast Artillery Armory, on the two floors immediately beneath the great drill floor, where over 150,000 square feet of floor space, under one gigantic vaulted roof, is to be used to stage the largest motor truck exhibition ever assembled.

Conference sessions will be held each afternoon for those identified with the motor truck business—manufacturers, distributors, dealers, salesmen, service men, etc.—while the evening sessions will be designed for motor truck owners, operators, traffic managers, shippers and all others interested in motor transportation.

The tentative list of speakers includes the names of men from every section of the country who have won recognition for their qualification to speak authoritatively upon the respective subjects to be discussed at the conference.

Motion pictures and lantern slides will be used extensively to illustrate the various talks. No effort will be spared to make this the most compete and successful conference of the kind ever held, in every way worthy of the great exhibition with which it is incorporated.

Samuel A. Miles, manager of the National Automobile Shows, has arranged with John R. Eustis to serve as his assistant and take charge of the conference and truck show. Over 80,000 square feet of exhibition space has already been sold for the coming truck show.

This is nearly double the space allotted to the motor truck show in New York last February, including both buildings which housed that affair. It substantiates the prediction that the show in the Eighth Coast Artillery Armory will be by a wide margin the largest and most comprehensive exhibition of the kind on record.

High-Grade Car Owners Approve Of Essex Design

"It is a rather remarkable fact," says Harry S. Houpt, president of the Hudson Motor Car Company of New York, "that the biggest boosters for Essex cars are from those who also own the best and highest priced cars on the market. They know from actual experience what is best in motor car construction, and for this reason their unequalified endorsement of the Essex cars gives it a certificate of character that no money can buy and has resulted in the almost unprecedented sale of this car in our Metropolitan district.

The moderate cost of the Essex car is due to its smaller size compared to larger cars whose performance it matches, but at that it has ample room for the average family needs without being burdened with useless length and weight.

"Its worth is shown in service, not price. It is so easy to handle, so quick in its get-a-way in traffic, and so comfortable to ride in that once we are able to demonstrate its worth to customers, there is little trouble in making a sale.

"Not only this, but after two or three months' service the car shows just as much 'pep' as when it left our salesroom floor, and there is an absence of rattles and noises that usually go with the average moderate-priced car.

THREAD CLEANER

Every car owner who cares for his own vehicle has had more or less trouble with writ and other foreign matter getting into the threads of bolts or in the tapped holes about the chassis. It is hard to dislodge this dirt, except by a special thread cleaner of some kind. By taking a fairly stiff piece of wire and bending nearly double and then bending the two ends at right angles to the body of the device and filling these ends to fit the threads of the screw a very efficient little cleaner is produced.

LOOSENING UNHANDY NUTS

Often a socket wrench is not at hand when it is necessary to remove a bolt or nut which is so situated that there is little or no room to swing a oat wrench. In a case of this kind it is usually possible to loosen the nut or bolt by using a straight double-ended flat wrench as a socket. The requisite leverage is obtained by fitting a long-handled wrench—a monkey wrench is best—at right angles to the other end of the flat wrench. Once the nut or bolt is loosened, its removal is easy.

AVOIDING A SKID

When experienced motorists feel the rear wheels of their cars skidding sideways they don't apply the brakes or open the throttle. They throw off the clutch and turn the front wheels the way the car is skidding, letting the driving wheels turn as slowly as possible. When driving on a wet road without non-skid chains it is advisable to keep one pair of wheels on right pavement or dirt wherever possible.

Helpful Hints

Don't apply the brakes suddenly when driving on a wet pavement. This will start a skid, especially if the brakes do not take hold evenly. If you feel the car start to skid, turn the steering wheel in the direction of the skid. At the same instant release the brakes. Better control will result if the brakes are applied gradually. Many drivers lose their heads in such an emergency and feel that they have done everything possible when they have locked the brakes.

Don't permit the driving wheels to slide either in starting or stopping. Gradual clutch and brake engagement will avoid this. Proper adjustment of each and good judgment in driving will amply repay you.

Don't run your car any distance on a deflated tire. At the first warning stop and make the change. Nothing will break down the tire walls more quickly, and you can hardly estimate the cost of damage by such neglect.

Don't try to make every hill in high speed. Nothing is to be gained by so doing. Your gear set is designed to meet such requirements. If you persist in this practice you will soon find it necessary to refit the engine bearings, and furthermore you will greatly reduce the tire mileage of the driving wheels.

Don't approach a downgrade at speed and then apply the brakes suddenly to bring the car under control. Many accidents occur from this cause, especially on wet roads. Aside from this your tires suffer and your brakes wear out quickly.

BRITISH ROAD GRANTS

Grants amounting to $50,000,000 will be distributed by the British road and bridges in England in 1919. Demobilised army units will be used to do the labor. Local highway authorities will be required to match the appropriation by at least as large a program of road work as they carried out in the year before the war. Area taken into consideration, of that of the United States, including both Federal aid and State funds.

NEW FORDS ON SALE IN U. S.

The latest Ford touring cars are now on display in all Ford agencies in the United States and are expected in Shanghai soon. This series introduces the most important move by the Ford Motor Company in recent years, as it marks the application of a self-starting and lighting system. The self-starter, generator and battery have been specially developed for Ford use in the most compact form and add practically nothing to the weight of the car. For months the new units have been part of the equipment of all Ford closed cars, and much enthusiasm has been expressed over their quick and positive action. Their addition to these popular cars by the parent company will give added impetus to sales. Their importance is summed up by General Manager Gaston Plantiff in the following words:

"They fill in the one gap necessary to give full meaning to the phrase, "The Universal Car.'"

Cross-Country Trip Easy For Motor Car

Road Performance Of Modern Car Now Taken As Matter Of Course

Engineering science, plus modern methods of manufacture, has developed the high grade motor car to a point where performance is taken by the owner as a matter of course. Long distance touring by automobile, once regarded as a feat worthy of comment, now is looked upon as a task that the automobile may be expected to accomplish.

On a cross-country tour of 2,000 miles or more the motor car, encountering all manner of road conditions, will travel day after day without giving trouble. A railroad locomotive, on the other hand, is run into the roundhouse at the end of 250 or 300 miles for cleaning, oiling and general "recuperation"; in fact, at each division point it receives, at the hands of experts, general inspection.

The inspection of the motor car on a long distance tour generally is confined to a glance at the oil gauge and a peep into the gas tank.

It is comparatively only a few years since a tour of a few hundred miles was looked upon by the owner as a real test of his car's endurance. On a trip of that kind the driver was prepared to experience mechanical trouble. Since then there has been a decided improvement in road conditions throughout most sections of the country, but the big advancement has been found in the construction of the automobile itself.

When G. M. Hirsch, a hotel owner of Portland, Ore., accompanied by his family, passed through Kenosha in their Nash Six their speedometer registered 4,030 miles. The Hirsch family was on its way to Pittsburg. They had made many detours since leaving Portland on what they described as a "loafing trip," but in all the distance they had traveled their car had given them not the slightest trouble.

"We haven't even had to change a spark plug," said Mr. Hirsch, "and while I know that the performance of this car is a remarkable tribute to engineering science and manufacturing skill, we have come to look upon the behavior of our Nash as a matter of course. We step into the car in the morning, drive all day long and sometimes far into the night. The following day when we are ready to start the car always is ready.

"We have crossed some wonderful roads and we have encountered roads that presented an appalling condition. Where conditions are bad we do not make good running time, but the general effect on the motor or on the car itself apparently is negligible."

Scores of Nash owners, during the summer months, toured to the Pacific coast from points in the East and in the central West while many are preparing to drive to Florida and other points in the South this winter.

RESIDENTS OF LONDON COMPLAIN OF PETROL

Claim Fumes Emanating From Poor Quality Gas Cause Lung Trouble

Residents of London have been complaining recently of the foul gases emanating from the poor quality of gasoline which motorists are compelled to use. It is said that the fumes aggravate lung troubles.

"One effect of the carbon monoxide in petrol fumes is to destroy the function of the red blood corpuscles," said a medical professor. "We would be better off without the fumes, and the sooner we get good petrol the better it will be for our health. I do not think there is any real danger to health. The fumes are rapidly diluted with immense quantities of air. Before they could get from a vehicle in the road to the pavement they would be harmless."

WHEEL BEARINGS

Every time a wheel is removed the bearing cup is removed with it, and consequently the bearing must be adjusted properly when the wheel is replaced. The best method of doing this is to turn the bearing up tight and then revolve the wheel a few times by hand, which overcomes any tendency to backlash.

NEW TIRE COMPANY

A million dollar rubber concern, known as the Middletown Rubber Company, Inc, has been organized by Chicago and Cleveland tire people and will erect a modern plant at Middletown, Orange county, New York, to produce high grade "Middletown Cord" casings, inner tubes and all other rubber products, a new charter having been granted on application of its attorneys, Clarke and Latham of New York city.

Advises Buicks For Farmers

Mr. C. N. Shumaker, of Galion, O., an ardent reader of the Bulletin and a lover of Buicks, believes that every farmer should have a Buick.

"I drove my Buick home from Flint in 1917, and I want to tell you she is the car for power and speed. I think every farmer ought to have a Buick. I couldn't get along without mine."

Cut Freight Rates Through Co-operation

Members of the Chicago Automobile Trade Association were urged by George Bird, former president, to get together on their express shipments and by co-operation cut their expenses. A forwarding company in Detroit is willing to give express service at freight rates if the Chicago dealers will guarantee a full carload shipment each day, and as easily twice that much supplies comes into Chicago by express each day. Mr. Bird pointed out that acceptance of the forwarding company's offer would result in considerable saving.

RADIATOR REPAIRS

In making repairs on the inside of a cellular radiator with the ordinary type of soldering iron an inexpert workman, such as the ordinary car owners is likely to be, is very likely to start more joints leaking, so that the radiator is worse after he gets through than it was in the first place. This is a job for an expert.

WHALE TRAVELS BY TRUCK

A whale 49 feet long and weighing 31,000 pounds was washed ashore several weeks ago near Pablo Beach, Fla, and its skeleton will be exhibited throughout the country.

The Indiana Truck Corporation built a special truck to transport this exhibit from place to place.

Authority

"Take this rubber plant into the garden."

"Mistress said I was to put it on the balcony, sir."

"Do as I tell you. You will put it in the garden first. Afterward you can put it on the balcony."—*Boston Transcript.*

Monkey-Talk

Professor Garner reports that the female ape says "Moohoo," and the male ape replies "Wahoo." Evolution doesn't appear to have carried us very far. A chap on the moonlit beach last night said, "Who is oo?" and the girl replied, "I's oo's.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

New Maxwell Taxi

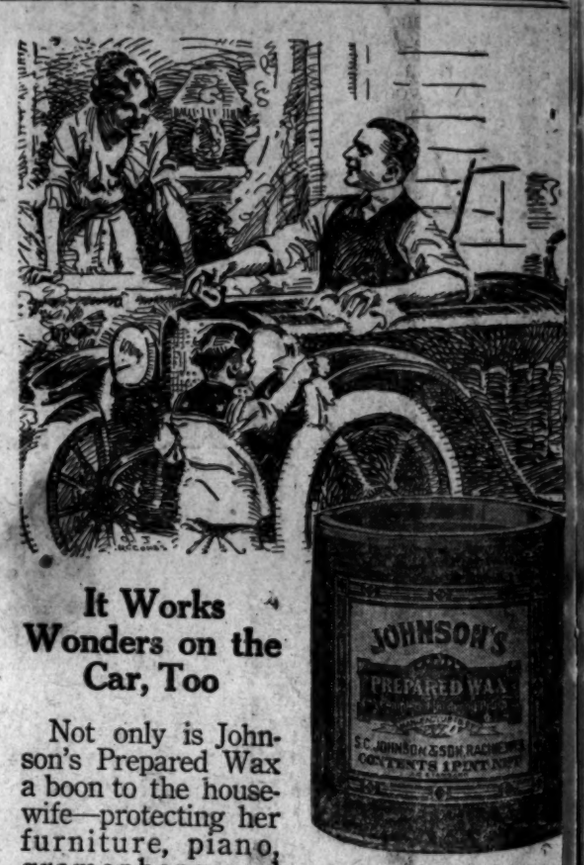
The Maxwell-Chalmers New York branch has produced a long felt want in the Maxwell line, in the form of a real substantial Maxwell Taxicab.

This model has already gained great favor with the taxicab owners throughout the city, due to its compactness and excellent lines.

The car is substantially built with every detail provided for, for the comfort of the passengers, in addition to being exceptionally roomy and comfortable for the driver. The body, which is light in weight, although very strong in construction when mounted on the Maxwell chassis, makes one of the most economical types of conveyances that has ever been offered for this class of work.

The low gasoline consumption, high tire mileage and low oil consumption, together with the very small wear and tear depreciation, make this Maxwell Taxicab the real thing of the moment in the taxi world.

It is built along limousine lines with solid back and four side windows with an exceptionally large rear window, while the leather upholstery in place of cloth makes it not only practical but more durable.



It Works Wonders on the Car, Too

Not only is Johnson's Prepared Wax a boon to the housewife—protecting her furniture, piano, gramophone and woodwork with a beautiful and enduring dustproof polish—but it works wonders on the motor car, too.

JOHNSON'S PREPARED WAX

produces a hard, dry, glasslike polish of great beauty and durability on any finished surface. It forms a thin protecting coat over the varnish, adding years to its life and beauty. It covers up mars and scratches—prevents checking—sheds water and makes a wash last twice as long.

Johnson's Prepared Wax contains no oil—does not become sticky in warm or damp weather and imparts a surface so hard and dry that dust cannot adhere to it.

Johnson's Prepared Wax is but one of the Johnson Products which includes Johnson's Cleaner for use on motor cars that are greasy, mud freckled and stained; Johnson's Carbon Remover for carbon clogged engines and Johnson's Radiator Cement for leaky radiators.

They are obtainable at all good dealers.

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Three beautiful body models satisfy the most exacting taste.

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LIBERAL CONDITIONS AND MODERATE RATES